

The
**NATIONAL COLLEGIATE
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION**



1954-1955 YEARBOOK

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ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION—1955

President

CLARENCE P. HOUSTON, Tufts College
Vice-President

Secretary-Treasurer

RALPH W. AIGLER, University of Michigan
Professor of Law

Executive Director

WALTER BYERS, Fairfax Building, Kansas City, Mo.

The Council

PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY

Vice-Presidents

District 1—Paul F. Mackesey, Brown University
Director of Athletics

District 2—Percy L. Sadler, Lehigh University
Professor and Head of the Division of Intercollegiate Athletics
and Physical Education

District 3—D. S. McAlister, The Citadel
Director of Cadet Affairs

District 4—Paul J. Blommers, State University of Iowa
Associate Professor of Education

District 5—Frank N. Gardner, Drake University
Professor of Christian Thought and Head of the Department

District 6—Henry B. Hardt, Texas Christian University
Professor of Chemistry and Head of the Department

District 7—King Hendricks, Utah State College
Professor of English and Director of Libraries

District 8—H. P. Everest, University of Washington
Vice-President

At-Large—J. Shober Barr, Franklin and Marshall College
Professor of Physical Education and Dean of Athletics

Members-at-Large

Thomas D. Bolles, Harvard University
Director of Athletics

Rev. Wilfred H. Crowley, S.J., University of Santa Clara
Professor of Philosophy

H. J. Dorricott, Western State College of Colorado
Registrar and Director of Admissions

Fred J. Lewis, Vanderbilt University
Dean, School of Engineering

Edwin D. Mouzon, Jr., Southern Methodist University
Professor of Mathematics and Chairman of the Department

J. H. Nichols, Oberlin College
Chairman of Physical Education and Director of Athletics

Warren O. Thompson, University of Colorado
Professor of Geology and Head of the Department

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION—1955

Executive Committee

PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE

Paul J. Blommers, State University of Iowa
Associate Professor of Education

H. J. Dorricott, Western State College of Colorado
Registrar and Director of Admissions

Ralph Furey, Columbia University
Director of Athletics

Howard Grubbs, Southwest Athletic Conference
Executive Secretary

Wilbur C. Johns, University of California at Los Angeles
Director of Athletics

Bernie H. Moore, Southeastern Conference
Commissioner

George D. Small, University of Tulsa
Assistant to the President and Co-ordinator for Athletics

Executive Offices

Suite 209, Fairfax Building, Eleventh and Baltimore

Kansas City 5, Missouri

Telephone BALtimore 7127, 7128

Service Bureau

THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC BUREAU

Box 757, Grand Central Station

New York 17, N. Y.

Telephone LIggett 4-0900

The NCAA service bureau collects, compiles and distributes the official statistics of college football, basketball and track; publishes the Official Guides, Rules Books and scorebooks of the Association, and performs other services commonly associated with a sports information agency. The bureau is located at 68-61 Yellowstone Blvd., Forest Hills, N. Y.

COMMITTEES FOR 1955

Note: The Basketball, Football, Swimming and Track and Field Rules Committees are appointed on the "rotation-district representation" plan. For those Committees the districts represented are indicated together with the years remaining in the term of appointment including 1955. All other committees are appointed annually. The terms of members of rules committees shall commence on the first day of February following their election, except that members of the Football Rules Committee shall take office the first day of January following their election. AL—denotes Members-at-large; NHSF—denotes National High School Federation appointee and representative.

RULES COMMITTEES

Dist.	Committeeman	Institution	Term
-------	--------------	-------------	------

Basketball Rules

1st	John Bunn	Springfield College	4
2nd	Kenneth Norton	Manhattan College	3
3rd	Clifford Wells	Tulane University	1
4th	Floyd S. Stahl	Ohio State University	2
5th	Clarence V. Iba	University of Tulsa	4
6th	R. E. Henderson	Baylor University	1
7th	Stanley Watts	Brigham Young University	2
8th	W. H. H. Dye	University of Washington	3
AL	Paul D. Hinkle	Butler University	4

Chairman—Paul D. Hinkle

Rules Editor—Oswald Tower, Phillips Academy

Guide Editor—Joe Sherman, National Collegiate Athletic Bureau, Box 757, Grand Central Station, New York 17.

Football Rules

1st	Lloyd P. Jordan	Harvard University	4
2nd	Ellwood A. Geiges	Temple University	3
3rd	Robert R. Neyland	University of Tennessee	1
4th	Carroll C. Widdoes	Ohio University	1
5th	Laurence Mullins	Kansas State College	4
6th	L. R. Meyer	Texas Christian University	2
7th	Jack C. Curtice	University of Utah	4
8th	Frank G. McCormick	Pacific Coast Conference	2
AL	H. O. Crisler	University of Michigan	4
AL	E. E. Wieman	University of Denver	2

Life Member—Alonzo Stagg

Chairman—H. O. Crisler

Secretary—E. E. Wieman

Guide Editor—Joe Sherman, National Collegiate Athletic Bureau

Swimming Rules

1st	Philip E. Moriarty	Yale University	1
2nd	William T. Christian	Lehigh University	4
3rd	Willis R. Casey	North Carolina State	3
4th	Robert Royer	Indiana University	2
5th	Arthur E. Eilers	Missouri Valley Conference	4
6th	Alfred R. Barr	Southern Methodist University	3
7th	Peter L. Carlston	University of Utah	2
8th	George Schroth	University of California (Berkeley)	2
AL	Edward T. Kennedy	Columbia University	3
NHSF	C. E. Forsythe	East Lansing, Michigan	

Chairman—Robert Royer

Guide Editor—Charles McCaffree, Jr., Michigan State College

Track and Field Rules

1st	Fred D. Toote	University of Rhode Island	4
2nd	George T. Eastment	Manhattan College	2
3rd	Percy Beard	University of Florida	1
4th	James D. Kelly	University of Minnesota	2
5th	Frank C. Potts	University of Colorado	3
6th	J. McAdoo Keaton	Southern Methodist University	4
7th	Sherman R. Couch	University of Utah	1
8th	Jesse P. Mortensen	U. S. C.	3
AL	Brutus Hamilton	University of California (Berkeley)	3
NHSF	E. A. Thomas	Topeka, Kansas	

Chairman—Brutus Hamilton

Secretary—Elliot B. Noyes

Guide Editor—Joe Sherman, National Collegiate Athletic Bureau

Baseball Rules

1st	J. O. Christian	University of Connecticut	
2nd	William H. Anderson	Lafayette College	
3rd	Walter W. Rabb	University of North Carolina	
4th	John H. Kobs	Michigan State College	
5th	John C. Simmons	University of Missouri	
6th	Dell Morgan	Rice Institute	
7th	L. C. Butler	Colorado State College	
8th	Raoul Dedeaux	U. S. C.	

Chairman—John H. Kobs

Boxing Rules

Anthony R. Curreri	University of Wisconsin
Harold R. Gilbert	Pennsylvania State University
Edmund R. LaFond	Catholic University
James T. Owen	Louisiana State University
I. F. Toomey	University of California (Davis)
Ralph H. Young	Michigan State College

Chairman—I. F. Toomey

Secretary—Edmund R. LaFond

Guide Editor—Harold R. Gilbert

Fencing Rules

Miguel deCapriles.....New York University
Joseph Fiems.....U. S. Naval Academy
Alvar Hermanson.....University of Chicago
Charles R. Schmitter.....Michigan State College
Silvio N. Vitale.....Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Chairman—Alvar Hermanson
Secretary—Charles R. Schmitter
Rules Editor—Charles R. Schmitter

Gymnastics Rules

Charles W. GravesU. S. C.
Joseph M. HewlettOhio State University
Ralph A. PiperUniversity of Minnesota
Paul C. RomeoSyracuse University
Anthony RossiColorado State College
Lyle WelserGeorgia Institute of Technology

Chairman—Ralph A. Piper
Secretary—Paul C. Romeo

Ice Hockey Rules

Herbert W. Gallagher.....Northeastern University
Victor M. Heyliger.....University of Michigan
Paul F. Mackesey.....Brown University
John P. Riley, Jr.....U. S. Military Academy
Cheddy Thompson.....Colorado College
David A. TirrellTrinity-Pawling

Chairman—Herbert W. Gallagher
Secretary—David A. Tirrell
Guide Editor—David A. Tirrell

Lacrosse Rules

Ned HarknessRensselaer Polytechnic Institute
William Kelso Morrill.....Johns Hopkins University
J. Bruce Munro.....Harvard University
Timothy F. Ring.....Tufts College
William Charles Stiles.....Kenyon College
Ferris ThomsenPrinceton University

Chairman—Ferris Thomsen
Secretary—J. Bruce Munro
Guide Editor—Albert A. Brisotti, New York University

Skiing Rules

Edward T. BloodUniversity of New Hampshire
Alan J. BovardMichigan Mining & Technology
Thomas JacobsUniversity of Colorado
Elvin R. JohnsonWhitman College
Walter PragerDartmouth College
Willy SchaefflerUniversity of Denver

Chairman—Thomas Jacobs
Secretary—Elvin R. Johnson

Soccer Rules

Lawrence E. Briggs.....University of Massachusetts
Thomas J. Dent.....Dartmouth College
Robert H. Dunn.....Swarthmore College
James J. Reed.....Princeton University
Clifford StevensonOberlin College
John Y. Squires.....University of Connecticut

Chairman—James J. Reed
Guide Editor—Richard Schmelzer, Rensselaer Poly. Institute

Wrestling Rules

Charles I. Bryant.....Cornell College
Everett D. Lantz.....University of Wyoming
Joseph C. McDaniel.....Syracuse University
Claude ReeckPurdue University
Port G. RobertsonUniversity of Oklahoma
Raymond E. Sparks.....Springfield College
Henry A. Stone.....University of California (Berkeley)
Harold D. Kester (NHSF). Collinwood High School, Cleveland, Ohio

Chairman—Henry A. Stone
Secretary—Joseph C. McDaniel
Guide Editor—B. R. Patterson, University of Illinois

TOURNAMENT COMMITTEES

Basketball Tournament

Lewis P. Andreas.....Syracuse University
Arthur C. Lonborg.....University of Kansas
Reaves E. Peters.....Missouri Valley I.A.A.
Everett F. Shelton.....University of Wyoming

Chairman—Arthur C. Lonborg

Cross-Country Meet

M. E. Easton.....University of Kansas

Chairman—M. E. Easton

Golf Tournament

Charles P. EricksonUniversity of North Carolina
Charles E. Finger.....Stanford University
Labron Harris.....Oklahoma A&M College
Robert H. Kepler.....Ohio State University
T. B. Payseur.....Northwestern University
R. B. Rutherford, Jr.....Pennsylvania State University

Chairman—T. B. Payseur

Tennis Tournament

William C. Ackerman.....U. C. L. A.
Paul BennettNorthwestern University
Norman B. Bramall.....Haverford College
John F. Kenfield.....University of North Carolina
Harry J. Schmidt.....Iowa State College
George White.....University of New Mexico

Chairman—Paul Bennett

MISCELLANEOUS COMMITTEES

College Committee

1st Malcolm E. Morrell.....	Bowdoin College
2nd George E. Lawson.....	Muhlenberg College
3rd Thomas E. McDonough, Sr.....	Emory University
4th Mack M. Greene.....	Central State College (Ohio)
5th Ralph A. Ginn.....	South Dakota State College
6th Edwin J. Knapp.....	Texas Western College
7th M. I. Signer.....	Colorado School of Mines
8th Theodore Harder.....	Santa Barbara College
AL Marshall S. Turner, Jr.....	Johns Hopkins University
Chairman—Marshall S. Turner, Jr.	

Olympic Committee

1st Malcolm E. Morrell.....	Bowdoin College
2nd Robert J. Kane.....	Cornell University
3rd E. M. Cameron.....	Duke University
4th T. N. Metcalf.....	University of Chicago
5th Don Faurot.....	University of Missouri
6th Madison Bell.....	Southern Methodist University
7th Glenn J. Jacoby.....	University of Wyoming
8th Harvey Cassill.....	University of Washington
AL Willis O. Hunter.....	University of Southern California
Chairman—Willis O. Hunter	

Constitution and By-Laws Committee

Paul J. Blommers.....	State University of Iowa
Fred J. Lewis.....	Vanderbilt University
Victor O. Schmidt.....	Pacific Coast Conference
Chairman—Victor O. Schmidt	

Eligibility Committee

Paul J. Blommers.....	State University of Iowa
Oliver K. Cornwell.....	University of North Carolina
Victor O. Schmidt.....	Pacific Coast Conference
Chairman—Victor O. Schmidt	

Extra Events Committee

Geary Eppley.....	University of Maryland
Wilbur C. Johns.....	U. C. L. A.
Edwin R. Kimball.....	Brigham Young University
George D. Small.....	University of Tulsa
Guy B. Sundt.....	University of Wisconsin
Chairman—Wilbur C. Johns	

Publications Committee

Asa S. Bushnell.....	Eastern College Athletic Conference
James V. Gilloon, Jr.....	New York University
James W. Liebertz.....	U. S. M. M. A.
Chairman—James V. Gilloon, Jr.	

ROLL OF MEMBERS

This listing is based on information available to the Secretary, March 15, 1955. The abbreviations are (P) President, Chancellor or Provost; (F) Faculty Representative or Athletic Chairman; (AD) Athletic Director or Graduate Manager of Athletics.

First District

American International College, Springfield, Mass.: Admiral John F. Hines (P), Clinton Bowen (F), Henry Butova (AD).
 Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.: Charles W. Cole (P), Allison W. Marsh (F) and (AD).
 Babson Institute, Babson Park, Mass.: Edward B. Hinckley (P), Earl K. Bowen (F) and (AD).
 Bates College, Lewiston, Me.: Charles F. Phillips (P), Lloyd H. Lux (F) and (AD).
 Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Mass.: Very Rev. Joseph R. N. Maxwell (P), Rev. Maurice V. Dullea (F), John P. Curley (AD).
 Boston University, Boston, Mass.: Harold C. Case (P), Paul M. Siskind (F), Aldo T. Donelli (AD).
 Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.: James S. Coles (P), Malcolm E. Morrell (F) and (AD).
 Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass.: Abram L. Sachar (P), Samuel A. Golub (F), Benny Friedman (AD).
 Brown University, Providence, R. I.: Henry M. Wriston (P), Samuel T. Arnold (F), Paul F. Mackesey (AD).
 Clark University, Worcester, Mass.: Howard B. Jefferson (P), David Potter (FR), Russ Granger, Jr. (AD).
 Colby College, Waterville, Me.: Julius S. Bixler (P), G. F. Loebis (F), Lee Williams (AD).
 College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass.: Very Rev. William A. Donaghy (P), Rev. Joseph A. Glavin (F), Eugene F. Flynn (AD).
 Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.: John S. Dickey (P), Robert A. Rolfe (AD).
 Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.: Nathan M. Pusey (P), Thomas D. Bolles (F) and (AD).
 Lowell Technological Institute, Lowell, Mass.: Martin J. Lydon (P), James W. Bell (F), Lester H. Cushing (AD).
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.: James R. Killian, Jr. (P), Theodore Wood, Jr. (F).
 Merrimack College, North Andover, Mass.: Very Rev. Vincent A. McQuade (P), Rev. William G. Cullen (F) and (AD).
 Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt.: Samuel S. Stratton (P), Reginald L. Cook (F), Arthur M. Brown (AD).
 Northeastern University, Boston, Mass.: Carl S. Ell (P), Herbert W. Gallagher (F) and (AD).
 Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.: Major General E. N. Harmon (P), H. C. Hamilton (F), Joseph F. Garrity (AD).
 Providence College, Providence, R. I.: Very Rev. Robert J. Slavin (P), Rev. A. B. Begley (F) and (AD).
 St. Anselm's College, Manchester, N. H.: Rt. Rev. Bertrand C. Dolan (P), Rev. Walter Mullally (F) and (AD).

St. Michael's College, Winooski, Vt.: Very Rev. Francis E. Moriarty (P), Rev. John Stankiewicz (F), George W. Jacobs (AD).
 Springfield College, Springfield, Mass.: D. C. Stone (P), Holmes VanDerbeck (F), John Bunn (AD).
 Suffolk University, Boston, Mass.: Walter Morrill Burse (P), Charles Law (AD).
 Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.: Albert C. Jacobs (P), Woodbridge Constant (F), Ray Oosting (AD).
 Tufts College, Medford, Mass.: Nils Y. Wessell (P), Lewis F. Manly (F), Harry Arlanson (AD).
 United States Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn.: Rear Admiral Raymond J. Mauerman (Superintendent), Captain Lee H. Baker (F), Commander John S. Merriman, Jr. (AD).
 University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn.: A. N. Jorgensen (P), Carl Gladfelter (F), J. O. Christian (AD).
 University of Maine, Orono, Me.: Arthur A. Hauck (P), Wallace Elliott (F), Rome Rankin (AD).
 University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass.: Jean Paul Mather (P), Donald P. Allan (F), Warren P. McGuirk (AD).
 University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H.: Edward D. Eddy, Jr. (Act. P), Edward T. Donovan (F), Carl Lundholm (AD).
 University of Rhode Island, Kingston, R. I.: Carl R. Woodward (P), John F. Quinn (F), Frank W. Keaney (AD).
 University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.: Carl W. Borgmann (P), F. Donald Carpenter (F), Edward Donnelley (AD).
 Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.: Victor L. Butterfield (P), J. Frederick Martin (F) and (AD).
 Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.: James P. Baxter III (P), Vincent M. Barnett (F), Frank R. Thoms, Jr. (AD).
 Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.: Arthur B. Brownell (P), Robert W. Pritchard (F) and (AD).
 Yale University, New Haven, Conn.: A. Whitney Griswold (P), Clarence W. Mendell (F), Delaney Kiphuth (AD).

Second District

Adelphi College, Garden City, N. Y.: Paul D. Eddy (P), Arvilla Nolan (F), George Faherty (AD).
 Albright College, Reading, Pa.: Harry V. Masters (P), Eugene L. Shirk (AD).
 Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y.: M. Ellis Drake (P), James A. Mc-Lane (AD).
 Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.: Louis T. Benezet (P), H. S. Rhinesmith (F), H. P. Way (AD).
 Bluefield State College, Bluefield, W. Va.: S. J. Wright (P), Richard A. Brown (F), S. B. Taylor (AD).
 Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Harry D. Gideonse (P), Arnold Broggi (F), Joseph M. Smith (AD).
 Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.: H. S. Rogers (P), A. H. Meinhold (F) and (AD).
 Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa.: Merle M. Odgers (P), John S. Gold (F), Albert E. Humphreys (AD).
 Canisius College, Buffalo, N. Y.: Very Rev. Philip E. Dobson (P), Rev. Peter M. Martin (F), J. Joseph Curran (AD).

*—City College of New York, New York, N. Y.: Buell G. Gallagher (P), Frank A. Rappolt (F), Arthur Desgrey (AD).
 Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam, N. Y.: William G. Van Note (P), Henry R. Hodge (F) and (AD).
 Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.: Everett Case (P), Everett D. Barnes (F), William A. Reid (AD).
 Columbia University, New York, N. Y.: Grayson Kirk (P), Ralph Furey (F) and (AD).
 Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.: Deane W. Malott (P), F. G. Marcham (F), Robert J. Kane (AD).
 Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.: William W. Edel (P), Gilbert Malcolm (F), A. C. Ransom (AD).
 Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia, Pa.: James Creese (P), Harold M. Myers (F), Major General Douglass T. Greene (AD).
 Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pa.: Very Rev. V. F. Gallagher (P), Rev. J. R. Kletzel (F), Louis Skender (AD).
 Elizabethtown College, Elizabethtown, Pa.: A. C. Baugher (P), Ira R. Herr (AD).
 Fairleigh Dickinson College, Rutherford, N. J.: Peter Sammartino (P), Harvey D. Woods (AD).
 Fordham University, New York, N. Y.: Rev. Laurence J. McGinley (P), Rev. Stephen J. Meany (F), John F. Coffey (AD).
 Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.: William W. Hall (P), J. Shober Barr (F) and (AD).
 Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.: Very Rev. Edward B. Bunn (P), Rev. Richard Law (F), John L. Hagerty (AD).
 Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pa.: Walter C. Langsam (P), Henry T. Bream (F) and (AD).
 Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.: Robert W. McEwen (P), Mox A. Weber (F).
 Hartwick College, Oneonta, N. Y.: M. A. F. Ritchie (P), John D. Decker (F), Thomas Greene (AD).
 Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.: Gilbert F. White (P), Archibald MacIntosh (F), Roy Randall (AD).
 Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.: Alan Willard Brown (P), Robert L. Beinert (F), Francis L. Kraus (AD).
 Hofstra College, Hempstead, N. Y.: John Cranford Adams (P), Howard Myers, Jr. (AD).
 Iona College, New Rochelle, N. Y.: Rev. Brother W. H. Barnes (P), Rev. Brother F. J. Bernard (F), P. James McDermott (AD).
 Ithaca College, Ithaca, N. Y.: Leonard Bliss Job (P), Ben Light (F) and (AD).
 Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pa.: Calvert N. Ellis (P), Phillip E. Bedient (F), P. M. Snider (AD).
 Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.: Ralph C. Hutchison (P), Lawrence Conover (F), William H. Anderson (AD).
 LaSalle College, Philadelphia, Pa.: Brother E. Stanislaus (P), Brother D. Bernian (F), James J. Henry (AD).
 Lebanon Valley College, Annville, Pa.: Frederick K. Miller (P), O. Pass Bollinger (AD).

*—Placed on probation for a period of one year effective October 20, 1954, and ruled ineligible for the 1955 National Collegiate Basketball tournament, for violation of Article III, Sections 1 and 3 of the Constitution.

Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.: Martin D. Whitaker (P), Brig. General Percy Sadler (F) and (AD).

Lincoln University, Lincoln University, Pa.: Horace M. Bond (P), Thomas M. Jones (F), Manuel F. Rivero (AD).

Lycoming College, Williamsport, Pa.: John W. Long (P), Robert F. Smith (F) and (AD).

Manhattan College, Riverdale, N. Y.: Brother Augustine Philip (P), Brother Donatian Joseph (F), Kenneth A. Norton (AD).

Moravian College, Bethlehem, Pa.: Raymond S. Haupt (P), Marilyn A. Rader (F), Harvey T. D. Gillespie (AD).

Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa.: J. Conrad Seegers (P), John V. Shankweiler (F), George E. Lawson (AD).

New York Maritime College, New York, N. Y.: Vice Admiral C. T. Durgin (P), W. R. Reinhart (F) and (AD).

New York University, New York, N. Y.: Henry T. Heald (P), David D. Henry (F), James V. Gilloon, Jr. (AD).

Niagara University, Niagara Falls, N. Y.: Very Rev. Francis L. Meade (P), Rev. Vincent R. Young (F), John J. Gallagher (AD).

Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa.: Major General E. E. MacMorland (P), George A. Hansell, Jr. (F), C. T. Starr (AD).

Pennsylvania State University, State College, Pa.: Milton S. Eisenhower (P), N. R. Sparks (F), Ernest B. McCoy (AD).

Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Francis H. Horn (P), Khosrov Ajootian (F), Harry C. Hostetter (AD).

Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.: Harold W. Dodds (P), F. R. B. Godolphin (F), R. Kenneth Fairman (AD).

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.: Livingston W. Houston (P), H. Oakley Sharp (F), Paul S. Graham (AD).

Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.: Lewis W. Jones (P), Mason W. Gross (F), Harry J. Rockafeller (AD).

St. Bonaventure University, St. Bonaventure, N. Y.: Rev. Juvenal Lalor (P), Rev. Silas Rooney (F) and (AD).

St. Francis College, Loretto, Pa.: Rev. Xavier Crowley (P), Irwin V. Davis (AD).

St. John's University, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Very Rev. John A. Flynn (P), Rev. William J. Casey (F), Walter T. McLaughlin (AD).

St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, Pa.: Very Rev. Edward G. Jacklin (P), Rev. Joseph M. Geib (F), George Bertelsman (AD).

St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y.: Eugene G. Bewkes (P), John F. Smith (F), Ronald Burkman (AD).

St. Peter's College, Jersey City, N. J.: Rev. James J. Shanahan (P), Rev. Joseph J. Parrell (F), John W. Kennedy (AD).

Seton Hall University, South Orange, N. J.: Rt. Rev. Msgr. John L. McNulty (P), Very Rev. Msgr. John J. Feeley (F), Rev. James A. Carey (AD).

Siena College, Loudonville, N. Y.: Very Rev. Bertrand J. Campbell (P), Rev. Roman Pfeiffer (F), Rev. Maurus Fitzgerald (AD).

State Teachers College, Bloomsburg, Pa.: Harvey A. Andruss (P), Jack Yohe (AD).

State Teachers College, Cortland, N. Y.: Donnal V. Smith (P), Ross L. Allen (F), David G. Miller (AD).

State Teachers College, Lock Haven, Pa.: Richard T. Parsons (P), W. Darrel Black (F) and (AD).

State Teachers College, Millersville, Pa.: D. L. Biemesderfer (P), Lee E. Boyer (F), John A. Pucillo (AD).

State Teachers College, Shippensburg, Pa.: Harry L. Kriner (P), Tom Crist (F) and (AD).

State Teachers College, Slippery Rock, Pa.: Dale W. Houk (P), Archie Dodds (AD).

State Teachers College, West Chester, Pa.: Charles S. Swope (P), William R. Benner (F) and (AD).

Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J.: Jess H. Davis (P), William J. Farrisee (F), John C. Sim (AD).

Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove, Pa.: G. Morris Smith (P), Russel Galt (F), Amos Alonzo Stagg II (AD).

Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.: Courtney Smith (P), Willis J. Stetson (AD).

Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.: William P. Tolley (P), F. G. Crawford (F), Lewis P. Andreas (AD).

Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.: Robert L. Johnson (P), William Rogers, Jr. (F), Josh C. Cody (AD).

Thiel College, Greenville Pa.: Frederick B. Irvin (P), Vincent S. Goodrods (F), J. B. Stober (AD).

Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.: Carter Davidson (P), Wilford H. Ketz (F) and (AD).

United States Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, N. Y.: Rear Admiral Gordon McLintock (Superintendent), Commander James W. Liebertz (AD).

United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.: Lt. General B. M. Bryan (Superintendent), Lt. Col. J. T. L. Schwenk (F), Col. E. H. Blaik (AD).

United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.: Rear Admiral Walter F. Boone (Superintendent), Captain Charles E. Loughlin (AD).

University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y.: Clifford C. Furnas (P), Frederick H. Thomas (F), James E. Peelle (AD).

University of Delaware, Newark, Del.: John A. Perkins (P), Russell Remage (F), David M. Nelson (AD).

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.: Gaylord P. Harnwell (P), Gene D. Gisburne (F), Jeremiah Ford II (AD).

University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.: R. H. Fitzgerald (P), V. W. Lanfear (F), T. J. Hamilton (AD).

University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, P. R.: Jaime Benitez (P), David Furman (AD).

University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.: C. W. de Kiewiet (P), E. O. Wiig (F), Louis A. Alexander (AD).

University of Scranton, Scranton, Pa.: Very Rev. John J. Long (P), Rev. John P. McNicholas (F), Peter Carlesimo (AD).

Upsala College, East Orange, N. J.: Evald B. Lawson (P), Theodore Fleck (F), Donald B. Walker (AD).

Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pa.: Norman E. McClure (P), Everett M. Bailey (F) and (AD).

Villanova University, Philadelphia, Pa.: Rev. James A. Donnellon (P), Rev. Edward McKee (F), Ambrose F. Dudley (AD).

Wagner College, Staten Island, N. Y.: David M. Delo (P), Trygve Jensen (F), Herbert E. Sutter (AD).
 Waynesburg College, Waynesburg, Pa.: Paul R. Stewart (P), Fred R. Owens (F), Raymond E. Williams (AD).
 Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa.: Will W. Orr (P), John Forry (F), Grover Washabaugh (AD).
 West Virginia State College, Institute, West. Va.: William J. L. Wallace (P), Paul J. Moore (F), Charles C. Hawkins (AD).
 Wilkes College, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: Eugene S. Farley (P), George F. Ralston (F) and (AD).

Third District

Alabama A&M College, Normal, Ala.: J. F. Drake (P), G. O. McCalep (F), George H. Hobson (AD).
 Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.: Ralph B. Draughon (P), Roger W. Allen (F), Jeff Beard (AD).
 Allen University, Columbia, S. C.: Samuel R. Higgins (P), Joseph Golphin (F), R. L. Peguese (AD).
 American University, Washington, D. C.: Hurst R. Anderson (P), James Fox (F), Hugo Schulze (AD).
 Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.: Richard V. Moore (P), James Williams (F), Rudolph Matthews (AD).
 Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.: Most Rev. Bryan J. McEntegart (P), E. R. LaFond (F) and (AD).
 Centenary College, Shreveport, La.: J. J. Mickle (P), J. B. Entrikin (F), F. H. Delaney (AD).
 Citadel, Charleston, S. C.: General Mark W. Clark (P), Col. D. S. McAlister (F), John E. Sauer (AD).
 Clark College, Atlanta, Ga.: James P. Brawley (P), J. J. Dennis (F), L. S. Epps (AD).
 Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson, S. C.: Robert F. Poole (P), L. W. Milford (F), Frank Howard (AD).
 College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va.: Alvin Duke Chandler (P), R. Wayne Kernodle (F), John J. Freeman (AD).
 Davidson College, Davidson, N. C.: John R. Cunningham (P), Frontis W. Johnston (F), A. Heath Whittle (AD).
 Duke University, Durham, N. C.: A. Hollis Edens (P), Charles E. Jordan (F), E. M. Cameron (AD).
 Eastern Kentucky State College, Richmond, Ky.: W. F. O'Donnell (P), Smith Park (F), Charles T. Hughes (AD).
 Emory University, Emory University, Ga.: G. C. White (P), T. E. McDonough (AD).
 Fayetteville State Teachers College, Fayetteville, N. C.: J. W. Seabrook (P), J. E. Coppage (F), W. A. Gaines (AD).
 Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.: Charles S. Johnson (P), W. D. Hawkins, Jr. (F), Herbert B. Thompson (AD).
 Florida A&M University, Tallahassee, Fla.: George W. Gore, Jr. (P), A. S. Gaither (AD).
 Florida State University, Tallahassee, Fla.: Doak S. Campbell (P), Mode L. Stone (F), Howard Danford (AD).
 Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga.: Cornelius V. Troup (P), Edward W. Williams (F), Osly J. Gates (AD).

Furman University, Greenville, S. C.: John L. Plyler (P), Winston C. Babb (F).
 George Washington University, Washington, D. C.: Cloyd H. Marvin (P), B. H. Jarman (F), Max Farrington (AD).
 Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.: Blake R. Van Leer (P), Lloyd W. Chapin (F), Robert L. Dodd (AD).
 Georgia Teachers College, Collegeboro, Ga.: Zach S. Henderson (P), J. B. Scarce (AD).
 Grambling College, Grambling, La.: R. W. E. Jones (P), E. F. Purvis (F), Eddie G. Robinson (AD).
 Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.: Alonzo G. Moron (P), W. Barton Beatty, Jr. (F), Harry R. Jefferson (AD).
 Howard University, Washington, D. C.: Mordecai W. Johnson (P), J. St. Clair Price (F), James T. Chambers (AD).
 Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.: Lowell J. Reed (P), Marshall S. Turner, Jr. (F) and (AD).
 Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ky.: R. B. Atwood (P), William Exum (F) and (AD).
 Lemoyne College, Memphis, Tenn.: Hollis F. Price (P), W. W. Gibson (F).
 Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Ruston, La.: R. L. Ropp (P), R. A. McFarland (F), Joe Aillet (AD).
 Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.: Troy H. Middleton (P), J. G. Lee, Jr. (F), James J. Corbett (AD).
 Loyola College, Baltimore, Md.: Rev. Thomas J. Murray (P), Rev. Robert Arthur (F), Emil Reitz (AD).
 Loyola University, New Orleans, La.: Rev. W. P. Donnelly (P), Rev. K. Maring (F), Rev. A. C. O'Flynn (AD).
 Memphis State College, Memphis, Tenn.: J. M. Smith (P), R. M. Robison (F), C. C. Humphreys (AD).
 Middle Tennessee State College, Murfreesboro, Tenn.: Q. M. Smith (P), Gene Sloan (F), Charles Murphy (AD).
 Mississippi College, Clinton, Miss.: D. M. Nelson (P), A. E. Wood (F), S. L. Robinson (AD).
 Mississippi Southern College, Hattiesburg, Miss.: R. C. Cook (P), J. L. Milam (F), Reed Green (AD).
 Mississippi State College, State College, Miss.: Ben Hilbun (P), R. C. Weems, Jr. (F), C. R. Noble (AD).
 Morehead State College, Morehead, Ky.: Adron Doran (P), L. A. Fair (F), Robert G. Laughlin (AD).
 Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.: Benjamin E. Mays (P), Franklin Forbes (AD).
 Morgan State College, Baltimore, Md.: Martin D. Jenkins (P), Thomas P. Fraser (F), Edward P. Hurt (AD).
 Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga.: John H. Lewis (P), E. J. Clemons (F) and (AD).
 Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md.: Rt. Rev. Msgr. John L. Sheridan (P), Rev. John F. Cogan (F), John J. Dillon, Jr. (AD).
 Murray State College, Murray, Ky.: R. H. Woods (P), Wm. G. Nash (F), Roy Stewart (AD).
 North Carolina A&T College, Greensboro, N. C.: Ferdinand D. Blufford (P), William M. Bell (AD).

North Carolina College, Durham, N. C.: Alfonso Elder (P), I. G. Newton (F) and (AD).

*—North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C.: Carey H. Bostian (P), H. A. Fisher (F), Roy B. Clogston (AD).

Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.: Hugh F. McKean (P), Sidney French (F), Jack W. McDowall (AD).

St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, N. C.: Harold L. Trigg (P), W. W. Johnson (F) and (AD).

St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute, Lawrenceville, Va.: Earl H. McClenney (P), J. L. Whitehead (F), Joseph E. Thompson (AD).

Savannah State College, Savannah, Georgia: W. K. Payne (P), E. J. Dean (F), Theodore A. Wright (AD).

Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.: W. R. Strassner (P), H. L. Irons (F), J. E. Lytle (AD).

Southern University A&M College, Baton Rouge, La.: F. G. Clark (P), E. C. Harrison (F), A. W. Mumford (AD).

Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette, La.: Joel L. Fletcher (P), R. J. Cambre (F), Brig. General Charles R. Doran (AD).

Southwestern College, Memphis, Tenn.: Peyton N. Rhodes (P), C. I. Diehl (F), Glenn A. Johnson (AD).

Spring Hill College, Mobile, Ala.: Rev. Andrew C. Smith (P), Rev. Daniel Cronin (F), William Gardiner (AD).

State Teachers College, Florence, Ala.: E. B. Norton (P), H. H. Floyd (F), H. A. Flowers (AD).

Stetson University, DeLand, Fla.: J. Ollie Edmunds (P), Edward C. Furlong (F), Warren C. Cowell (AD).

Tennessee A&I State College, Nashville, Tenn.: Walter S. Davis (P), Carl M. Hill (F), Henry A. Kean (AD).

Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville, Tenn.: Everett Derryberry (P), P. V. Overall (F), Hooper Eblen (AD).

Tulane University, New Orleans, La.: Rufus C. Harris (P), Forrest U. Lake (F), Richard O. Baumbach (AD).

Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.: L. H. Foster (P), G. R. Trammell (F), C. L. Abbott (AD).

University of Alabama, University, Ala.: Oliver C. Carmichael (P), A. B. Moore (F), H. G. Crisp (AD).

University of Baltimore, Baltimore, Md.: Theodore Halbert Wilson (P), Harold Gottshall (F).

University of Chattanooga, Chattanooga, Tenn.: David A. Lockmiller (P), W. O. Swan (F), A. C. Moore (AD).

University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.: John S. Allen (P), H. P. Constans (F), George R. Woodruff (AD).

University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.: O. C. Aderhold (P), Alfred W. Scott (F), Wallace Butts (AD).

University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.: H. L. Donovan (P), A. D. Kirwan (F), Bernie Shively (AD).

University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky.: Philip Davidson (P), Morton Walker (F), Bernard Hickman (AD).

University of Maryland, College Park, Md.: Wilson H. Elkins (P), Geary Eppley (F), James M. Tatum (AD).

*—Placed on probation for a period of one year effective May 7, 1954, and ruled ineligible for the 1955 National Collegiate Basketball tournament, for violation of Article VI, Sections 2 and 3 of the By-laws.

*—University of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla.: Jay F. W. Pearson (P), James M. Godard (F), John J. Harding (AD).

University of Mississippi, University, Miss.: John D. Williams (P), T. A. Bickerstaff (F), C. M. Smith (AD).

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.: R. B. House (P), A. W. Hobbs (F), C. P. Erickson (AD).

University of Richmond, Richmond, Va.: George M. Modlin (P), R. C. McDanel (F), Malcolm U. Pitt (AD).

University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.: Edward McCrady (P), G. S. Bruton (F), Walter Bryant (AD).

University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.: Donald Russell (P), James T. Penney (F), Rex Enright (AD).

University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.: C. E. Brehm (P), N. W. Dougherty (F), R. R. Neyland (AD).

University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.: Colgate W. Darden, Jr. (P), L. Gaston Moffatt (F), G. K. Tebell (AD).

Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.: Harvie Branscomb (P), C. M. Sarraff (F).

Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.: Major General Wm. H. Milton, Jr. (P), Colonel K. S. Purdie (F), Colonel M. P. Echols (AD).

Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.: Walter S. Newman (P), C. P. Miles (F), Frank O. Moseley (AD).

Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va.: R. P. Daniel (P), G. G. Singleton (F), J. A. Moore (AD).

Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.: John Malcus Ellison (P), L. D. Smith (F), Thomas Harris (AD).

Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, N. C.: Harold W. Tribble (P), Forrest W. Clonts (F), Pat W. Preston (AD).

Washington College, Chestertown, Md.: Daniel Z. Gibson (P), Edward L. Athey (F) and (AD).

Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.: F. P. Gaines (P), William M. Hinton (F), E. P. Twombly (AD).

Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, Ky.: Paul L. Garrett (P), Kelly Thompson (F), E. A. Diddle (AD).

Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md.: Lowell S. Ensor (P), William M. David, Jr. (F), Charles W. Havens (AD).

West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.: Irvin Stewart (P), Clyde L. Colson (F), Robert N. Brown (AD).

Xavier University, New Orleans, La.: Mother M. Agatha (P), Alfred C. Priestley (F) and (AD).

Fourth District

Albion College, Albion, Mich.: W. W. Whitehouse (P), W. J. Gilbert (F), D. R. Sprinkle (AD).

Alma College, Alma, Mich.: Stanley Harker (P), Charles Skinner (F), Lloyd Eaton (AD).

Ashland College, Ashland, Ohio: Glenn L. Clayton (P), Harry E. Weidenhamer (F).

Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill.: Conrad Bergendoff (P), L. C. Brissman (F), Vincent Lundeen (AD).

*—Placed on probation for a period of one year effective October 20, 1954, and ruled ineligible for all 1955 National Collegiate Championship events, for violation of Article III, Section 1 of the Constitution, and Article VI, Sections 2 and 3 of the By-laws.

Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio: H. J. Smith (Act. P), R. T. Cossaboom (F), Ray Watts (AD).
 Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.: Miller Upton (P), C. Von Eschen (F), Dolph Stanley (AD).
 Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio: Ralph W. McDonald (P), Ralph G. Harshman (F), W. Harold Anderson (AD).
 Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind.: M. O. Ross (P), William L. Howard (F), Paul D. Hinkle (AD).
 Capital University, Columbus, Ohio: Harold L. Yochum (P), Grover Orr (F), William Bernlohr (AD).
 Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.: Laurence M. Gould (P), Frank Verbrugge (F), Walter L. Hass (AD).
 Carroll College, Waukesha, Wis.: Robert D. Steele (P), LeRoy M. Weir (F), Charles M. Heyer (AD).
 Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio: T. Keith Glennan (P), A. P. Leary (F) and (AD).
 Central Michigan College of Education, Mount Pleasant, Mich.: C. L. Anspach (P), R. W. Finch (F), D. P. Rose (AD).
 Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio: Charles H. Wesley (P), John C. Alston (F), Mack M. Greene (AD).
 College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio: Howard F. Lowry (P), Charles B. Moke (F), Ernest M. Hole (AD).
 Denison University, Granville, Ohio: A. Blair Knapp (P), Robert Seager II (F), Rix N. Yard (AD).
 DePaul University, Chicago, Ill.: Very Rev. Comerford J. O'Malley (P), Rev. Gerald M. Mullen (F), Raymond J. Meyer (AD).
 DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind.: Russell J. Humbert (P), Laurel H. Turk (F), James C. Loveless (AD).
 Evansville College, Evansville, Ind.: Dean Long (Act. P), Ralph Coleman (F), Don Ping (AD).
 Fenn College, Cleveland, Ohio: G. Brooks Ernest (P), William Cherubini (F), Homer E. Woodling (AD).
 Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minn.: Edgar M. Carlson (P), George W. Anderson (F), Lloyd Hollingsworth (AD).
 Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn.: Paul H. Giddens (P), Perry A. Moore (F), Joseph W. Hutton (AD).
 Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio: Terry Wickham (P), C. M. Prugh (F), T. R. Turney (AD).
 ‡—Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio: Paul Henry Fall (P), D. D. Berg (F), Edward A. Chupa (AD).
 Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, Ill.: John T. Rettaliata (P), Clarence E. Deakins (F), Bernard Weissman (AD).
 Illinois State Normal University, Normal, Ill.: R. W. Fairchild (P), F. Russell Glasener (F), Howard J. Hancock (AD).
 Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.: Herman B. Wells (P), John F. Mee (F), Frank E. Allen (AD).
 James Millikin University, Decatur, Ill.: J. Walter Malone (P), C. L. Miller (F), Ralph Allan (AD).
 John Carroll University, Cleveland, Ohio: Very Rev. F. E. Welfle (P), Rev. Owen J. Englum (F), Herbert C. Eisele (AD).

‡—Election completed; will assume active membership September 1, 1955.

Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich.: Weimer K. Hicks (P), Allen B. Stowe (F), Rolla L. Anderson (AD).
 Kent State University, Kent, Ohio: George A. Bowman (P), Walton D. Clarke (F), Trevor Rees (AD).
 Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio: Gordon K. Chalmers (P), Stuart R. McGowan (F), William C. Stiles (AD).
 Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.: Sharvy G. Umbeck (P), A. C. Walton (F), Dean S. Trevor (AD).
 Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Ill.: Ernest A. Johnson (P), L. A. Keller (F), John W. Breen (AD).
 Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis.: Douglas M. Knight (P), Andrew Berry (F), Arthur C. Denney (AD).
 Loyola University, Chicago, Ill.: Very Rev. James T. Hussey (P), Rev. Cletus F. Hartmann (F) and (AD).
 Mankato State Teachers College, Mankato, Minn.: C. L. Crawford (P), A. B. Morris (F), Roy Moore (AD).
 Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio: W. Bay Irvine (P), E. B. Krause (F), Donald D. Drumm (AD).
 Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis.: Rev. Edward J. O'Donnell (P), Rev. T. F. Divine (F), Conrad M. Jennings (AD).
 Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va.: Stewart H. Smith (P), Paul N. Musgrave (F), Robert A. Morris, Jr. (AD).
 Miami University, Oxford, Ohio: John D. Millett (P), Wm. H. Shideler (F), John L. Brickels (AD).
 Michigan College of Mining and Technology, Houghton, Mich.: Grover C. Dillman (P), William A. Longacre (F), Alan J. Bovard (AD).
 Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.: John A. Hannah (P), Edgar L. Harden (F), Clarence L. Munn (AD).
 Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti, Mich.: Eugene B. Elliott (P), Ralph F. Gilden (F), Elton J. Rynearson (AD).
 Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill.: Robert W. Gibson (P), Hugh R. Beveridge (F), Glenn Robinson (AD).
 Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio: Carl C. Bracy (P), Wm. Morgan (F), Nelson Jones (AD).
 Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio: Robert N. Montgomery (P), C. D. Morehead (F), Edgar Sherman (AD).
 North Central College, Naperville, Ill.: C. H. Geiger (P), Marcus Bruhn (F), L. C. Belding (AD).
 Northern Illinois State Teachers College, DeKalb, Ill.: Leslie A. Holmes (P), Frederick W. Rolf (F), George G. Evans (AD).
 Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.: Roscoe J. Miller (P), George Seulberger (F), Ted B. Payseur (AD).
 Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio: William E. Stevenson (P), J. H. Nichols (F) and (AD).
 Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio: Howard L. Bevis (P), Wendell D. Postle (F), Richard C. Larkins (AD).
 Ohio University, Athens, Ohio: John C. Baker (P), Fred Picard (F), Carroll C. Widdoes (AD).
 Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio: Clarence E. Ficken (P), J. J. Somerville (F), George E. Gauthier (AD).
 Otterbein College, Westerville, Ohio: J. Gordon Howard (P), Fredric Bamforth (F), H. W. Ewing (AD).

Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.: Frederick L. Hovde (P), V. C. Freeman (F), G. J. Mackey (AD).

Ripon College, Ripon, Wis.: Clark G. Kuebler (P), Henry Meyer (F), Carl H. Doehling (AD).

St. Norbert College, West De Pere, Wis.: Rev. S. M. Killeen (P), Rev. S. C. Becker (F), Al Skat (AD).

St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn.: Clemens M. Granskou (P), Kenneth Bjork (F), Ade Christenson (AD).

Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Ill.: Delyte W. Morris (P), Robert F. Etheridge (F), Carl E. Erickson (AD).

State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa: Virgil M. Hancher (P), Paul J. Blommers (F), Paul W. Brechler (AD).

The Stout Institute, Menomonie, Wis.: Verne C. Fryklund (P), Dwight Chinnock (F), Ray C. Johnson (AD).

University of Akron, Akron, Ohio: Norman P. Auburn (P), Samuel M. Selby (F), Kenneth Cochrane (AD).

University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.: Lawrence A. Kimpton (P), T. Nelson Metcalf (AD).

University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio: Raymond Walters (P), Carter V. Good (F), M. C. Mileham (AD).

University of Dayton, Dayton, Ohio: Very Rev. Andrew L. Seebold (P), Rev. Chas. L. Collins (F), Harry Baujan (AD).

University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.: Lloyd Morey (P), Robert B. Browne (F), Douglas R. Mills (AD).

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.: Harlan Hatcher (P), Ralph W. Aigler (F), Herbert O. Crisler (AD).

University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.: J. L. Morrill (P), Henry Rottschaefer (F), Ike Armstrong (AD).

University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind.: Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh (P), Rev. Edmund P. Joyce (F), Edward W. Krause (AD).

University of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio: Asa S. Knowles (P), Edwin Sayer (F), Forrest W. England (AD).

University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.: Edwin B. Fred (P), George Young (F), Guy Sundt (AD).

Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind.: O. P. Kretzmann (P), Dana Schwanholt (F), Karl Henrichs (AD).

Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.: Frank H. Sparks (P), B. A. Rogge (F), Garland Frazier (AD).

Wayne University, Detroit, Mich.: Clarence B. Hilberry (P), Michael P. McIntyre (F), Alden W. Thompson (AD).

Western Illinois State College, Macomb, Ill.: Frank A. Beu (P), Dempsey E. Reid (F), Raymond W. Hanson (AD).

Western Michigan College, Kalamazoo, Mich.: Paul V. Sangren (P), C. B. McDonald (F), Mitchell J. Gary (AD).

Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio: John S. Millis (P), Arvel B. Erickson (F), Eddie L. Finnigan (AD).

Wheaton College, Wheaton, Ill.: V. Raymond Edman (P), Fred B. Gerstung (F), Harvey C. Chrouser (AD).

Wilmington College, Wilmington, Ohio: Samuel D. Marble (P), W. R. Pyle (F), Fred Raizk (AD).

Wisconsin State College, Superior, Wis.: Jim Dan Hill (P), John Danielson (F), Americo Mortorelli (AD).

Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio: Clarence C. Stoughton (P), Louis H. Fitch (F), Ralph Ness (AD).

Youngstown College, Youngstown, Ohio: Howard W. Jones (P), Willard L. Webster (F) and (AD).

Xavier University, Cincinnati, Ohio: Rev. James F. Maguire (P), Raymond Tilton (F), Albert Stephan (AD).

Fifth District

Augustana College, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.: Lawrence M. Stavig (P), J. S. Thompson (F), Lloyd Falgren (AD).

Bradley University, Peoria, Ill.: Harold P. Rodes (P), Philip Becker, Jr. (F), A. J. Bergstrom (AD).

Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa: Howell H. Brooks (P), Alfred W. Meyer (F), M. Richard Clausen (AD).

Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa: Russell D. Cole (P), J. B. Culbertson (F), James Dutcher (AD).

Creighton University, Omaha, Nebr.: Very Rev. Carl M. Reinert (P), Rev. Norbert J. Lemke (F), J. V. Belford (AD).

Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa: Henry G. Harmon (P), Frank N. Gardner (F), Jack McClelland (AD).

Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa: Rupert A. Hawk (P), Joseph Charlton (F), John Pfitsch (AD).

Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa: James H. Hilton (P), H. D. Bergman (F), Louis Menze (AD).

Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls, Iowa: J. W. Maucker (P), R. R. Fahrney (F), L. L. Mendenhall (AD).

*—Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kan.: James A. McCain (P), R. I. Throckmorton (F), L. A. Mullins (AD).

Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, Kan.: John E. King (P), S. Winston Cram (F), F. G. Welch (AD).

Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.: Sherman D. Scruggs (P), James A. Saunders (F), Raymond H. Kemp (AD).

Luther College, Decorah, Iowa: J. W. Ylvisaker (P), G. L. Belgum (F), H. E. Peterson (AD).

Oklahoma A&M College, Stillwater, Okla.: Oliver S. Willham (P), C. H. McElroy (F), Henry Iba (AD).

Oklahoma City University, Oklahoma City, Okla.: C. Q. Smith (P), Les Metheny (F), Doyle Parrack (AD).

St. Ambrose College, Davenport, Iowa: Right Rev. Msgr. A. J. Burke (P), Rev. H. J. Toher (F), Leo F. Deutsch (AD).

St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.: Rev. Paul C. Reinert (P), Rev. Thomas C. Donohue (F), E. S. Hickey (AD).

South Dakota State College, Brookings, S. Dak.: John W. Headley (P), H. B. MacDougal (F), R. B. Frost (AD).

University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo.: Ward Darley (P), Warren O. Thompson (F), Harry G. Carlson (AD).

University of Detroit, Detroit, Mich.: Rev. Celestin J. Steiner (P), Rev. E. J. O'Connor (F), Raymond E. Null (AD).

University of Houston, Houston, Texas: Lt. Gen. A. D. Bruce (P), Franklin L. Stovall (F), Harry Fouke (AD).

*—Placed on probation for a period of one year effective May 7, 1954, for violation of Article IV, Section 2, (4) of the Constitution, and Article VI, Section 3 of the By-laws.

University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.: Franklin D. Murphy (P), T. DeWitt Carr (F), A. C. Lonborg (AD).
 University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.: Elmer Ellis (Act. P), Sam B. Shirky (F), Donald B. Faurot (AD).
 University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.: Clifford M. Hardin (P), Earl S. Fullbrook (F), William Orwig (AD).
 University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. Dak.: George W. Starcher (P), Thomas J. Clifford (F), Glenn L. Jarrett (AD).
 University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.: G. L. Cross (P), Earl Sneed, Jr. (F), C. B. Wilkinson (AD).
 University of Omaha, Omaha, Nebr.: Milo Bail (P), James Porterfield (F), Virgil Yelkin (AD).
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 Centenary College of Louisiana: F. H. Delaney
 Citadel: Col. D. S. McAlister
 Clemson College: R. R. Ritchie
 College of William and Mary: John J. Freeman, R. Wayne Kernodle
 Davidson College: W. E. Dole, F. W. Johnston, A. H. Whittle
 Duke University: E. M. Cameron, Charles E. Jordan
 Florida State University: Edward Cubbon, H. G. Danford
 George Washington University: Max Farrington
 Georgia Institute of Technology: Lloyd W. Chapin, A. M. Coleman, Ned West
 Hampton Institute: W. Barton Beatty, Jr., Harry R. Jefferson
 Howard University: James T. Chambers, Ernest E. Goodman
 Johns Hopkins University: Marshall S. Turner, Jr.
 Louisiana State University: T. P. Heard, James T. Owen
 Loyola College: Rev. Robert P. Arthur
 Memphis State College: C. C. Humphreys
 Mississippi Southern College: Reed Green, Jimmie McDowell, J. L. Milam
 Morgan State College: Thomas P. Fraser, Edward P. Hurt
 North Carolina A&T College: William M. Bell
 North Carolina College: I. G. Newton
 North Carolina State College: Roy B. Clogston, H. A. Fisher
 St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute: J. L. Whitehead
 Savannah State College: Wilton C. Scott, Theodore A. Wright
 Southern University A&M College: A. W. Mumford
 Spring Hill College: Rev. S. A. Tonsmeire
 Stetson University: H. R. McQuillan
 Tennessee A&I College: J. B. McLendon
 Tennessee Polytechnic Institute: Calvin C. Frey
 Tulane University: Richard O. Baumbach, Forrest U. Lake
 Tuskegee Institute: R. S. Darnaby
 University of Alabama: Jeff Coleman, A. B. Moore
 University of Chattanooga: A. C. Moore
 University of Florida: Percy Beard, H. P. Constans, Jimmy Gay, Hobart Hooser, Frazier Rogers, D. K. Stanley
 University of Georgia: Alfred W. Scott
 University of Kentucky: A. D. Kirwan, Bernie A. Shively
 University of Louisville: Morton Walker
 University of Maryland: Joe Blair, W. W. Cobey, Geary Eppley
 University of Miami: James M. Godard, John J. Harding
 University of Mississippi: T. A. Bickerstaff, T. N. Turner

University of North Carolina: George Barclay, Marvin Bass, Oliver K. Cornwell, Vernon Crook, William Edwards, C. P. Erickson, Jake Wade
 University of Richmond: R. C. McDanel, Malcolm U. Pitt
 University of South Carolina: Rex Enright
 University of Tennessee: N. W. Dougherty, Gus Manning
 University of Virginia: L. G. Moffatt, G. K. Tebell
 Vanderbilt University: Fred J. Lewis
 Virginia Institute of Technology: Jack Carper
 Virginia Military Institute: Col. M. P. Echols
 Virginia Polytechnic Institute: Frank O. Moseley
 Virginia State College: W. W. Lawson, G. G. Singleton
 Virginia Union University: Thomas H. Henderson
 Wake Forest College: F. W. Clonts, Worth Copeland, Pat Preston
 Washington and Lee University: Norman F. Lord
 Washington College: Edward L. Athey
 West Virginia University: Robert N. Brown, Ray O. Duncan
 Western Kentucky State College: Kelly Thompson
 Western Maryland College: Charles Havens
 Xavier University (Louisiana): Alfred Priestley

District Four

Ashland College: George Donges
 Baldwin-Wallace College: Ray Watts
 Bowling Green State University: W. Harold Anderson, Don Cunningham, Ralph G. Harshman
 Carleton College: Walter L. Hass
 Central State College: Mack M. Greene
 Denison University: Rix N. Yard
 DePauw University: James C. Loveless
 Illinois State Normal University: Howard J. Hancock
 Indiana University: W. W. Patty
 Kent State University: Walton D. Clarke, Trevor Rees
 Lake Forest College: John W. Breen
 Marshall College: Robert A. Morris, Jr.
 Marquette University: Rev. Thomas F. Divine, Con Jennings, Jim King
 Miami University: George L. Rider, John L. Brickels
 Michigan State College: Edgar L. Harden, John H. Kobs, Fred Stabley, Clarence L. Munn
 Mount Union College: Jack W. Rafeld
 Northern Illinois State College: George C. Evans, Frederick W. Rolf
 Northwestern University: Ted B. Payseur, George Seulberger
 Oberlin College: L. K. Butler, J. H. Nichols
 Ohio State University: Richard C. Larkins, Wendell D. Postle, Wilbur E. Snapp
 Ohio University: Fred Picard, Carroll C. Widdoes
 Ohio Wesleyan University: George E. Gauthier
 Purdue University: V. C. Freeman, G. J. Mackey
 Southern Illinois University: Carl E. Erickson
 State University of Iowa: Paul J. Blommers, Paul W. Brechler
 University of Akron: Kenneth Cochrane

University of Chicago: T. Nelson Metcalf, J. Kyle Anderson
 University of Cincinnati: M. C. Mileham
 University of Dayton: Harry Baujan
 University of Illinois: Robert B. Browne, Charles E. Flynn, Douglas R. Mills
 University of Michigan: Ralph W. Aigler, H. O. Crisler
 University of Minnesota: Ike Armstrong
 University of Notre Dame: Herb Jones, Rev. Edmund P. Joyce, Edward W. Krause
 University of Toledo: Forrest W. England, A. G. Francis
 University of Wisconsin: William H. Aspinwall, Guy Sundt, George Young
 Valparaiso University: Karl H. Henrichs
 Wabash College: Garland Frazier
 Wayne University: Michael P. McIntyre, Paul Pentecost, Alden W. Thompson
 Western Illinois State College: Raymond W. Hanson
 Western Michigan College: Homer Dunham, Mitchell J. Gary, John W. Gill
 Wheaton College, Harvey C. Chrouser
 Youngstown College: Willard L. Webster

District Five

Augustana College: Lloyd Falgren
 Bradley University: Philip Becker, A. J. Bergstrom, A. G. Haussler
 Coe College: Alfred W. Meyer
 Drake University: Frank N. Gardner
 Iowa State College: Louis Menze
 Kansas State College: L. A. Mullins, R. I. Throckmorton
 Oklahoma A&M College: C. H. McElroy
 St. Ambrose College: Leo F. Deutsch
 St. Louis University: Rev. T. J. Stemper
 South Dakota State College: R. B. Frost, Ralph Ginn
 University of Colorado: William C. Lam, Warren O. Thompson
 University of Detroit: Ray E. Null, Rev. E. J. O'Connor, Kenneth L. Stille
 University of Houston: Franklin L. Stovall
 University of Kansas: T. DeWitt Carr, A. C. Lonborg
 University of Missouri: Sam B. Shirky
 University of Nebraska: John Bentley, Earl S. Fullbrook, William Orwig
 University of Oklahoma: Ken Farris, Earl Sneed, Jr.
 University of Omaha: Charles Hoff
 University of Tulsa: George D. Small
 University of Wichita: Norvall Neve, Vergil A. Shipley
 Washington University: Carl Snaveley

District Six

Arizona State College: Clyde Smith, D. R. Van Petten
 Baylor University: Abner McCall
 Midwestern University: D. L. Ligon
 North Texas State College: Emmett F. Cambron

Philander Smith College: C. D. Henry
 Prairie View A&M College: W. J. Nicks
 Rice Institute: G. L. Hermance
 Southern Methodist University: Madison Bell, John Lee Brooks,
 Lester Jordan, Edwin D. Mouzon, Jr.
 Texas A&M College: Chris Groneman
 Texas Christian University: Henry B. Hardt, Amos Melton, L. R.
 Meyer
 Texas College: F. T. Long
 Texas Technological College: Bill Holmes, J. William Davis
 Texas Western College: E. J. Knapp
 Trinity University: Henry Frnka, W. A. McElreath
 University of Arizona: J. F. McKale, Charles Tribolet
 University of Arkansas: Delbert Swartz
 University of Texas: Dana X. Bible, J. Neils Thompson
 West Texas State College: W. Mitchell Jones

District Seven

Brigham Young University: Edwin R. Kimball, Jay Nash
 Colorado A&M College: Andrew G. Clark, Robert L. Davis
 Colorado College: Otis A. Barnes, K. G. Freyschlag
 Colorado School of Mines: Fritz S. Brennecke
 Idaho State College: Earl Pond
 Montana State University: Eddie Chinske
 University of Denver: E. E. Wieman
 University of New Mexico: John Dolzadelli
 University of Wyoming: Wiles Hallock, G. J. Jacoby, A. L. Keeney
 Western State College of Colorado: H. J. Dorricott

District Eight

California State Polytechnic College: LeRoy Hughes
 College of the Pacific: Paul Christopulos
 George Pepperdine College: A. O. Duer
 Oregon State College: Glenn W. Holcomb
 San Jose State College: Danny Hill, Wilbur V. Hubbard
 Santa Barbara College: Theodore Harder
 Stanford University: Alfred R. Masters, Rixford K. Snyder
 University of California, Berkeley: George Briggs
 University of California, Davis: Ted Forbes, I. F. Toomey
 University of California, Los Angeles: Joseph Kaplan, Wilbur C.
 Johns
 University of Hawaii: Henry B. Vasconcellos
 University of Idaho: Robert S. Gibb, T. S. Kerr
 University of Oregon: Leo A. Harris
 University of Santa Clara: Rev. Wilfred H. Crowley
 University of Southern California: Alan D. Ewen, W. O. Hunter,
 H. C. Willett
 University of Washington: Harvey Cassill, H. P. Everest
 Washington State College: Stan Bates, Emmett Moore

Allied Conferences

Atlantic Coast Conference: Oliver K. Cornwell
 Border Conference: Emil L. Larson
 California Collegiate Athletic Association: Leroy Hughes, Theodore
 Harder
 Central Collegiate Conference: Stanley Lowe
 Eastern College Athletic Conference: Asa S. Bushnell, George L.
 Shiebler, Charles E. J. Kunz
 Gulf Coast Conference: Joe Musgrave
 Intercollegiate Conference: Paul Blommers, William R. Reed, K. L.
 Wilson
 Mid American Conference: David Reese
 Midwest College Athletic Conference: Alfred W. Meyer
 Missouri Valley Conference: Arthur E. Eilers
 Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association: R. E. Peters
 Mountain States Athletic Conference: E. L. Romney
 Pacific Coast Conference: Frank McCormick, William J. Parry, Vic-
 tor O. Schmidt
 Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference: H. J. Dorricott
 Southeastern Conference: Bernie H. Moore
 Southern Conference: Wallace Wade
 Southwest Athletic Conference: Howard Grubbs

Non-Member Institutions

United States Air Force Academy: Col. Robert V. Whitlow

Visitors

American Television College Football Fans: Charles Avison, William
 N. Ormsby, Thomas Reynolds, Jack Trinsey
 Athletic Institute: Ted Bank
 Football Publications: Charles E. Thorp
 New Orleans Mid-Winter Sports Association: Bernie J. Grenrood
 Pasadena Tournament of Roses Association: John Biggar, Lathrop
 K. Leishman, William H. Nicholas
 Sportsvision, Inc.: Al J. Madden
 Touchdown Club of New York: Arlo Wilson

Press, Radio and Television Coverage

Press

Associated Press: Hugh Fullerton, Jr., Harry Harris, Murray Rose,
 Martin Lederhandler, John Lindsay
 Birmingham News: Zipp Newman
 Chicago Tribune: Wilfrid Smith
 Cincinnati Post: Pat Harmon
 Detroit News: Harry Stapler
 Detroit Times: George Maskin
 International News Service: John Barrington, Pat Robinson, Howard
 Sigmand

Kansas City Star: Bob Busby
 Knoxville News Sentinel: Tom Siler
 Long Island Star Journal: Bernie Beglane
 Miami Daily News: Morris McLemore
 Minneapolis Star Tribune: Sid Hartman
 Nashville Banner: Fred Russell
 Newark News: Len Elliott, Hy Goldberg, Bill Robinson
 New York Herald Tribune: Irving Marsh
 New York Journal American: Barney Kremenko
 New York Post: Leonard Koppett
 New York Times: Allison Danzig, Carl Gossett, Joe Sheehan
 New York World-Telegram and Sun: Jim Burchard, Lou Miller
 North American Newspaper Alliance: George Allen
 Philadelphia Bulletin: Ray Kelly
 Philadelphia Inquirer: Leo Riordan
 Raleigh News and Observer: Dick Herbert
 Saginaw News: Lou Chiesi
 San Francisco News: Roger Williams
 United Press: Oscar Fraley, Leo Peterson, Steve Snider

Radio and Television

ABC: Castleman D. Chesley, Tom Velotta, Bill Whitehouse
 CBS: Judson Bailey, John Derr, Sig Mickelson
 NBC: Jim Corbett, Tom Gallery, Lindsey Nelson
 Movietone: Tom McMorro
 Sportsvision: Al J. Madden
 Tel Ra: George Kerrigan
 WADC, Akron: John Murphy
 WXYZ, Detroit: Don Wattrick, Ed White

Magazines

Athletic Journal: John L. Griffith, Jr.
 Collier's: Francis Wallace
 Look: I. R. McVay
 Newsday: Bob Zellmer
 Saturday Evening Post: Harry Paxton
 Variety: Art Woodstone

SECTION II—1954 REPORTS

Reports of Vice-Presidents

FIRST DISTRICT

PAUL F. MACKESEY, BROWN UNIVERSITY

THE FIRST DISTRICT is unusual in that it has many wheels within wheels. Several conferences claim nonexclusive jurisdiction over groups of colleges within the District. The Eastern College Athletic Conference covers Districts 1 and 2. The New England Colleges for Conferences on Athletics embraces the six New England states. Four of the eight Ivy League institutions are located in New England. Five of the six state educational institutions meet regularly in Yankee Conference competition, and the four Maine colleges compete for state championships in all sports within the framework of a conference.

Like colleges in all parts of the country those in District 1 have experienced an upsurge in football attendance this past fall. It is felt that this can be attributed in some degree to the NCAA television program. This, together with the relief received by the abatement of the Federal tax on tickets for intercollegiate games, has altered the curtailment of athletic programs. Many colleges in the District are expanding their athletic facilities.

Interest in ice hockey continues in its rapid growth both at the secondary school and at the college level. During the past 12 months, several new rinks have been built. Spectator interest is showing a corresponding increase, and at institutions having covered rinks, it is not unusual for hockey crowds to be larger than those at basketball games.

SECOND DISTRICT

T. J. HAMILTON, UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS in the Second District has flourished during the past year—with wider participation on the part of the colleges concerned as they broaden their athletic programs.

There have been several interesting developments which are affecting many member colleges. The Ivy League, which has four member institutions in District 2, has become a real entity. It has created playing leagues in many sports; but despite the natural increased interest in the league championships, these members continue to take an

active and influential part in national and regional matters.

It is evident that an aggressive program is working through the press, radio and TV, to sell the public on professional rather than college sports. There are indications that efforts are being made to disparage and discredit our athletic programs. Definite counter action and planning is needed.

One of the fundamental principles of sports has been that of fair play, the practice of not taking an unfair advantage. We believe that this rule applies as well in sports fringe activities. The possibility of new sources of revenue in television brings with it all of the resultant problems which must be equitably solved if our athletic programs are going to prosper.

While the college administrators have enough internal problems to occupy most of their time, it seems vitally important that we unite in meeting our common problems.

The sound planning and implementation of the NCAA public relations program by Dick Everest and his committee is a case in point, as is the work of Eppy Barnes in consummating an agreement with the major leagues in baseball. These are outstanding accomplishments. The elimination of the Federal admissions tax is another excellent example of the power of collective action by college athletic administrators, in this case under the dynamic leadership of Dick Baumbach.

These are progressive steps. If our aims continue to be worthwhile, if we are willing to work together, if we cease indulging in selfish haggling, we can continue to go ahead.

A few of the outstanding accomplishments of District 2 teams and individuals are evident in the reports of National Collegiate Championship events.

THIRD DISTRICT

COL. D. S. McALISTER, THE CITADEL

THE THIRD DISTRICT has increased by the addition of three new members. They are as follows:

Loyola University, Baltimore, Maryland
Mount Saint Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland
Stetson University, Deland, Florida

The newly formed Atlantic Coast Conference, composed of the University of Maryland, the University of North Carolina, Duke University, Wake Forest College, North Carolina

State College, the University of South Carolina and Clemson College, admitted the University of Virginia as its eighth member and elected James H. Weaver as its commissioner. Weaver formerly was director of athletics at Wake Forest.

The ACC representative, the University of Maryland, met the University of Oklahoma in the 1954 Orange Bowl game in Miami, Florida. North Carolina State, as Conference champion, represented the ACC in the National Collegiate Basketball Championship and Clemson was the ACC team in the Baseball Championship.

The Southeastern Conference was well represented in New Year's Day bowl games in 1954. Georgia Tech beat West Virginia in the Sugar Bowl, Alabama lost to Rice in the Cotton Bowl, and Auburn lost to Texas Tech in the Gator Bowl. Over-all, the Conference reported that football attendance was up slightly. Louisiana State University represented the Conference in the National Collegiate Basketball Championship.

In the Southern Conference, George Washington University, Conference basketball champion, lost to North Carolina State in the National Collegiate tournament. Virginia Polytechnic represented the Southern in the baseball tournament, defeated Clemson, then lost to Rollins College in District play-offs. The Southern Conference is encouraging participation in all of the so-called minor sports by paying to the institutions sending participants a mileage refund to cover the cost of travel. Washington and Lee University dropped intercollegiate football during the year.

Rollins College led independent institutions of this District in National Collegiate Championship play during the year. Participating as an "at-large" entrant, Rollins was runner-up in the College World Series at Omaha, Nebraska. Loyola University of New Orleans participated as an "at-large" team in the Basketball Championship.

There are two views that are generally held by members of the Third District:

1. That the NCAA should not get into the enforcement business but that there is an alarming trend in this direction.
2. That the NCAA rule prohibiting the paying of travel expenses for visits of prospective athletes to campuses gives rise to uncontrolled activities and abuses in this phase of the procurement program. Some suggest that there be authorized one visit to each campus at university or college expense.

It is the belief of faculty chairmen in the Third District that there is a general acceptance and support of the rules and regulations of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

FOURTH DISTRICT

RALPH W. AIGLER, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

THE PRESENT MEMBERSHIP of the Association in the Fourth District is 83. Those 83 institutions are varied, and the athletic problems that bulk large for some may cause little, if any, concern for the others. Thoughtful men in every member institution are asking, at least themselves, what about the future of intercollegiate athletics.

Intercollegiate contests are a natural evolution and outcome of a deeply ingrained instinct in normal, healthy boys and men to match skills, speed, endurance, strength, etc. Perhaps that instinct is a phase of the "show-off" element which is an element of the personality of many. But it is deeper than that; it is not essential that the competitor should be wearing his lady's colors.

When groups of young men were drawn together in schools and colleges that instinct found expression not only within the local group but reached out to contests between representatives of one institution and those of another. Thus we got intercollegiate athletics. It was inevitable that as such contests became more intense and with possibly damaging effects upon the basic activities of the institutions, administrative concern and controls developed. One distinguished president of a university frowned upon his students accepting a challenge from those of another comparable institution to play a game of football, saying in substance, "I see no good reason for a group of young men traveling 200 miles to agitate a bag of wind." The games which became common, despite the position of the distinguished educator, did serve as a tangible something about which loyalties and enthusiasms developed and centered.

Overwhelming desires to win coupled with a feeling of dissatisfaction with the talent available in the normal student body led to recruiting and, in close sequence, subsidizing. Intercollegiate athletics then took on an entirely different aspect; no longer were the teams truly representative of the student bodies; the contests became performances in large measure for the entertainment of ticket purchasers.

Thus, some of the truly fine features of intercollegiate athletics have been clouded or lost.

Thoughtful friends of intercollegiate athletics have noted with concern what seems to be a growing trend among colleges and universities to drop at least some sports. Some extremists hold the view that intercollegiate football is developing within itself a poison that in time will kill it. In this connection it is pointed out that student bodies seem to be losing interest, manifested strongly in some places by a falling off in student attendance at the games.

There are evidences that colleges and university organizations, not athletic in character, are interesting themselves in steps that may preserve intercollegiate athletics. They must recognize that it is too late to turn back to the days before present practices became fixed. At the same time they realize the need for steps that will keep those practices within such bonds that educational institutions may sponsor intercollegiate teams and still preserve their own self-respect.

The Fourth District lies entirely within the area of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. That Association, as pointed out in the last annual report for this District, is now engaged in the task of formulating for the guidance and observance by its members a set of realistic and practicable athletic standards. A tentative draft of such standards has been prepared and circulated. This is not the place for a detailed statement of those tentative standards (not yet adopted by the Association). The opening paragraph may, however, be of general interest. It is as follows:

"The place of the intercollegiate athletic program within the structure of American higher education, its educational aspects, its administration, its financing, its role in connection with institutional morale, public relations, and relationships with secondary schools, makes it a proper concern of the North Central Association. The Association therefore, with the approval of its membership, has both the authority and the responsibility to establish minimum standards of athletic policy and administration with which members must comply. In order to attain such standards in the administration of intercollegiate athletics, the Association will (a) examine critically from time to time the regulations and practices of its member institutions and (b) take appropriate action affecting those institutions which fail to satisfy,

through institutional or athletic conference action, the principles and standards which the Association has established for the conduct of intercollegiate athletic programs."

The North Central is one of six comparable organizations covering the entire United States. All but one of the remaining five regional accrediting associations have expressed interest in exploring the possibilities of cooperative action. Such exploration is in process at present.

It must be stated emphatically that this is not a movement aimed at displacing the NCAA or any conferences. It is, on the contrary, the hope that those accrediting organizations may find a basis for cooperative action with the NCAA and the conferences, each supporting the other in attaining the objective—the preservation of a wholesome program of intercollegiate athletics, one compatible with the dignity and primary function of educational institutions.

FIFTH DISTRICT

FRANK N. GARDNER, DRAKE UNIVERSITY

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS in the Fifth District, answering a letter of inquiry, indicated that for most of our colleges in this area interest and achievement reached a higher level than a year ago. As member institutions in this area see the intercollegiate athletic situation they believe that the chief problems at the moment are: (1) recruiting, and (2) television. Most institutions believe that significant forward steps have been taken at conference and national levels to enforce existing rules but also believe that more prompt and severe action should be taken against gross offenses. Many institutions and conferences are paying very close attention to "normal progress" towards a degree on the part of athletes where formerly this was acknowledged as important but not given concentrated attention. Middle-sized and larger institutions are experiencing what many of our smaller institutions have experienced for years—deficit financing of the athletic program. Problems thus created are perplexing athletic councils and committees and the administrative heads of many of our larger institutions. Some of the small colleges are gratified with the more important roles which they play in the proceedings of the Association but tend to feel that the specific concerns of the smaller institutions have not yet been dealt with satisfactorily by the Association.

As has happened in other parts of the country the year has seen many former athletic powers experiencing what it means to be "at the bottom of the heap" while other institutions are warming themselves at the fires of hitherto unknown successes. This coming year should be full of all sorts of surprises.

Competition in three National Collegiate Championship events was held at institutions of the Fifth District and three national team championships were awarded to District representatives.

National Collegiate Championships held in this District were: baseball at Omaha, Nebraska; basketball, regional at Oklahoma A&M College and finals at Kansas City, Missouri, and wrestling at the University of Oklahoma.

Oklahoma A&M College won two national team titles, wrestling and cross-country, and the University of Missouri won the baseball championship.

The University of Colorado and Oklahoma A&M represented the Big Seven and Missouri Valley Conferences, respectively, as automatic qualifiers in the Basketball Championship, and two other District 5 teams, Bradley University and Oklahoma City University, competed as at-large teams. Bradley was national runner-up.

Champions in the Big Seven and Missouri Valley Conferences were: *Big Seven*—baseball, Missouri; basketball, tie between Colorado and Kansas; cross-country, Kansas; football, Oklahoma; golf, Colorado; indoor and outdoor track, Kansas; swimming, Iowa State; tennis, Colorado; wrestling, Oklahoma; *Missouri Valley*—baseball, Oklahoma A&M; basketball, Oklahoma A&M; football, Wichita; golf, Oklahoma A&M; tennis, Houston; track, Oklahoma A&M.

Other highlights of athletic competition in this District included: South Dakota State College tied for the football title and won outright the track championship of the North Central Conference; Coe College and Carleton College shared the Mid-West Conference football title and Coe won the baseball crown; William Jewell College swept conference championships in football, baseball and tennis.

The University of Omaha fielded one of the District's most outstanding football teams among the smaller institutions. Omaha won nine games without defeat and competed in the Tangerine Bowl at Orlando, Florida.

William Jewell is building a new football stadium, Wichita is in the midst of completing a new fieldhouse seating in excess of 10,000 persons, Oklahoma City University lost its practice gymnasium by fire last summer and is planning a new fieldhouse, and other institutions are improving existing facilities.

It was noteworthy that Nebraska Football Coach Bill Glassford's demand last January that the administration uphold the terms of his contract when, after a lackluster season, fans and others influenced the administration to ask him to resign. This season Nebraska placed second in the MVIAA and represented the Conference in the Orange Bowl. Glassford's stand and his subsequent success at Nebraska should bolster attempts across the nation to lift present standards regarding coaching contracts on the part of institutions and coaches alike.

SIXTH DISTRICT

EDWIN D. MOUZON, JR., SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY

IN THIS, MY LAST REPORT to the Association as Vice-President of District Six, I cannot refrain from looking back over the four years just past. The association with the excellent group of men you have elected to your Council, and the life time friends which have become mine during this time, has been a wonderful experience which I shall never forget. Intercollegiate athletics is indeed most fortunate to have such a large number of men who are willing, just for the love of it, to give so much of their valuable time and intelligence in an ever growing effort to solve the problems which are before us.

In my humble opinion, great strides have been and are still being made in this never ending struggle. Just a short time ago our Association was on the brink of schism over the so-called "Sanity Code," which, apparently, the majority had no desire or will to enforce.

Today our philosophy has completely changed. No new regulations are adopted unless there is first a "grass roots" movement which demands them, and then only if they are desired by an overwhelming majority of our members. May it ever be so. This assures us that our Association can and will adopt only regulations which are national in scope.

Not only do we now have regulations respected and desired by the overwhelming majority of our members, but

also we have the means of enforcing them. When the Association gave the Council the authority to penalize members for not living up to the regulations, it made a great step forward.

There are still many problems facing us, and there always will be. At the present the two which are most disturbing are recruiting and television.

The Council is now coming to grips with the recruiting problem and should have some progress to report to the Association in another year. In the final analysis, however, honesty and a desire by coaches and athletic staffs to live within the rules, is the only solution to the problem.

With reference to our second large problem, television, I must say frankly that I'm glad I am not on the Television Committee. I do not know the best solution—for all concerned—to this problem. I do not even know that a best solution—for all concerned—exists. The problem which we have been following has been fairly satisfactory for this area. We were better pleased when permission could be obtained to telecast sellouts, locally. If this change were made, I am sure District Six would be perfectly happy with the program. It is easy to see, however, how other areas are dissatisfied with it. Our Television Committee is more capable of working on the problem than any other group, and we owe them a great debt of gratitude for their labors. I, for one, am willing to abide by their recommendations—feeling confident that when changes are made, (as they must be, from time to time), these changes will be advantageous to the Association as a whole.

Arkansas, with a 5-1 record, was the football champion of the Southwest Conference—after having been picked by the dopsters to finish near the bottom. They were scheduled to meet Georgia Tech in the Cotton Bowl. Texas Tech, with another great team, won the Border Conference.

Rice Institute and the University of Houston served as co-hosts to the National Collegiate Golf Championships in June, and another District Six institution, Southern Methodist University, won the team championship of this event.

Rice represented the Southwest Conference and Texas Tech the Border Conference as automatic qualifiers in the National Collegiate Basketball Championship and the University of Arizona competed in the College World Series at Omaha, Nebraska.

SEVENTH DISTRICT

A. L. KEENEY, UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING

INTERCOLLEGIATE PROGRAMS of the Rocky Mountain Athletic Conference and the Mountain States Athletic Conference, which comprise District 7, are operating under a code for intercollegiate athletics that is in full compliance with NCAA rules and regulations.

District 7 teams were active in National Collegiate Championship events during 1954, and one of them, Denver University, won the national team title of the first annual National Collegiate Skiing Championships held at Reno, Nevada.

Colorado A&M College represented the Mountain States Conference in the National Collegiate Basketball Championship and Idaho State College was the Rocky Mountain representative.

Baseball teams of the Universities of Wyoming and Arizona and Colorado State College of Education participated in the District play-off games at Laramie, Wyoming, and Greeley, Colorado, to determine the qualifier for the College World Series at Omaha, Nebraska. Arizona, a District 6 team which was scheduled into the play-off because of travel convenience, won the trip to the finals.

Four Mountain States Conference institutions won the eight championships contested by Conference teams. Denver University won football and swimming; Colorado A&M College, basketball and wrestling; University of Wyoming, baseball and tennis, and Utah, track and golf.

The Rocky Mountain Conference established procedures at its December meetings by which Conference champions may be determined in the future, and this will become effective September 1, 1955. RMC leaders during the past year were: Western State College, football; Colorado State College, baseball, soccer, swimming and wrestling, Idaho State College, basketball and track; Montana State College, tennis.

The Mountain States and Border Intercollegiate Athletic Conferences have engaged in a game to be played between selected teams consisting of seniors of the two Conferences who have used up their eligibility for intercollegiate football. The game is to be played in the Salad Bowl and is governed by regulations similar to those of the annual East-West Shrine Game in San Francisco. There is no contrac-

tual agreement that in any way forces or obligates players or institutions to participate.

EIGHTH DISTRICT

H. P. EVEREST, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

ONE OF THE MAJOR PROBLEMS facing intercollegiate athletics in the Eighth District, and I presume the problem is nationwide, is the almost complete lack of appreciation, public-wise, of the true role of athletics in the collegiate scene.

There is too great a tendency to cast the major institutions in the role of public entertainers with emphasis on domination and the presentation of professional proficiency. Little recognition is given to the fundamental obligation and objective of these institutions, which is education. Overlooked also is the fact that these young men, who are supposed to provide this entertainment on the basis of "professional proficiency," are, after all, merely college students interested in obtaining an education and participating in athletics for the love of sport and as an adjunct to their education. Denial of this thesis is a denial of the place of intercollegiate athletics in the educational pattern, yet in practical application we are face to face with the denial.

The press has not been too helpful in the amelioration of the attitude of mind, which, if allowed to continue, can lead to only one end—the domination of intercollegiate football by fewer and fewer institutions and the elimination of it in others. We have already seen that trend take its toll on the Pacific Coast.

Yet we cannot blame the press because we have by our ineptness laid the groundwork for the pattern which has come home to plague us. In our own anxieties to build interest in potential audiences, we have energetically enlisted the support of the press in ballyhooing, out of all proportion, our hopes and ambitions for greatness. We have put haloes on the heads of our coaches and "star performers." Small wonder, then, that the press, which helped us build this public adulation, should take its turn in passing judgment on what we do. With this we have no quarrel, but it is our hope that those judgments can be made on the basis of sound information.

It is in this area that the National Collegiate Athletic Association has its most fertile field for constructive contribution to the welfare of all intercollegiate athletics. It is a field

that has gone too long uncultivated. We realize that an attitude of mind that has been nurtured for years cannot be reversed in a matter of weeks or months. We are encouraged by the start that the National Collegiate Athletic Association has made and urge that it be pushed relentlessly.

On the Pacific Coast, a 12-week spring sports television program was launched on an experimental basis, and the response was far beyond the expectations of the Stanford and California institutions whose programs were featured. It was an auspicious start and one which we hope to push further this season. Programs of this character go a long way to defeat the illusion that the only emphasis we have in colleges is on football and basketball.

Despite the increased emphasis on professional football in the California area, Pacific Coast Conference teams played before the largest number of fans since the 1949 season, with approximately 1,965,000 in attendance at 59 games. This is 6 per cent more than the previous year. Home attendance dropped minutely, with 1,505,000 fans witnessing 46 games as compared with 1,541,000 who witnessed 57 games last year. On a game average basis the drop would be only a quarter of one per cent. The past basketball season held up in attendance and was approximately that of a year ago.

The membership of the Eighth District is thoroughly cognizant of the complex problems facing the National Collegiate Athletic Association with respect to controlled television. What the pattern may be, national game of the week, regional or a variation, is incidental to the basis conception of control. We feel control in some form to be essential, for to do otherwise would only strengthen the pattern of increasing domination of the football picture of a decreasing number of major institutions.

The major physical improvement among our schools has been the enlarging of the seating capacity of McArthur Court at Eugene, Oregon. This now gives three schools in the North which have basketball seating capacities of over 10,000 persons.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association welcomes into the Association the California Institute of Technology, Chico State College, and Whitman College as new members this year.

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE

J. SHOBER BARR, FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE

SUBMITTING THIS REPORT AS Vice-President-at-Large is a double innovation. Writing an annual report is a new experience for me, and the office I hold is also a new one. I have no precedent to follow.

I wish to state at the beginning of this report that I have thoroughly enjoyed the privilege of representing and speaking for the so-called small colleges of the country during sessions of the Council, the Executive Committee, and as an appointee to the NCAA Television Committee. Many other individuals representing a small college could probably have presented our philosophy, desires, and beliefs more adequately to the three national groups mentioned above, but I doubt if more attention or sympathetic consideration could have been achieved from these groups. They were always just as much concerned as I was about the position of the smaller institutions fitting into the over-all scheme of things for the improvement and betterment of the NCAA.

Following last year's NCAA Convention, the Vice-President-at-Large met with Marshall Turner, chairman of the College Committee, and together we outlined with some specificity the duties of this newly-created office. This list of duties was presented to the Council and was approved. At the spring meeting of the College Committee, held at Swarthmore College, the list of duties was again distributed, discussed, and approved.

Without going into detail of Vice-Presidential duties or the desires and aims of the smaller colleges, it seems appropriate to mention several of the more important areas of activity:

1. Small college representation on national committees (both elective and appointive).
2. Provision for qualified small college teams to participate in the national basketball and baseball tournaments.
3. A football television plan offering "protection" at the gate as one of its primary purposes, as well as permitting small colleges a practical free hand in televising their football games if they so desired.
4. Providing an opportunity for small college presidents, faculty members, athletic directors, and coaches to meet with the Vice-President as he traveled around the country

for official meetings. This was done in New York, Chicago, and New Orleans.

5. The NCAA Executive Committee, in providing a budget for the College Committee, enabled it to hold a mid-year meeting (at Swarthmore). Plans were laid for the meeting at the annual Convention and methods devised to maintain a closer relationship between small colleges in each region and between the College Committee members.

Reports of Rules and Tournament Committees

BASEBALL

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL National Collegiate Baseball Championship, held at Omaha, Nebraska, for the fifth consecutive year, was again successful and indicated greatly increased interest in intercollegiate baseball. From receipts of the Championship, full expenses were paid to the eight competing teams and a substantial sum was presented to the Omaha Committee to be used for charitable purposes. Winners of the eight district play-offs enjoyed the splendid playing conditions of Omaha Stadium, the warm hospitality of the city and the enthusiastic support from the city citizens.

Pre-game details assured the success of the Championship. The University of Nebraska, Creighton University and the University of Omaha acted as hosts and the Baseball Committee is deeply indebted to representatives of these institutions—A. J. Lewandowski, J. V. Belford and Virgil Yelkin—for their assistance and cooperation. A distinct improvement this year was the pre-championship publicity organized by Walter Byers and Wayne Duke. An improved and accelerated publicity program assured information flowing into national, district and local news outlets. This information was supported with pictures and statistics, thanks to the fine help of eight district publicity men.

It was the opinion of the Baseball and Tournament Committees that the Championship was excellent in every respect. The Committee, college baseball coaches in attendance and the representatives of professional baseball, felt that the competing teams played aggressive, "heads-up" baseball. All were in agreement that these college teams knew the fundamentals of baseball and gave every evidence that they were the best-coached teams appearing to date in the tournaments at Omaha.

Both large and small institutions were represented in the 1954 tourney. Rollins College, smallest of the eight-team field, quickly became the favorite of the fans. The University of Missouri, national runner-up in 1952, defeated Rollins, 4-1, before a capacity crowd in the final game of the tourney.

Approval to hold the 1955 and 1956 Championships at

Omaha was granted by the Association's Executive Committee at its August meeting.

The 1955 Championship plan will be similar to that of last year in that certain teams will qualify automatically as conference champions with the remainder of the field to be made up of outstanding "at-large" entrants. District play-offs will be held with the eight winners qualifying for the "College World Series" at Omaha.

DISTRICT ROUNDS

District 1

Massachusetts 2, Boston U. 0
Boston Univ. 8, Holy Cross 3
Massachusetts 2, Boston U. 0

District 2

St. John's 4, Navy 2
Lafayette 4, Villanova 3
Lafayette 9, St. John's 0

District 3

Va. Tech 11-7, Clemson 10-1
Rollins 3-9, Va. Tech 0-3

District 4

Ohio U. 18-10, Ashland 4-6
Mich. St. 14-0-5, Ohio U. 10-7-3

District 5

Missouri (automatic qualifier)

District 6

Okl. A&M 6-12-7, Texas 3-16-6

District 7

Arizona 8, Colo. State 2
Colo. State 21, Wyoming 14
Arizona 16, Wyoming 9
Arizona 8, Colo. State 5

District 8

Oregon 9, Seattle 4
Fresno State 9, USC 3
USC 9, Seattle 0
Oregon 9, Fresno State 5
Fresno State 7, USC 4
Oregon 1, Fresno State 0

FIRST ROUND

Massachusetts

	AB	R	H	O	A
Wilcox, lf	4	0	1	3	1
Winters, 3b	4	1	1	0	0
Pedegree, ss	4	1	2	1	4
Skypeck, cf	4	0	0	4	0
Rivers, cf	0	0	0	1	0
Wisniewski, c	5	1	1	7	1
DiVincenzo, rf	4	0	2	1	0
aAnderson	1	0	0	0	0
Swanson, p	1	0	0	1	1
Tarpey, p	2	0	0	0	0
Faucette, p	0	0	0	0	0
Gobeille, 2b	3	0	0	2	1
Norman, 2b	1	1	1	0	0
Egan, 1b	2	0	1	5	0
Posteris, 1b	2	1	1	2	0
bSutcliffe	1	0	0	0	0

Totals 38 5 10 27 8

aGrounded out for DiVincenzo in ninth.

bStruck out for Faucette in ninth.

Michigan State

	AB	R	H	O	A
Zeitler, 3b	2	2	1	0	0
Morrall, 3b	1	0	0	2	0
Matsock, ss	6	2	3	0	2
Collard, lf	1	0	0	0	0
Sack, lf	3	1	1	2	0
Williams, 1b	0	0	0	3	0
Mathews, 1b	4	2	2	4	0
Yewcic, c	4	1	2	7	0
Polomsky, rf	2	1	1	0	0
Powell, rf	1	0	0	0	0
Brown, rf-c	5	1	2	3	0
Risch, cf	6	3	4	2	0
Smith, 2b	4	1	1	3	4
Hobaugh, p	6	2	1	1	3

Totals 45 16 18 27 9

Michigan State	022	531	300—16
Massachusetts	300	000	020—5

E—Matsock 2, Risch, Smith, Wilcox, Winters, Pedegree, Wisniewski. RBI—Matsock 5, Mathews, Yewcic 5, Wisniewski, DiVincenzo. 2B—Risch, Wisniewski, Posteris. 3B—Mathews. HR—Yewcic, Matsock, Risch. SB—Winters, Risch, Smith 2. S—Winters, Zeitler. DP—Matsock-Smith-Mathews. Left—Michigan State 11, Massachusetts 13. BB—Hobaugh 5, Swanson 3, Tarpey 2, Faucette 2. SO—Hobaugh 10, Swanson 2, Faucette 3. HO—Swanson 3 in 2, Tarpey 8 in 2, Faucette 7 in 5. R-ER—Swanson 2-2, Hobaugh 5-0, Tarpey 10-5, Faucette 4-4. HBP—Hobaugh (Wilcox), Faucette (Sack). WP—Faucette. L—Tarpey. U—Chylak, Hametz, Hergert. T—3:03.

Arizona

	AB	R	H	O	A
McMullan, 3b	5	1	1	1	0
Stiles, cf	6	0	3	6	0
Aros, lf	5	0	1	1	0
Gragg, 1b	4	0	1	1	2
Zivkovich, c	5	1	0	11	0
Lazovich, rf	3	2	1	1	1
Castro, ss	3	3	1	3	1
Wright, 2b	2	2	0	3	0
Thomas, p	4	3	3	0	0

Totals 37 12 11 27 4

Oregon

	AB	R	H	O	A
Ross, lf-cf	5	0	1	1	0
Keller, ss-3b	4	0	0	2	3
Shaw, cf-ss	2	1	0	7	1
Forbes, p-rf	4	0	1	1	0
Schlosstein, 1b	2	0	0	10	0
Marlett, c	3	0	0	5	0
Averill, c	0	0	0	0	0
Phillips, rf	2	0	1	0	0
Blodgett, p	2	0	1	0	0
Wagner, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Williams, 3b-p	4	0	0	0	2
Johnson, 2b	3	0	0	1	4

Totals 31 1 4 27 10

Arizona	030	003	015—12
Oregon	100	000	000—1

E—Thomas. RBI—Thomas 7, Forbes, Castro 2, Stiles 2. 2B—Thomas. 3B—Lazovich. HR—Thomas 2. SB—Keller, McMullan. Left—Arizona 10, Oregon 10. BB—Forbes 7, Blodgett 5, Thomas 6. SO—Forbes 3, Blodgett 1, Thomas 11. HO—Forbes 6 in 6, Blodgett 5 in 2 $\frac{2}{3}$. Williams 0 in $\frac{1}{3}$. R-ER—Forbes 6-6, Blodgett—6-6, Williams 0-0, Thomas 1-1. HBP—Thomas (Keller). WP—Blodgett. L—Forbes. U—Tobin, Hergert, Hametz. T—2:44.

Rollins

	AB	R	H	O	A
Finnegan, c	3	2	0	8	0
Talbot, 2b	4	2	1	1	2
Butler, cf	5	1	2	5	0
Helms, 3b	5	1	1	2	1
MacHardy, 1b	4	1	1	14	0
Smith, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Tauscher, p	1	0	0	0	1
Vancho, ss	5	1	1	2	6
Robinson, lf	5	1	2	0	0
Cary, p	2	0	0	0	1
Brophy, rf	1	0	0	0	1

Totals 39 9 8 33 12

Oklahoma A&M

	AB	R	H	O	A
Babb, cf	6	0	0	0	1
Bunyard, rf	6	3	3	0	0
Wollard, ss	4	1	3	3	3
Finegan, 1b	5	0	1	15	1
Andrew, 2b	5	1	1	2	1
Bennett, lf	4	0	0	1	0
Walker, 3b	5	0	2	2	6
Patrick, c	4	0	0	10	2
Borland, p	3	0	0	0	6
White, p	2	0	0	0	0

Totals 44 5 10 33 20

Rollins	200	111	000	04—9
Oklahoma A&M	000	110	102	00—5

E—Helms, Wollard, Finegan, Patrick, Walker. RBI—Butler, Helms, Cary, Talbot, MacHardy 3, Wollard 2, Finegan, Walker. 2B—Helms. 3B—Andrew, Bunyard, MacHardy, HR—Wollard. SB—Robinson, Bennett. S—Cary. Left—Rollins 9, Oklahoma A&M 9. BB—Cary 2, Tauscher 1, Borland 6, White 5. SO—Cary 5, Tauscher 2, Borland 5, White 5. HO—Cary 10 in 9, Tauscher 0 in 2, Borland 7 in 9, White 1 in 2. R-ER—Cary 5-4, Tauscher 0-0, Borland 5-4, White 4-4. WP—White. PB—Patrick. W—Tauscher. L—White. U—Chylak, Dixon, Gomez, Panos. T—2:36.

Lafayette						Missouri					
	AB	R	H	O	A		AB	R	H	O	A
Peters ss	3	0	0	3	4	Dickinson, ss	3	1	1	1	2
Machiorlete, cf	3	1	0	3	0	Sickel, 3b	3	1	1	3	1
Hogarty, rf	3	0	0	2	0	Musgrave, rf	4	0	1	0	0
Watts, lf	4	0	1	1	0	J. Sch'n'mak'r, cf	3	1	2	2	0
Eyer, 1b	4	0	0	7	0	Gleason, c	3	0	1	5	1
Dill, c	3	0	0	5	2	R. Sch'n'mak'r, 1b	4	1	1	11	1
Fredericks, 2b	2	2	1	3	2	Cox,, 2b	4	0	0	4	6
Doerrman, 3b	3	0	1	0	2	Doerr, lf	4	1	1	0	0
Gordon, p	3	0	0	0	1	Kammer, p	3	0	1	1	2
Maurer, p	0	0	0	0	0						
aOwen	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals	28	3	3	24	11	Totals	31	5	9	27	13

aRan for Dill in ninth.

Lafayette	011	100	000—3
Missouri	030	010	10x—5

E—Peters, Watts, R. Schoonmaker. RBI—Watts, Fredericks, J. Schoonmaker, Gleason, Dickinson 2. 2B—R. Schoonmaker, Dickinson, Gleason. 3B—Kammer, J. Schoonmaker. HR—Fredericks. SB—Fredericks, Doerrman. S—J. Schoonmaker. DP—Cox-R. Schoonmaker. Fredericks-Peters-Eyer, Dickinson-Cox-R. Schoonmaker. Left—Lafayette 4, Missouri 7. BB—Gordon 2, Kammer 6. SO—Gordon 4, Maurer 1, Kammer 5. HO—Gordon 9 in 7, Maurer 0 in 1. R-ER—Gordon 5-4, Maurer 0-0, Kammer 3-2. HBP—Gordon (Dickinson), Maurer (Kammer). WP—Gordon. L—Gordon. U—Dixon, Gomez, Panos. T—2:14. A—3,976.

SECOND ROUND

Massachusetts						Oregon					
	AB	R	H	O	A		AB	R	H	O	A
Wilcox, lf	4	1	1	0	0	Ross, lf	5	0	1	1	0
Winters, 3b	4	1	1	0	5	Keller, ss	5	1	3	0	2
Pedigree, ss	4	1	2	4	3	Shaw, cf	5	2	2	2	0
Skypeck, cf	3	0	0	4	0	Phillips, rf	3	0	1	3	0
Wisniewski, c	3	0	0	5	0	Schlosstein, 1b	3	0	2	11	1

DiVincenzo, rf	4	0	0	2	0	Marlett, c	2	0	0	7	2
Swanson, p	3	1	1	0	3	Williams, 3b	4	0	1	2	4
Gobeille, 2b	3	1	1	2	2	Johnson, 2b	4	0	0	1	1
Egan, 1b	3	0	0	10	1	Huls, p	2	0	0	0	1
						aBlodgett	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	5	6	27	14	Forbes, p	1	0	0	0	1

Totals 35 3 10 27 12

aFlew out for Huls in sixth.

Massachusetts	120	020	000—5
Oregon	102	000	000—3

E—Pedigree, Keller, Schlosstein. RBI—Wilcox 2, Pedigree, Wisniewski, Shaw, Schlosstein, Marlett. 2B—Wilcox. 3B—Shaw. SB—Pedigree. S—Egan, Wisniewski, Winters. DP—Pedigree-Gobeille-Egan. Left—Massachusetts 6, Oregon 9. BB—Huls 3, Forbes 1, Swanson 4. SO—Huls 5, Forbes 2, Swanson 3. HO—Huls 5 in 6, Forbes 1 in 3. R-ER—Huls 5-3, Forbes 0-0, Swanson 3-3. WP—Huls, Forbes. L—Huls. U—Tobin, Gomez, Spanso. T—2:10.

Lafayette						Oklahoma A&M					
	AB	R	H	O	A		AB	R	H	O	A
Peters, ss	4	0	0	3	1	Babb, cf	3	0	1	4	0
Machiorlete, cf	3	1	2	1	0	Bennett, lf	3	1	1	1	0
Hogarty, rf	3	0	0	1	0	Woolard, ss	3	1	0	1	1
Watts, lf	5	0	1	0	0	Finegan, 1b	4	0	2	7	0
Dill, c	3	0	0	7	0	Bunyard, c	2	0	0	11	0
Dutt, p	1	0	0	0	0	Andrew, 2b	4	1	0	1	2
Fredericks, 2b	3	0	0	3	2	Walker, 3b	3	1	1	1	3
Doerrman, 3b	4	1	2	1	2	Booker, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Eyer, 1b	4	0	1	8	0	Anderson, p	4	0	0	0	2
Owen, p	3	0	0	0	3	Borland, p	0	0	0	0	0
aDuckworth	1	0	0	0	0						
Totals	34	2	6	24	8	Totals	30	4	6	27	8

aStruck out for Owen in eighth.

Lafayette	110	000	000—2
Oklahoma A&M	010	001	20x—4

E—Machiorlete, Doerrman, Babb, Finegan, Anderson 2. RBI—Peters, Watts, Finegan, Bunyard, Walker, Booker. 2B—Watts, Doerrman, Finegan, Booker. S—Peters, Bennett, Hogarty, Bunyard. Left—Lafayette 12, Oklahoma A&M 8. BB—Anderson 5, Owen 4. SO—Anderson 9, Borland 2, Owen 7. HO—Anderson 6 in 8½, Borland 0 in ¾, Owen 6 in 7, Dutt 0 in 1. R-ER—Anderson 2-2, Borland 0-0, Owen 4-3, Dutt 0-0. W—Anderson. L—Owen. U—Chylak, Gomez, Spanos. T—2:22.

Michigan State						Arizona					
	AB	R	H	O	A		AB	R	H	O	A
Mathews, 1b	3	0	0	7	1	McMullan, 3b	4	0	0	1	3
Matsock, ss	5	0	1	0	3	Stiles, cf	3	0	0	2	0
Sack, lf	4	0	2	0	0	dMyers, cf	0	0	0	2	0
Polomsky, rf	4	0	1	1	0	Aros, lf	4	0	0	1	0
Brown, c	4	0	1	11	1	Gragg, 1b	4	0	0	10	1
Risch, cf	3	0	0	4	0	Zivkovich, c	3	1	1	4	0
Zeitler, 3b	3	1	2	0	1	Lazovich, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Smith, 2b	4	1	1	4	2	Castro, ss	3	0	1	4	3
Godfrey, p	2	0	1	0	0	Wright, 2b	2	0	0	1	2
aStead	1	0	1	0	0	Lee, p	2	0	1	1	3
bMansfield	0	0	0	0	0	cThomas	0	0	0	0	0
Idzkowski, p	1	0	0	0	0						
Totals	34	2	10	27	8	Totals	28	1	3	27	12

aDoubled for Godfrey in sixth.

bRan for Stead in sixth.

cWalked for Stiles in eighth.

dRan for Thomas in eighth.

Michigan State	.....000	002	000—2
Arizona	.....000	010	000—1

E—None. RBI—Wright, Stead 2. 2B—Zeitler, Stead. SB—McMullan. S—Lazovich, Risch, Sack. DP—Lee-Castro-Gragg, Brown-Smith. Left—Michigan State 10, Arizona 5. BB—Godfrey 1, Idzkowski 3, Lee 3. SO—Godfrey 3, Idzkowski 8, Lee 4. HO—Godfrey 3 in 5, Idzkowski 0 in 4. R-ER—Godfrey 1-1, Lee 2-2, Idzkowski 0-0. WP—Idzkowski. W—Godfrey. U—Dixon, Hergert, Hametz. T—2:19.

Missouri						Rollins					
	AB	R	H	O	A		AB	R	H	O	A
Dickinson, ss	2	0	0	1	4	Finnegan, c	4	1	1	12	0
Sickel, 3b	4	0	1	1	3	Talbot, 2b	3	0	0	2	1
Musgrave, rf	4	0	0	1	0	Butler, cf	4	2	1	1	0
J. Sch'nmak'r, cf	4	1	1	2	0	Helms, 3b	3	1	1	1	2
Gleason, c	3	0	0	6	0	MacHardy, 1b	3	0	0	6	0
bMorgan	0	0	0	0	0	Smith, rf	3	0	2	1	0
R. Schn'mak'r, 1b	4	0	1	8	0	Vancho, ss	3	0	0	2	3
Cox, 2b	4	0	2	5	6	Robinson, lf	3	0	0	2	0
Doerr, lf	2	0	0	0	0	Brophy, p	3	0	1	0	1
Kammer, lf	2	0	1	0	0						
Beckman, p	2	0	0	0	0	Totals	29	4	6	27	7
aGabler	1	0	0	0	0						
Stewart, p	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals	33	1	6	24	13						

aStruck out for Beckman in seventh.

bRan for Gleason in ninth.

Missouri	.....010	000	000—1
Rollins	.....000	103	00x—4

E—Gleason, Cox, Helms. RBI—Cox, Butler 2, Smith. 3B—Cox, J. Schoonmaker. HR—Butler. SB—J. Schoonmaker, Dickinson, Sickel, Cox, Butler, Helms. DP—Brophy-Vancho-MacHardy, Vancho-Talbot-MacHardy, Dickinson-Cox-R. Schoonmaker 2, Sickel-Cox-R. Schoonmaker. Left—Missouri 7, Rollins 3. BB—Brophy 3, Beckman 2. SO—Brophy 12, Beckman 3, Stewart 4. HO—Beckman 6 in 6, Stewart 0 in 2. R-ER—Brophy 1-0, Beckman 3-2, Stewart 0-0. WP—Beckman. L—Beckman. U—Tobin, Hametz, Hergert. T—2:00. A—4,269.

THIRD ROUND

Missouri						Massachusetts					
	AB	R	H	O	A		AB	R	H	O	A
Dickinson, ss	5	1	0	1	4	Wilcox, lf	4	0	1	3	1
Sickel, 3b	5	0	2	1	0	Winters, 3b	4	0	0	1	0
Musgrave, rf	4	0	0	2	0	Pedigree, ss	4	1	1	2	4
J. Sch'nmak'r, cf	4	0	1	6	0	Skypeck, cf	4	0	1	2	0
Gleason, c	5	2	2	10	0	Wisniewski, c	4	0	2	7	1
R. Sch'nmak'r, 1b	5	3	3	6	0	DiVincenzo, rf	4	0	0	3	0
Cox, 2b	3	1	2	1	1	Gobeille, 2b	3	0	0	2	1
Kammer, lf	4	0	1	0	0	Egan, 1b	4	0	0	7	0
Cook, p	3	1	1	0	0	Tarpey, p	2	0	0	0	2
Totals	38	8	12	27	5	Totals	33	1	5	27	9
Missouri	.....010	411	100—8								
Massachusetts	.....000	000	001—1								

E—Gobeille, Pedigree, Musgrave. RBI—Kammer, Gleason, Cook 2, Cox 2, J. Schoonmaker, Wisniewski. 2B—Sickel, Wisniewski. 3B—R. Schoonmaker 2. HR—Gleason. SB—Cox. S—Cox. Left—Missouri 7, Massachusetts 7. BB—Cook 2, Tarpey 3. SO—Cook 8, Tarpey 7. R-ER—Cook 1-1, Tarpey 8-7. PB—Wisniewski. U—Dixon, Gomez, Spanos. T—2:01.

Arizona						Oklahoma A&M					
	AB	R	H	O	A		AB	R	H	O	A
McMullan, 3b	3	1	2	1	3	Babb, cf	4	1	0	6	0
Stiles, cf-lf	4	1	1	3	0	Bennett, lf	6	1	2	1	0
Aros, lf-rf	3	0	0	2	0	Wollard, ss	7	1	3	3	1
Gile, rf	3	0	0	1	0	Finegan, 1b	5	1	1	15	1
Gragg, 1b	7	0	1	9	4	Bunyard, c	6	0	2	12	2
Zivkovich, c	6	1	1	14	1	Andrew, 2b	6	0	2	1	2
Lazovich, rf	1	1	0	0	0	Walker, 3b	5	1	1	2	3
Myers, cf	4	0	1	2	0	Booker, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Castro, ss	5	0	1	4	3	Kinnamon, p	2	0	0	0	2
Wright, 2b	1	0	1	1	0	Borland, p	5	0	2	0	3
Tellez, 2b	3	0	1	1	1						
Rincon, p	2	0	0	0	1	Totals	50	5	14	42	14
Thomas, p	4	0	0	2	2						
Totals	46	4	9	40	15						

*One out when winning run scored.

Arizona	.....010	120	000	000	00—4
Oklahoma A&M	.....101	020	000	000	01—5

E—Castro, Bunyard, Andrew. RBI—McMullan, Gragg, Wright 2, Bennett, Finegan, Bunyard, Andrew, Borland. 2B—Wright, Stiles, Bennett, Andrew, Borland. 3B—Bennett. HR—McMullan. SB—Bunyard, Myers 2, McMullan 2. S—Aros, Booker, Finegan, Tellez 2, Babb, Stiles. DP—Walker-Bunyard. Left—Arizona 16, Oklahoma A&M 18. BB—Kinnamon 7, Borland 3, Rincon 4, Thomas 3. SO—Kinnamon 4, Borland 8, Thomas 13. HO—Kinnamon 5 in 5, Borland 4 in 9, Rincon 4 in 3½, Thomas 10 in 10. R-ER—Kinnamon 4-4, Borland 0-0, Rincon 2-2, Thomas 3-3. HBP—Borland (Stiles, Zivkovich). WP—Rincon, Borland. W—Borland. L—Thomas. U—Tobin, Hergert, Hametz. T—3:35.

Michigan State						Rollins					
	AB	R	H	O	A		AB	R	H	O	A
Mathews, 1b	3	1	1	12	0	Finnegan, c	3	0	0	5	0
Matsock, ss	4	1	1	1	3	Talbot, 2b	4	1	1	5	0
Sack, lf	2	0	0	0	0	Butler, cf	4	0	0	5	0
Powell, lf	1	0	0	0	0	Helms, 3b	5	0	1	0	3
Brown, rf	4	0	1	2	0	MacHardy, 1b	4	3	3	10	4
Yewcic, c	4	0	1	4	0	D. Smith, rf	3	0	2	1	0
Risch, cf	4	1	2	3	0	Vancho, ss	1	0	0	0	4
Zeitler, 3b	3	0	1	0	2	Robinson, lf	4	0	0	1	0
G. Smith, 2b	4	1	1	3	4	Tauscher, p	2	0	1	0	2
Gorman, p	3	0	0	0	4	aBrophy	0	1	0	0	0
Hobaugh, p	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals	32	4	8	25	13	Totals	30	5	8	27	13

aWalked for Tauscher in ninth.

*One out when winning run scored.

Michigan State	.....200	002	000—4
Rollins	.....010	001	012—5

E—Matsock, Finnegan, MacHardy. RBI—Mathews, Matsock, Brown, G. Smith, Talbot, Helms, D. Smith, Vancho, Tauscher. 2B—Matsock, MacHardy. 3B—Brown, MacHardy. SB—Brown, Mathews, Yewcic. S—Sack 2, Matsock, Zeitler, Gorman, Vancho, Finnegan. DP—Matsock-G. Smith-Mathews, G. Smith-Matsock-Mathews. Left—Michigan State 8, Rollins 10. BB—Tauscher 2, Gorman 7. Hobaugh 1. SO—Tauscher 5, Gorman 3. HO—Gorman 7 in 8½. Hobaugh 1 in 0. R-ER—Tauscher 4-4, Gorman 5-5, Hobaugh 0-0. WP—Gorman. L—Gorman. U—Chylak, Hametz, Hergert. T—2:15.

FOURTH ROUND

Oklahoma A&M						Missouri					
	AB	R	H	O	A		AB	R	H	O	A
Babb, cf	5	2	3	1	0	Dickinson, ss	3	0	0	1	3
Bennett, lf	5	0	3	3	0	Sickel, 3b	4	1	1	2	4
Wollard, ss	5	0	1	2	0	Musgrave, rf	4	1	1	2	0
Finegan, 1b	5	0	1	9	1	J. Sch'nmak'r, cf	4	1	2	5	0
Bunyard, c	5	0	2	5	0	Gleason, c	4	1	2	1	2
Andrew, 2b	3	1	1	1	2	R.Sch'nmak'r, 1b	4	0	0	11	0
Walker, 3b	3	0	0	1	1	Cox, 2b	3	1	1	4	3

Booker, rf	4	0	1	2	0	Kammer, lf	3	1	1	0	0
Anderson, p	2	0	0	0	0	Doerr, lf	0	0	0	1	0
Kinnamon, p	2	0	0	0	0	Stewart, p	3	1	1	0	2
Totals	39	3	12	24	4	Totals	32	7	9	27	14

Oklahoma A&M	.....000	011	001—3
Missouri	.....003	220	00x—7

E—Dickinson, R. Schoonmaker. RBI—Bennett 2, Kinnamon, Dickinson, Musgrave 2, J. Schoonmaker. Gleason 2, Kammer. 2B—Cox, Babb 2, Bennett. 3B—Kammer. HR—J. Schoonmaker, Gleason. SB—Walker, Sickel, Musgrave. S—Walker, Dickinson. Left—Oklahoma A&M 11, Missouri 3. BB—Stewart 1, Anderson 1. SO—Stewart 1, Anderson 1, Kinnamon 4. HO—Anderson 9 in 4½, Kinnamon 0 in 3¾. R-ER—Stewart 3-3, Anderson 7-7, Kinnamon 0-0. L—Anderson. U—Chylak, Dixon, Hametz, Hergert. T—1:52. A—1,924.

Michigan State						Rollins					
	AB	R	H	O	A		AB	R	H	O	A
Mathews, 1b	3	1	2	10	0	Finnegan, c	5	0	0	9	2
Matsock, ss	5	0	1	1	2	Talbot, 2b	5	0	1	5	3
Polomsky, lf	5	0	2	3	1	Butler, cf	4	0	1	0	0
Brown, rf	3	0	0	2	0	Helms, 3b	4	0	0	1	1
Powell, rf	1	1	0	1	0	MacHardy, 1b	4	1	2	10	0
Yewcic, c	3	0	1	10	2	D. Smith, rf	3	1	1	1	1
Risch, cf	5	0	1	2	0	Vancho, ss	2	0	0	1	1
Zeitler, 3b	3	1	1	0	2	Robinson, lf	4	0	3	3	1
G. Smith, 2b	4	0	1	1	1	bFisher	0	0	0	0	0
Erickson p.	1	0	0	0	0	Leader, p	2	0	0	0	1
aWilliams	1	0	0	0	0	Cary, p	1	0	0	0	0
Idzkowski, p	0	0	0	0	2	Menendez, p	0	0	0	0	1
						Tauscher, p	0	0	0	0	1
						cDoran	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	3	9	30	10	Totals	34	2	8	30	12

aFouled out for Erickson in seventh.

bSacrificed for Tauscher in ninth.

cRan for Robinson in ninth.

Michigan State	.....000	000	200	1—3
Rollins	.....000	020	000	0—2

E—Matsock, Robinson. RBI—Risch, Polomsky 2, Robinson 2. 2B—Yewcic. 3B—Butler. SB—Powell. S—Erickson, Vancho, D. Smith, Idzkowski, Doran. DP—Matsock-G. Smith-Mathews, D. Smith-MacHardy. Left—Michigan State 9, Rollins 6. BB—Leader 4, Idzkowski 1, Tauscher 1. SO—Leader 6, Cary 1, Erickson 4, Idzkowski 7, Tauscher 1. HO—Leader 7 in 6½, Cary 0 in ½, Menendez 0 in 1½, Tauscher 2 in 1½, Erickson 5 in 6, Idzkowski 3 in 4. R-ER—Leader 2-2, Cary 0-0, Menendez 0-0, Tauscher 1-1, Erickson 2-2, Idzkowski 0-0. HBP—Menendez (Yewcic). W—Idzkowski. L—Tauscher. U—Tobin, Chylak, Dixon, Spanos. T—2:20. A—6,179.

FIFTH ROUND

Michigan State						Missouri					
	AB	R	H	O	A		AB	R	H	O	A
Mathews, 1b	3	1	2	9	0	Dickinson, ss	4	0	0	2	3
Matsock, ss	2	0	0	0	4	Sickel, 3b	4	1	1	0	2
Polomsky, rf	4	0	1	1	0	Musgrave, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Brown, lf	4	1	2	2	0	J. Sch'nmak'r, cf	4	0	1	3	0
Powell, lf	0	0	0	0	0	Gleason, c	4	1	2	5	1
Yewcic, c	3	1	1	8	1	R. Sch'nmak'r, 1b	4	1	1	11	1
Risch, cf	4	0	0	4	0	Cox, 2b	2	1	1	3	2
Zeitler, 3b	2	0	0	1	1	Wynn, lf	4	0	0	1	0
aSack	1	0	0	0	0	Kammer, p	4	0	1	0	1
Hopping, 3b	1	0	1	0	0						
G. Smith, 2b	2	0	0	0	0	Totals	34	4	8	27	10
Stead, 2b	2	0	1	0	0						
Hobaugh, p	3	0	0	0	2						
Totals	31	3	8	25*	8						

aGrounded out for Zeitler in seventh.

*One out when winning run scored.

Michigan State	.....000	000	210—3
Missouri	.....021	000	001—4

E—Risch, Matsock. RBI—Matsock, Stead 2, Gleason, R. Schoonmaker, Cox, Kammer. 2B—R. Schoonmaker, Sickel, Gleason, J. Schoonmaker, Hopping. 3B—Mathews. SB—Cox, Hopping. S—Matsock 2. DP—Sickel-Cox-R. Schoonmaker, Dickinson-Cox-R. Schoonmaker. Left—Michigan State 5, Missouri 7. BB—Kammer 1, Hobaugh 1. SO—Kammer 4, Hobaugh 9. R-ER—Kammer 3-3, Hobaugh 4-4. HBP—Kammer (Mathews), Hobaugh (Cox). WP—Kammer, Hobaugh. U—Dixon, Chylak, Hametz, Tobin. T—1:53. A—4,587.

FINAL ROUND

Rollins						Missouri					
	AB	R	H	O	A		AB	R	H	O	A
Finnegan, c	4	0	1	3	0	Dickinson, ss	5	0	0	1	2
Talbot, 2b	4	0	0	5	2	Sickel, 3b	3	2	2	1	1
Butler, cf	4	0	0	3	0	Musgrave, rf	2	0	0	3	0
Helms, 3b	4	0	0	1	2	J. Sch'nmak'r, cf	4	0	1	3	0
MacHardy, 1b	3	1	1	8	1	Gleason, c	4	0	1	8	0
Smith, rf	3	0	1	1	0	R. Sch'nmak'r, 1b	3	1	0	5	0
aDoran	1	0	0	0	0	Cox, 2b	1	1	1	4	1
Vancho, ss	3	0	1	1	4	Kammer, lf	3	0	1	2	0
Robinson, lf	3	0	0	2	0	Cook, p	4	0	0	0	1
Cary, p	0	0	0	0	0						
Brophy, p	3	0	2	0	1	Totals	29	4	6	27	5
Totals	32	1	6	24	10						

aFlew out for Smith in ninth.

Rollins	.....000	100	000—1
Missouri	.....110	110	00x—4

E—MacHardy, Robinson, Cox. RBI—Vancho, J. Schoonmaker, Gleason, Cox, Kammer. 2B—Brophy. HR—Cox. SB—Finnegan, Cox. S—Musgrave 2. DP—Dickinson-Cox-R. Schoonmaker. Left—Rollins 5, Missouri 9. BB—Brophy 6, Cook 1. SO—Brophy 3, Cook 8. HO—Cary 3 in 2, Brophy 3 in 6. R-ER—Cary 2-2, Brophy 2-2, Cook 1-1. PB—Gleason. L—Cary. U—Chylak, Tobin, Hametz, Dixon. T—1:53. A—7,810.

FINAL STANDINGS

	W	L		W	L
Missouri	5	1	Arizona	1	2
Rollins	3	2	Massachusetts	1	2
Michigan State	3	2	Lafayette	0	2
Oklahoma A&M	2	2	Oregon	0	2

EVERETT D. BARNES, Colgate University
Chairman, Tournament Committee

BASKETBALL

RESPONSES to the questionnaire of the Basketball Rules Committee resulted in an eight to one approval of our present-day rules.

Before taking any action concerning rules revision, a thorough study was made of statistical data and experimental work which had been sponsored during the season. Penalty rules commanded the most attention prior to and during the meetings. The questionnaire indicated that there was overwhelming sentiment in favor of the minor rules revisions which were adopted for the season of 1953-54. It also indicated that a majority feels that the two greatest problems of the current game are: (1) the tendency of players to regard the penalty for the personal foul as being nearly balanced by the advantage gained through possible possession after the free throw; and (2) the frustration which results when players feel they have no alternative but to commit a foul if such team is behind in the score and if the opponent chooses to play "keep-away" ball.

As far as penalty rules are concerned, there seems to be overwhelming sentiment that the balance between value of penalty and value of possession is about right during the last three minutes in that, from a percentage standpoint, it is expensive to commit a foul. Under such circumstances, careless or intentional fouling will occur only as a last resort. In contrast to the favorable sentiment concerning the double free throw penalty during the last three minutes, the sentiment is divided 50-50 concerning the "one and one"

penalty for that part of the game prior to the last three minutes. Some of the objection to the "one and one" might have been a holdover from the previous year when many took a stand in opposition to it before it was actually tried. While statistical data proved that many of the claims of fault were unsupported by fact, there still remained a rather widespread prejudice centered around the feeling that it is not right to award a thrower who is not successful on his first free throw. This may or may not be the chief reason for the continued opposition to the rule, but since this opposition has continued through two seasons, it is indication that some revision may be desirable. The 50-50 opposition appeared to be prevalent in each of the five groups among which the questionnaire was circulated. These consisted of the college, high school, AAU, YMCA and Canadian groups.

Comparative statistics concerning phases of the game were studied in light of the need or lack of need for revision of the penalty rules. These statistics indicate that the number of personal fouls is slightly less than for last year by 4-5 per cent. When this is added to last year's 8 per cent decrease, it represents quite an improvement over 1951-52, before the penalty for a common foul was made more severe. There is no certainty that the more severe penalty was entirely responsible for the decrease but it is reasonable to assume that it had some influence.

There is encouragement in the fact that the game is going in the right direction as far as the number of personal fouls is concerned. This is more significant because prior to last year, there was a rapid annual increase in the number of personal fouls. A related fact may be in the determined effort of all groups to urge coaches and players to sponsor a type of play which will reduce the number of personal fouls and to urge officials to avoid any tendency to misinterpret legal incidental contact as being a foul merely because of a suspicion that it is going to develop into illegal contact.

Prior to the 1951-52 season, when the Committee made the penalty for the common foul more severe, we had had an increase in the number of personal fouls each year for eight years in a row. This decrease during the past three seasons certainly indicates we are on the right track although there has been and always will be those who will be opposed to any rules changes regardless of the studies we have made to justify such changes.

Because of the criticism of the "one and one" on common fouls for the 1952-53 season, the Committee felt that a change should be made. During the 1952-53 season, if the first free throw was missed another was awarded. The Committee felt that instead of giving a team the second chance if the first one was missed, a second free throw should be awarded if the first was made. It will probably be called by officials and newspapermen as the "bonus" throw, hence, the severity of the newly-adopted penalty is about halfway between the "one and one" and the double free throw penalty, or a slight increase in the penalty of the common foul.

College games will be played in halves instead of quarters during the 1953-54 season. The Committee felt that we had two "bad spots" in the game—before the end of the first and third quarters. There was a tendency for teams to stall for one shot and the desire on the part of the defensive teams to foul if the teams using these tactics were ahead. This prompted the 40-minute game.

Aside from these two changes, several minor revisions were made. Much time, however, was devoted to discussion of Rule 10, Section 7, for the express purpose of aiding officials in making correct decisions when contact occurs between a dribbler and a defensive player. We realized that many of these contacts are difficult to judge, but in many instances the defensive player is penalized unjustly. A line was inserted to help officials, and the second and third sentences of the third paragraph were rewritten.

The sub-committee on research has been assigned many projects for presentation next year.

BRUCE DRAKE, University of Oklahoma
Chairman, Rules Committee

Basketball Championship

THE STRUCTURE of the 1955 National Collegiate Basketball Championship will be basically unchanged from the 1954 tournament, marking the first time in five years no major revisions have been made in tourney organization.

This plan, based on a 32-team bracket, calls for a field of 24 teams, 15 of which qualify automatically as conference champions and 9 of which are selected by Eastern and Western Selection Committees from teams not represented in the qualifying conferences. Following is the 1955 schedule:

First-Round Games, March 7 or 8

To be played at sites determined by Tournament Committee

Regionals, March 11-12

- Regional No. 1—University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
Regional No. 2—Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois
Regional No. 3—Kansas State College, Manhattan
Regional No. 4—Oregon State College, Corvallis

Finals, March 18-19

Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City, Missouri

A complete 1955 tournament bracket, showing dates, sites and pairings, may be found on page 139.

Most significant change in tournament policy adopted during the past year relates to a formula to determine byes for conference champions. This formula was approved by the NCAA Executive Committee in August.

The formula provides that a conference champion's qualification for a tournament bye will be measured by that conference's composite five-year standing in a recognized college rating system and its five year standing in National Collegiate Championship play. The teams of any given conference must have competed in at least five different National Collegiate tournaments before the conference's won-and-lost record in tournament play will be considered.

This means there will be changes from time to time in awarding of byes. If a conference which does not receive a bye in a given year surpasses a "bye conference" in both the rating system and tournament standings, that conference will receive a bye and supplant the conference which ranks lowest among the "bye conferences" according to the rating system and won-and-lost record in tournament play. If a "non-bye conference" surpasses a "bye conference" in either the rating system or won-and-lost ranking, but not both, it shall be up to the Tournament Committee to determine which conference deserves the bye.

The NCAA Tournament and Executive Committees favor continuation of the Association's "on-campus" policy although they recognize possible complications in that tournament teams might be competing on their home floors. The Committees feel that home court advantages have lessened in the present era of large fieldhouses, uniform courts and better lighting and officiating, and that advantages to the

present "on-campus" policy outweigh any disadvantages which might be attached to home-court participation.

The following dates for first-round and regional games for the next three years have been established:

Year	First-Round	Regional
1956	March 12-13	March 16-17
1957	March 11-12	March 15-16
1958	March 10-11	March 14-15

Other matters pertaining to tournament administration and policies are contained in a pamphlet published by the Association's executive offices. This pamphlet may be obtained by writing NCAA headquarters at 209 Fairfax building, Kansas City 5, Missouri.

LaSalle College, qualifying for the National Collegiate tournament for the first time, won the 1954 national championship, by defeating Bradley, 92-76, in the finals in Kansas City.

It marked the first time a team has won five straight games in the Championship. Two other finalists, Bradley and Penn State, also came out of first-round games as at-large teams, to win berths at Kansas City. USC, the other finalist, was an automatic qualifier as champion of the Pacific Coast Conference.

The finals were also marked by another first, in that they were televised nationally for the initial time.

EAST-WEST CHAMPIONSHIPS

Championship Game

LaSalle (92)				Bradley (76)			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
Singley	8	7	23	Petersen	4	2	10
Greenberg	2	1	5	Babetch	0	0	0
Maples	2	0	4	King	3	6	12
Blatcher	11	1	23	Gower	0	1	1
Gola	7	5	19	Estergard	3	11	17
O'Malley	5	1	11	Carney	3	11	17
Yodsnukis	0	0	0	Utt	0	0	0
O'Hara	2	3	7	Kent	8	0	16
	—	—	—	Riley	1	1	3
Totals	37	18	92	Totals	22	32	76

East-West Consolation

Penn State (70)				USC (61)			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
Weidenhammer	4	4	12	Psaltis	4	3	11
Brewer	4	0	8	Carr	1	2	4
Sherry	2	3	7	Thompson	0	2	2
Edwards	0	0	0	Pausig	2	1	5
Arnelle	10	5	25	Irvin	5	2	12
Haag	4	1	9	Ludecke	0	1	1
Fields	2	0	4	Hammer	2	4	8
Rohland	1	1	3	Dunne	0	0	0
Blocker	0	2	2	Welsh	3	12	18
Totals	27	16	70	Totals	17	27	61

Eastern Championship

LaSalle (69)				Penn State (54)			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
Singley	4	2	10	Weidenhammer	1	1	3
Maples	3	1	7	Haag	2	0	4
Blatcher	7	5	19	Fields	2	1	5
Gola	5	9	19	Brewer	3	0	6
O'Malley	3	3	9	Arnelle	5	8	18
O'Hara	2	1	5	Rohland	2	0	4
Totals	24	21	69	Blocker	2	0	4
				Sherry	1	4	6
				Edwards	2	0	4
				Totals	20	14	54

Western Championship

Bradley (74)				USC (72)			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
Petersen	1	3	5	Pausig	5	2	12
Gower	1	0	2	Carr	1	1	3
King	6	5	17	Psaltis	2	0	4
Kilcullen	0	0	0	Dunne	1	0	2
Estergard	7	7	21	Irvin	9	5	23
Utt	0	0	0	Ludecke	1	0	2
Carney	6	8	20	Hammer	2	3	7
O'Connell	0	0	0	Welsh	6	7	19
Kent	3	1	7	Totals	27	18	72
Babetch	1	0	2				
Totals	25	24	74				

REGIONAL NO. 1

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

LaSalle (64)				Navy (48)			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
O'Malley	1	3	5	Clune	7	2	16
Blatcher	2	1	5	Hogan	3	1	7
Greenberg	0	0	0	Lange	1	1	3
Maples	5	3	13	Thompson	1	1	3
Gola	8	6	22	Wigley	0	4	4
O'Hara	0	3	3	Hoover	3	1	7
Singley	5	6	16	Sandlin	2	2	6
Totals	21	22	64	Wells	0	2	2
				Totals	17	14	48

North Carolina State (65)

North Carolina State (65)				Cornell (54)			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
Tyler	2	3	7	Rolles	3	3	9
Thompson	9	8	26	MacPhee	3	3	9
Gotkin	0	0	0	Mattes	1	0	2
Shavlik	3	2	8	Zepek	5	2	12
Applebaum	0	6	6	Buncom	1	0	2
Molodet	6	6	18	Morton	5	1	11
Stevenson	0	0	0	Bradfield	2	2	6
Totals	20	25	65	Wilens	1	1	3
				Totals	21	12	54

Navy (69)

Navy (69)				Cornell (67)			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
Clune	7	7	21	Rolles	0	2	2
Hogan	2	0	4	MacPhee	0	0	0
McCally	1	0	2	Buncom	0	1	1
Lange	11	7	29	Mattes	2	3	7
Hoover	2	1	5	Zepek	4	0	8
Wigley	0	2	2	Morton	12	10	34
Wells	1	2	4	Bradfield	5	0	10
Sandlin	1	0	2	Wilens	1	3	5
Totals	25	19	69	Totals	24	19	67

LaSalle (88)

LaSalle (88)				North Carolina State (81)			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
O'Malley	5	3	13	Tyler	3	1	7
Singley	9	8	26	Thompson	5	9	19
Gola	6	14	26	DiNardo	2	1	5
Maples	2	0	4	Shavlik	10	4	24
O'Hara	3	3	9	Applebaum	4	1	9
Blatcher	4	2	10	Molodet	6	3	15
Greenberg	0	0	0	Scheffel	0	2	2
Totals	29	30	88	Totals	30	21	81

REGIONAL NO. 2

Iowa City, Iowa

Penn State (78)

	FG	FT	TP
Sherry	1	9	11
Rohland	0	2	2
Brewer	2	1	5
Fields	4	1	9
Arnelle	10	4	24
Marisa	0	0	0
Haag	4	1	9
Weidenhammer	4	1	9
Blocker	4	1	9
Totals	29	20	78

Notre Dame (65)

	FG	FT	TP
Fannon	2	0	4
Bertrand	4	3	11
Weiman	0	0	0
McGinn	1	1	3
Rosenthal	9	7	25
Sullivan	4	2	10
Stephens	2	8	12
Totals	22	21	65

Penn State (71)

	FG	FT	TP
Weidenhammer	1	1	3
Sherry	4	6	14
Brewer	3	1	7
Arnelle	7	8	22
Rohland	0	0	0
Haag	4	4	12
Blocker	5	3	13
Totals	24	23	71

Indiana (73)

	FG	FT	TP
Kraak	3	4	10
Farley	0	8	8
Choice	1	3	5
L. Scott	2	1	5
Schlundt	9	11	29
Leonard	3	2	8
B. Scott	2	4	8
Totals	20	33	73

LSU (70)

	FG	FT	TP
Clark	4	2	10
Belcher	3	0	6
Jones	0	0	0
McNeilly	0	2	2
Pettit	13	8	34
Freshley	0	0	0
Magee	3	3	9
McArdle	2	5	9
Sebastian	0	0	0
Totals	25	20	70

Indiana (64)

	FG	FT	TP
Kraak	2	3	7
Farley	2	9	13
Choice	1	1	3
White	0	0	0
Schlundt	1	8	10
Scott	9	2	20
Leonard	5	1	11
Totals	20	24	64

Notre Dame (63)

	FG	FT	TP
Fannon	3	2	8
Bertrand	3	4	10
McGinn	0	0	0
Rosenthal	8	4	20
Sullivan	3	3	9
Stephens	4	8	16
Weiman	0	0	0
Totals	21	21	63

LSU (62)

	FG	FT	TP
Belcher	4	1	9
Clark	2	2	6
McNeilly	1	0	2
Loughmiller	0	0	0
Pettit	10	7	27
Magee	3	3	9
Sebastian	1	7	9
Totals	21	20	62

REGIONAL NO. 3

Stillwater, Oklahoma

Bradley (76)

	FG	FT	TP
Petersen	1	0	2
Carney	7	23	37
Babetch	0	2	2
Gower	0	0	0
Hansen	0	1	1
Riley	0	0	0
Kilcullen	0	1	1
Estergard	1	5	7
King	3	3	9
Kent	7	3	17
O'Connell	0	0	0
Totals	19	38	76

Oklahoma A&M (51)

	FG	FT	TP
Fuller	2	2	6
Carter	2	3	7
Barnhouse	2	2	6
Maloney	0	0	0
Mattick	5	1	11
Hendrick	0	0	0
Bigham	5	2	12
Babb	2	5	9
Totals	18	15	51

Bradley (71)

	FG	FT	TP
Petersen	1	2	4
Carney	1	4	6
Babetch	0	1	1
Riley	0	0	0
Estergard	5	5	15
Kilcullen	0	2	2
King	5	13	23
Kent	6	0	12
Gower	2	2	6
O'Connell	1	0	2
Totals	21	29	71

Colorado (64)

	FG	FT	TP
Jeangerard	0	4	4
Coffman	0	2	2
Ranglos	1	3	5
Walter	1	2	4
Haldorson	2	7	11
Hannah	2	3	7
Mock	7	3	17
Harrold	6	1	13
Peterson	0	1	1
Abrames	0	0	0
Totals	19	26	64

Rice (45)

	FG	FT	TP
Bryan	0	0	0
Christensen	1	0	2
Lance	4	1	9
Schwinger	4	3	11
Durrenberger	3	4	10
Brashear	3	1	7
Robicheaux	3	0	6
Beavers	0	0	0
Totals	18	9	45

Oklahoma A&M (57)

	FG	FT	TP
Fuller	1	0	2
Carter	1	3	5
Maloney	2	2	6
Mattick	6	7	19
Hendrick	0	3	3
Barnhouse	3	4	10
Babb	0	0	0
Reames	0	0	0
Bigham	5	2	12
Totals	18	21	57

Rice (78)				Colorado (55)			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
Lance	9	5	23	Jeangerard	5	3	13
Durrenberger	4	6	14	Coffman	1	1	3
Christensen	1	0	2	Ranglos	4	2	10
Bryan	0	0	0	Walter	1	0	2
Pahmeier	0	0	0	Owsley	0	0	0
Schwinger	6	2	14	Haldorson	3	2	8
Telligman	0	0	0	Hannah	0	0	0
Brashear	3	0	6	Mock	2	2	6
Robicheaux	6	1	13	Peterson	0	3	3
Beavers	2	0	4	Harrold	4	2	10
Small	1	0	2				
Totals	32	14	78	Totals	20	15	55

REGIONAL NO. 4

Corvallis, Oregon

USC (73)				Idaho State (59)			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
Pausig	3	0	6	Beckham	4	4	12
Psaltis	4	3	11	Roh	3	7	13
Carr	5	1	11	Bauer	3	2	8
Dunne	3	1	7	Belkow	2	2	6
Findley	0	0	0	Dethlefs	0	0	0
Irvin	9	7	25	Connor	3	3	9
Ludecke	0	0	0	Dakich	4	2	10
Welsh	3	0	6	Hays	0	1	1
Hammer	3	1	7				
Nagai	0	0	0	Totals	19	21	59
Totals	30	13	73				

Santa Clara (73)				Colorado A&M (50)			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
Sears	5	1	11	Gregory	0	0	0
Young	9	2	20	Kinard	1	2	4
Boudreau	2	0	4	Caylor	5	1	11
Robinson	0	0	0	Vanderhoof	1	0	2
Mount	0	1	1	Bartran	0	0	0
Schoenstein	4	5	13	Stuehm	6	6	18
Benedetti	3	2	8	Hibbard	0	0	0
Gatzert	3	4	10	Pivic	0	1	1
Simoni	2	0	4	Betz	2	2	6
Ball	0	2	2	Bryant	2	2	6
Totals	28	17	73	Cates	0	0	0
				Savoini	1	0	2
				Totals	18	14	50

USC (66)				Santa Clara (65)			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
Psaltis	6	8	20	Sears	6	4	16
Pausig	0	2	2	Young	8	4	20
Carr	2	5	9	Schoenstein	3	1	7
Irvin	6	3	15	Mount	4	7	15
Ludecke	1	0	2	Benedetti	1	1	3
Welsh	3	7	13	Gatzert	1	2	4
Hammer	2	1	5	Simoni	0	0	0
Totals	20	26	66	Ball	0	0	0
				Totals	23	19	65

Idaho State (62)				Colorado A&M (57)			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
Beckham	9	3	21	Kinard	2	1	5
Roh	3	9	15	Caylor	3	0	6
Bauer	1	4	6	Bartran	2	2	6
Belkow	4	0	8	Vanderhoof	1	0	2
Dakich	2	1	5	Stuehm	4	3	11
Connor	1	2	4	Hibbard	1	0	2
Hays	1	1	3	Betz	2	0	4
Totals	21	20	62	Pivic	5	3	13
				Bryant	2	0	4
				Savoini	2	0	4
				Totals	24	9	57

FIRST ROUND GAMES

Buffalo, New York				LaSalle (76)			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
Lyons	5	2	12	Maples	1	0	2
Reese	5	2	12	Blatcher	4	2	10
Viggiano	0	0	0	O'Malley	3	7	13
Connors	0	0	0	Gola	12	4	28
Cunningham	1	0	2	O'Hara	2	6	10
Conlin	10	6	26	Greenberg	0	2	2
Parchinski	5	4	14	Singley	5	1	11
Larkin	2	4	8	Totals	27	22	76
Totals	28	18	74				

Navy (85)

	FG	FT	TP
Clune	16	10	42
Hogan	5	1	11
McCally	0	0	0
McDonnell	0	0	0
Lange	8	2	18
Thompson	0	1	1
Wigley	0	6	6
Hoover	2	1	5
Sandlin	0	0	0
Wells	0	2	2
Slattery	0	0	0
Totals	31	23	85

Connecticut (80)

	FG	FT	TP
Patterson	7	7	21
Ahearn	2	2	6
Bushwell	2	1	5
Braveman	0	0	0
Quimby	8	3	19
O'Brien	0	0	0
Zima	2	2	6
Watson	2	2	6
Ruddy	4	4	12
Jones	2	1	5
Totals	29	22	80

Raleigh, North Carolina

North Carolina State (75)

	FG	FT	TP
Thompson	4	6	14
Tyler	5	5	15
Dickman	0	1	1
Shavlik	6	8	20
DiNardo	2	0	4
Molodet	6	0	12
Applebaum	3	3	9
Bell	0	0	0
Gotkin	0	0	0
Totals	26	23	75

George Washington (73)

	FG	FT	TP
Karver	7	7	21
John Holup	3	1	7
Morrison	1	0	2
Joe Holup	4	5	13
Ciriello	0	0	0
Devlin	6	8	20
Klein	1	1	3
Catino	3	1	7
Totals	25	23	73

Fort Wayne, Indiana

Notre Dame (80)

	FG	FT	TP
Fannon	5	5	15
Bertrand	6	4	16
Rosenthal	12	7	31
Stephens	3	4	10
Sullivan	3	2	8
Totals	29	22	80

Loyola of the South (70)

	FG	FT	TP
Baer	1	0	2
Stack	3	1	7
Reynoir	3	2	8
Gallmann	3	4	10
Conrad	1	0	2
O'Donnell	12	8	32
Rouzan	4	1	9
Totals	27	16	70

Penn State (62)

	FG	FT	TP
Sherry	2	1	5
Fields	1	3	5
Rohland	2	2	6

Toledo (50)

	FG	FT	TP
Martin	8	7	23
Maher	1	2	4
Spice	2	7	11

Blocker	2	0	4
Arnelle	4	5	13
Weidenhammer	4	2	10
Brewer	4	3	11
Haag	3	2	8
Totals	22	18	62

Pazdzior	2	1	5
Ray	1	5	7
Totals	14	22	50

Peoria, Illinois

Bradley (61)

	FG	FT	TP
Petersen	1	4	6
Carney	9	9	27
Riley	0	0	0
Estergard	4	3	11
King	3	3	9
Kent	2	1	5
Babetch	0	3	3
Totals	19	23	61

Oklahoma City (55)

	FG	FT	TP
Nath	2	0	4
Short	12	5	29
Bolin	1	5	7
Couts	1	0	2
Copp	4	0	8
Rich	0	2	2
Bullard	0	2	2
Jones	0	1	1
Totals	20	15	55

Corvallis, Oregon

Santa Clara (73)

	FG	FT	TP
Mount	1	6	8
Young	5	2	12
Sears	8	5	21
Benedetti	3	3	9
Gatzert	3	1	7
Simoni	2	1	5
Schoenstein	4	3	11
Boudreau	0	0	0
Totals	26	21	73

Texas Tech (64)

	FG	FT	TP
Bolding	2	2	6
Reed	5	3	13
Carpenter	6	9	21
Blackmon	3	1	7
Ince	6	1	13
Blackshear	1	0	2
McKim	1	0	2
Sexton	0	0	0
Whatley	0	0	0
Totals	24	16	64

Idaho State (77)

	FG	FT	TP
Beckham	6	8	20
Roh	8	4	20
Bauer	4	4	12
Connor	3	3	9
Dakich	3	0	6
Hays	0	0	0
Belkow	3	4	10
Totals	27	23	77

Seattle (75)

	FG	FT	TP
Glowaski	2	4	8
Kelly	1	2	4
Pehanick	9	2	20
Bauer	10	2	22
Malone	4	2	10
Godes	2	0	4
Giles	0	0	0
Johansen	2	0	4
Casey	0	0	0
Sanford	1	1	3
Totals	31	13	75

ARTHUR C. LONBORG, University of Kansas
Chairman, Tournament Committee

BOXING

THE 1954 National Collegiate Boxing Championships were held at Pennsylvania State University, State College, Pennsylvania, April 8-10. Fifteen colleges and universities were represented from all parts of the country by 60 contestants. These boys were champions, runners-up or outstanding boxers from the various conferences or sections of the United States.

The competition was keen throughout the tournament as evidenced by 14 of the 15 schools winning bouts to enter the score column. The winning school was not decided until well along into the final bouts.

The University of Wisconsin won the title with 19 points and the University of Maryland was a close second with 17 points.

Individual championships were won by seven schools with Maryland winning the other two, thus showing that no one school greatly overshadowed the others.

We are hopeful that some of these fine competitors will be eligible to compete in 1955 at the Pan American games which are to be held in Mexico City and to carry on for the 1956 Olympic Games in Australia. It would again be a great tribute to college boxing should we be able to place as many college boxers on the above teams as we had on that great 1952 Olympic championship squad.

The 1955 National Collegiate Boxing Championships will be held at Idaho State College, Pocatello, Idaho, on March 31, April 1-2.

TEAM SCORING

Wisconsin	19	Michigan State	9
Maryland	17	Syracuse	9
Penn State	11	San Jose State	6
Washington State	10	Virginia	5
Hawaii	10	North Carolina A&T	4
Louisiana State	9	Idaho	2
Idaho State	9	Hampton Institute	2

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

119 Pounds—Semifinals: Roy Kuboyama, Wisconsin, defeated L. W. Chisholm, Hampton Institute; Gary Garber, Maryland, defeated Shedd Smith, Michigan State. **Finals:** Garber defeated Kuboyama. **Champion:** Gary Garber, University of Maryland.

125 Pounds—Quarterfinals: John Hernandez, San Jose, defeated Eddie Olson, Washington State; Bobby Freeman, Louisiana State, defeated James Harrell, North Carolina A&T; Seiji Naya, Hawaii, defeated Harry Papacharalambous, Penn State. **Semifinals:** Free-

man defeated Hernandez; Naya defeated Frank Guelli, Syracuse. **Finals:** Naya defeated Freeman. **Champion:** Seiji Naya, University of Hawaii.

132 Pounds—Preliminary: John Stigletts defeated Terry Tyman, Wisconsin. **Quarterfinals:** Cyril Okamoto, Hawaii defeated Roland Walton, North Carolina A&T; Vincent Palumbo, Maryland, defeated Ralph Wadsworth, Idaho; Joe Rodriguez, San Jose, defeated Bob McMath, Penn State; Stigletts defeated Gerald Jaffe, Syracuse. **Semifinals:** Stigletts defeated Okamoto; Palumbo defeated Rodriguez. **Finals:** Palumbo defeated Stigletts. **Champion:** Vincent Palumbo, University of Maryland.

139 Pounds—Preliminaries: Gil Inaba, Washington State, defeated Tony Hansell, U. S. Military Academy; Larry Fornicola, Penn State, defeated Ronald Titus, Idaho. **Quarterfinals:** George Pickens, Hampton Institute, defeated John Parker, North Carolina A&T; Charles Magestro, Wisconsin, defeated Norman Andrie, Michigan State; John Granger, Syracuse, defeated Inaba; Victor Harris, San Jose, defeated Fornicola. **Semifinals:** Granger defeated Pickens; Magestro defeated Harris. **Finals:** Granger defeated Magestro. **Champion:** John Granger, Syracuse University.

147 Pounds—Quarterfinals: Jack Stokes, Penn State, defeated Conie Stamps, Hampton Institute; Russell Lundgren, Idaho State, defeated Robert Theofield, Maryland. **Semifinals:** Herb Odom, Michigan State, defeated Stokes; Lynn Nichols, Idaho, defeated Lundgren. **Finals:** Odom defeated Nichols. **Champion:** Herb Odom, Michigan State College.

156 Pounds—Quarterfinals: Robert Potter, Virginia, defeated Gary Bowden, Louisiana State; Robert Meath, Wisconsin, defeated Joe Humphreys, Penn State; George Sisinni, Michigan State, defeated Robert Reid, North Carolina A&T. **Semifinals:** Meath defeated Potter; Dick Bender, San Jose, defeated Sisinni. **Finals:** Meath defeated Bender. **Champion:** Robert Meath, University of Wisconsin.

165 Pounds—Quarterfinals: Nelson Alvarez, Hampton Institute, defeated Vincent Rigolosi, Syracuse; Estol Nichols, Virginia, defeated Lewis Neal, Idaho State; Gordon Gladson, Washington State, defeated Earl Orr, North Carolina A&T. **Semifinals:** Nichols defeated Alvarez; Gladson defeated Frank Breidor, Penn State. **Finals:** Gladson defeated Nichols. **Champion:** Gordon Gladson, Washington State College.

178 Pounds—Quarterfinals: Donald Quarles, North Carolina A&T, defeated Ray Zale, Wisconsin; Adam Kois, Penn State, defeated Thomas Stern, San Jose. **Semifinals:** Quarles defeated Bill Greenway, Michigan State; Kois defeated Ronald Rhodes, Maryland. **Finals:** Kois defeated Quarles. **Champion:** Adam Kois, Pennsylvania State University.

Heavyweight—Semifinals: Michael McMurtry, Idaho State, defeated Leo Coyne, Maryland; Robert Hinds, Wisconsin, defeated Joel Goleman, Penn State. **Finals:** McMurtry defeated Hinds. **Champion:** Michael McMurtry, Idaho State College.

I. F. TOOMEY, University of California at Davis
Chairman, Rules Committee

CROSS-COUNTRY

THE 16TH ANNUAL National Collegiate Cross-Country Championships, held November 22 at Michigan State College, produced a new name in team standings.

Oklahoma A&M College, which had figured in the team race only once before in the 16-year history of the Championships, easily won the 1954 team title with 61 points. The Aggie scored a 58-point margin over second place-Syracuse University which is the largest ever posted in the Championships history.

A&M was a fifth-place finisher in the 1939 Championships in its only other appearance in team standings.

Allen Frame, a University of Kansas junior, won the individual title, marking the fourth time in five years that Kansas runners have been fortunate enough to win national individual championships. Wes Santee won it a year ago and Herb Semper won individual titles for Kansas in 1950 and 1951.

Frame's time over the four-mile course was 19:54.2, the fourth best of all-time. Georgetown's Charles Capozzoli holds the record at 19:36.7.

The meet, which attracted 16 teams and 117 individual contestants, was run in chilly 39-degree weather.

Karl Schlademan, track and cross-country coach of Michigan State College, appeared before the NCAA Executive Committee meeting of August 14-15 as a member of the Cross-Country Meet Committee. He related the background and development of the Championships as well as the details connected with staging this event. To help support the Championships, the Executive Committee voted that an entry fee of \$2.00 per man be instituted effective with the 1954 Championships.

The Cross-Country Meet Committee feels it advisable and beneficial to the development of distance running in our colleges and universities, to maintain the National Collegiate Championships. Records of the Championships and of the past two Olympic Games show that every distance runner representing the United States in these two games, except one, has competed in previous National Collegiate Cross-Country Championships.

TEAM SCORING

Place	Team	Individual Place	Score
1.	Oklahoma A&M	2-7-10-19-23-(30-45)	61
2.	Syracuse	4-5-24-29-56-(59)	118
3.	Miami (Ohio)	9-13-21-26-51(57-73)	120
4.	Kansas	1-18-27-28-55	129
5.	Penn State	12-14-38-42-46-(67-91)	152
6.	Notre Dame	6-31-34-35-63-(68-86)	169
7.	Pittsburgh	3-17-47-54-61-(89)	182
	Maryland	16-36-37-43-50-(65-79)	
9.	South Dakota State	11-15-53-71-72-(78-97)	222
10.	Michigan State	8-33-52-62-76-(85-87)	231
11.	Western Michigan	22-25-41-80-81-(82-84)	249
12.	Ohio State	20-44-48-60-98	270
13.	Chicago	39-49-66-75-99	328
14.	Beloit	32-58-70-83-92	335
15.	Grinnell	40-64-90-93-95	382
16.	VMI	69-74-77-88-94-(96)	402

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

Place	Name	Team	Official Time	Team Place
1.	Allen Frame	Kansas	19:54.2	1
2.	George King	NYU	20:03	
3.	Frederik Eckhoff	Oklahoma A&M	20:06	2
4.	George Terry	Boston U.	20:10	
5.	Arnold Sowell	Pittsburgh	20:11	3
6.	Billy Tidwell	Kansas Teachers	20:12	
7.	Donald Townsend	St. Johns	20:13	
8.	Rich Ferguson	Iowa	20:18	
9.	Steve Armstrong	Syracuse	20:19	4
10.	Robert Soth	Drake	20:20	
11.	Inocensio Cantu	Texas	20:21	
12.	Les Vielbig	Syracuse	20:25	5
13.	James Beatty	North Carolina	20:27	
14.	Bill Squires	Notre Dame	20:29	6
15.	Sture Landqvist	Oklahoma A&M	20:30	7
16.	Gaylord Denslow	Michigan State	20:31	8
17.	Jerome K. Stephens	Miami	20:34	9
18.	Henri Geller	Oklahoma A&M	20:35	10
19.	Jack D. Pearson	S. Dakota State	20:41	11
20.	Douglas Moorhead	Penn State	20:44	12
21.	David M. Wood	Miami	20:45	13
22.	Jon W. Dalton	Wisconsin	20:46	
23.	Leonard F. VanEck	Indiana	20:48	
24.	Theodore Garrett	Penn State	20:49	14
25.	Arlin L. Patrick	S. Dakota State	20:55	15

M. E. EASTON, University of Kansas
Chairman, Meet Committee

FENCING

THE NCAA FENCING RULES COMMITTEE held its annual meeting in New York City, June 15-16, 1954. All rules for the National Collegiate Fencing Championships were reviewed and the following recommendations were agreed upon:

1. That the 1955 National Collegiate Championships shall be held at Michigan State College, East Lansing, March 25-26.

2. That for the 1955 Championships, on an experimental basis, the foul rule shall be abolished in foil and saber. This means that an action landing outside the valid target shall have no different effect than an action which fails to land fair or foul. Judges shall raise the hands only for valid hits.

3. That for the purpose of team score, the rule pertaining to withdrawal of competitors, shall not apply. Victories scored to the point of withdrawal shall count for the team standing.

4. That at the completion of the National Collegiate Championships a special match shall be held between the best fencers from the eastern and western institutions entered in the Championships.

Rules for conduct of the 1955 Championships will remain the same as for last year, with exception of items Nos. 2 and 3 above.

The 10th annual Championships were held March 26-27, 1954, at the University of Chicago, with 33 institutions competing. There were no withdrawals in the meet and no one was injured.

Columbia and New York University tied for the team championship with 61 victories. These two teams tied for fourth place in the 1953 Championships, won by Pennsylvania. The defending champions placed fifth.

Individual championships were won by: Robert Goldman, Pennsylvania, foil; Steve Sobel, Columbia, saber, and Henry Kolowrat, Princeton, epee.

TEAM SCORING

		Foil	Saber	Epee	Total
1.	Columbia	16	24	21	61
	NYU	22	18	21	61
3.	Cornell	20	17	22	59
4.	Navy	21	22	15	58
5.	Pennsylvania	23	16	15	54
6.	Princeton	13	17	23	53
	Rutgers	16	19	18	53

8.	Wisconsin	15	18	19	52
	Illinois	21	17	14	52
	Notre Dame	16	20	16	52
11.	Yale	14	22	15	51
12.	CCNY	15	17	11	43
13.	Ohio State	17	8	15	40
14.	Kentucky	13	14	12	39
	Detroit	7	14	18	39
16.	Fenn	11	8	19	38
17.	Wayne	18	11	8	37
18.	Buffalo	5	12	19	36
19.	Iowa	12	7	15	34
20.	Texas A&M	6	9	12	27
21.	Chicago	7	4	14	25
	Boston University	..	18	7	25
	Texas Tech	7	9	9	25
	Northwestern	9	3	13	25
25.	Michigan State	5	6	13	24
26.	Indiana	4	8	11	23
27.	St. Peters	..	19	..	19
28.	Trinity	..	..	18	18
29.	Nebraska	..	..	17	17
30.	Brooklyn	15	..	..	15
	Iowa State	3	1	11	15
	Louisville	..	..	15	15
33.	Johns Hopkins	..	..	9	9

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

Place	Name	Team	Victories
1.	Robert Goldman	Pennsylvania	23
2.	Herman Wallner	NYU	22
3.	Herman Velasco	Illinois	21
4.	John C. Gonzales	Navy	21
5.	Phillipe J. Mocquard	Cornell	20
6.	David Clinton	Wayne	18
7.	William Edwards	Ohio State	17
8.	Ralph DeMarco	Columbia	16
9.	Richard Hull	Notre Dame	16
10.	Paul Primamore	Rutgers	16
11.	Harold Glatzer	Brooklyn	15
12.	Jack Helden	Wisconsin	15
13.	Aubrey Seeman	CCNY	15
14.	J. Alan Cohen	Yale	14
15.	Nick Boley	Princeton	13

Place	Name	Team	Victories
1.	Steve Sobel	Columbia	24
2.	Joseph N. Allen, 3rd	Navy	22
3.	William A. Goering	Yale	22
4.	Gerald Finney	Notre Dame	20

5.	William J. Carducci	St. Peters	19
6.	A. Bruce White	Rutgers	19
7.	Joseph Livergood	NYU	18
8.	Edwin Richards	Boston University	18
9.	Charles Kortier	Wisconsin	18
10.	James W. Brown	Cornell	17
11.	Richard Susco	Illinois	17
12.	Norfleet Johnson	CCNY	17
13.	William Shewchuk	Princeton	17
14.	Walter Farber	Kentucky	14
15.	Phillip T. Prather	Pennsylvania	16

Place	Name	Epee Team	Victories
1.	Henry Kolowrat	Princeton	23
2.	Richard W. Pew	Cornell	22
3.	Harry Shafft	NYU	21
4.	Irwin Bernstein	Columbia	21
5.	Eric Kindwall	Wisconsin	19
6.	Benjamin Firth	Fenn	19
7.	Alfred H. Jedrezejewski	Buffalo	19
8.	James Williams	Detroit	18
9.	Walter Brackelmanns	Rutgers	18
10.	Dave Fisher	Trinity	18
11.	James A. Rogers	Nebraska	17
12.	Roderick Duff	Notre Dame	16
13.	James Furgason	Ohio State	15
14.	Don E. Loring	Navy	15
15.	Nelson Fishman	Pennsylvania	15

Note: Ties were resolved by touches in accordance with AFLA rules.

ALVAR HERMANSON, University of Chicago
Chairman, Rules Committee

FOOTBALL

SINCE THE BY-LAWS of the National Collegiate Athletic Association were wisely amended in January, 1954, to provide that "members of the Football Rules Committee shall take office the first day of January following their election," no changes in Committee membership occurred during 1954.

The annual meeting of the Committee was held at Sarasota, Florida, January 11-13, 1954, with all members present except Mr. Stagg. The Committee's honored life member was unable to attend because of illness in his family.

As has been the practice for a number of years, advisory committees representing the American Football Coaches Association, the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners, and the high schools playing under collegiate rules were in attendance.

Although all proposals presented were discussed, most of the Committee's time was devoted to four major considerations: (1) the substitution rule; (2) false starts; (3) feigning injuries; and (4) interference from the bench.

After consideration of numerous proposals for liberalization of the 1953 substitution rule, it was decided to leave the rule essentially unaltered for another year. This was done in the hope of accomplishing two things:

1. Providing time for all concerned to become more familiar with the possibilities of the present rule; and
2. Providing time for adequate study of, and experimentation with, various proposals for revision.

Meanwhile, a sub-committee of the Rules Committee was appointed to work with a similar committee of the Football Coaches Association in making a thorough study of possible revision of the present rule. This sub-committee was directed to give special consideration to the possibility of putting all quarters of the game on an equal basis from the standpoint of substitution. It was further directed to retain the principle of one platoon football. The sub-committee will report its findings and recommendations to the full Committee at the annual meeting in January, 1955.

No change was made in the false start rule. However, the collegiate commissioners were requested to invite the cooperation of all coaches in an effort to eliminate illegal or unethical starts, and to secure strict enforcement of the rule by officials. Also, specific interpretations covering various infractions were published and widely distributed.

A paragraph was added to the Football Code which should leave no doubt about the Committee's attitude toward the feigning of injuries. It is clearly stated that the feigning of an injury by an uninjured player for the purpose of gaining additional, undeserved time for his team is "dishonest, unsportsmanlike, and contrary to the spirit of the rules."

Flagrant interference with play by a substitute now calls for mandatory disqualification.

The Committee wishes to acknowledge again its indebtedness to the American Football Coaches Association, the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners, and the high schools playing under collegiate rules. These groups, and others, have made valuable suggestions and in other ways have cooperated closely and most effectively with the Committee throughout the year.

Among the matters referred by the Rules Committee to the commissioners was the positioning of the officials on the field, particularly the umpire, to interfere as little as possible with the players.

The secretary of the Committee met with the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners at their annual meeting in Colorado Springs in July. An entire day was devoted to the discussion of football rules, their interpretation and administration. Such discussions, it is believed, contribute greatly to more uniform rules administration throughout the country.

The practice of distributing interpretation bulletins prior to, and during, the playing season was continued with increasing satisfaction, apparently, to all concerned.

E. E. WIEMAN, University of Denver
Secretary, Rules Committee

GOLF

THE 57TH National Collegiate Golf Championships, conducted by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, were held June 20-26, 1954, at Brae Burn Country Club in Houston, Texas. The Rice Institute and the University of Houston acted as hosts. The National Collegiate Athletic Association, through its Golf Committee, wishes to thank Jess Neely, Rice Institute, and Harry Fouke, University of Houston, and the officials of their respective schools for the wonderful tournament that they staged and sponsored. We also wish to thank Mr. McCarthy, president of Brae Burn Country Club, and his fine staff of officials for the splendid part they played in this fine tournament. We certainly appreciated the wonderful support contributed by the Houston Golf Association during the Championships.

Although the entry list was one of the smallest we have had in recent years, the quality of the entries was the best we have ever had. The fact the team championship score and the individual medalist record were both broken is evidence of the quality of the marvelous field. Good representation from every district in the NCAA was another highlight to this year's tournament, the first Championships ever to be held in the South. One hundred and twenty-seven players actually entered and competed. Twenty full teams competed in the team championship. Thirty-eight schools were represented.

The annual East-West exhibition match was held Sunday afternoon prior to the qualifying rounds. Twenty-four selected stars from the East played a best ball match against 24 selected stars from the West. The East team won 6½ to 5½. This makes the series stand 12 matches for the East, 6 for the West, and 2 ties in the 20-year-old series. The evidence of the caliber of golf that was being displayed was best shown in the Albert (Purdue) and Hovde (Princeton) vs. Moncrief (Houston) and Addington (SMU) match. Both teams were nine under par in finishing all square. Warren Dailey, Stanford University, won the driving contest with an average of 267 yards. John Kettman, University of Colorado, won the longest individual drive with a drive of 277 yards. The yardage on the drives was considered very good as the driving contest was held during rain.

On Sunday evening, officials of the Brae Burn Country Club and the co-hosts of the Championships, Rice Institute and the University of Houston, sponsored a buffet dinner at the Brae Burn Country Club for the officials, visiting coaches, press, TV, and radio personnel. Afterwards the Golf Coaches Association held its annual business meeting with Labron Harris of Oklahoma A&M presiding. Members of the NCAA Golf Committee were present and special ground rules pertaining to the immediate Championships and other intercollegiate golf problems were discussed. Robert Kepler, Ohio State University, was elected president of the Golf Coaches Association for 1954-55 and Charles Finger, Stanford University, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Don Albert, Purdue University, was medalist of the Championships when he established a new National Collegiate qualifying record of 69-67=136 strokes for 36 holes. This breaks the record of 137 strokes set by Merle Backlund, University of Colorado, at the Broadmoor Golf Club in 1953. Sharing the day's honors with Don Albert was the Southern Methodist University team championship victory. SMU also set a new team record for the National Collegiate Championship of 572 strokes. This betters the former team championship score of 573 strokes set by North Texas State College in 1950. Oddly enough, the North Texas State College team duplicated the score of 573 and finished one stroke behind Southern Methodist University for second. Southern Methodist University was presented with the Maxwell Team Trophy designating the team champion.

One of the fastest fields fought it out for the individual championship. A 36 hole score of 151 or better was required to qualify and for the second time in the tournament history a play-off was not necessary. This was made possible when LSU's Johnny Pott, who qualified easily with 145, withdrew because of military obligations. Hillman Robbins, Memphis State College, won the individual championship by defeating Cecil Calhoun, Louisiana State University, in the 36 hole final match, 4 up and 3 to play. Robbins was presented the "Chick" Evans' Bowl, emblematic of the individual championship. Team and individual winners were awarded NCAA championship plaques and medals. The Houston Golf Association also presented beautiful awards to the champion and runner-up in both team and individual championships.

TEAM SCORING

Southern Methodist	572	Iowa	600
North Texas State	573	Yale	605
Oklahoma A&M	578	Minnesota	607
Louisiana State	582	Trinity University	611
Houston	590	Colorado	616
Stanford	595	Memphis State	617
Ohio State	596	Denver	622
USC	597	Kent State	629
Texas	597	Utah	631
Purdue	599	Wichita	640

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

Round No. 3: Don Albert, Purdue, defeated Warren Dailey, Stanford, 2-1; A. J. Triggs, North Texas State, defeated Tommy Cruse, Houston, 5-4; Benny Castloo, North Texas State, defeated Davis Love, Texas, 3-2; Hillman Robbins, Memphis State, defeated Ab Justice, Oklahoma A&M, 2-1; Floyd Addington, SMU, defeated Fred Jones, Ohio State, one up-19th; Eddie Merrins, LSU, defeated Bobby Moncrief, Houston, one up; Cecil Calhoun, LSU, defeated Joe Walser, Oklahoma A&M, one up-20th; Joe Correll, North Carolina, defeated Marion Hiskey, North Texas State, 4-3.

Quarterfinals: Triggs defeated Albert, one up; Robbins defeated Castloo, one up; Merrins defeated Addington, 2-1; Calhoun defeated Correll, 2-1.

Semifinals: Robbins defeated Triggs, 3 and 2; Calhoun defeated Merrins, one up.

Finals: Robbins defeated Calhoun, 4-3.

T. B. PAYSEUR, Northwestern University
Chairman, Tournament Committee

GYMNASTICS

THE 12TH annual National Collegiate Gymnastics Championships were held at the University of Illinois, April 2-3, 1954, with entries from 24 colleges and universities.

Pennsylvania State University, led by its great individual performer, Jean Cronstedt, won its second straight team championship with 137 points, the highest total in the history of the Championships.

The host institution, Illinois, was again runner-up with 68 points, and Florida State University, champion in 1951 and 1952, was third with 62.

Penn State's Cronstedt, who hails from Finland, became the first performer in history to win four individual championships in a single year. He won the free exercise, horizontal bar, parallel bars and all-around, to bring to six the number of individual titles he has won in three years of competition.

Two other Penn Staters won championships, Robert Lawrence in the side horse and Manuel Procopio in the flying rings, to give Gene Wettstone's team six of the nine titles. Other individual championships were won by: Jim Norman, University of Iowa, trampoline; Don Perry, UCLA, rope climb; and Dick Browning, University of Illinois, tumbling.

Perry, who set a new world's record of 2.9 in the 20-foot rope climb in the 1953 Championships at Syracuse, broke his own record by doing 2.8.

The Championships were efficiently directed by Charles Pond, University of Illinois coach. The Games Committee consisted of Mr. Pond, Douglas Mills and Ralph Piper.

Meetings of the NCAA Gymnastics Rules Committee were held both days of the Championships. Several changes were made for purposes of clarity but there were no major changes in the events of scoring.

Copies of the 1954-1955 rules may be obtained from the secretary of the Rules Committee, Paul Romeo, gymnastics coach of Syracuse University.

The 1955 meet will be held at UCLA, March 25-26.

First and Second Districts

Pennsylvania State University won its second consecutive Eastern Intercollegiate Gymnastics League team title with ease. Others finished as follows: 2. Army; 3. Tie between Syracuse and Navy; 5. Temple.

The 27th Eastern Intercollegiate League Individual Gymnastics

Championships were held at Temple University. A capacity audience was present to view this spectacular event.

Penn State won five of the eight individual titles with Jean Cronstedt winning three—the Olympic all-around, horizontal bar and the parallel bars. Manuel Procopio won the Eastern League all-around and F. Wick, the side horse, for Penn State's other titles. Other championships were won by: Gene Scholl, Temple, rope climb; Ferdie Fournies, Syracuse, flying rings; James Sebbo, Syracuse, tumbling.

It is possible that both the University of Pittsburgh and the University of West Virginia may become members of the EIGL next year. Both participated in full schedules this past year and have indicated their interest in joining the League.—*Paul Romeo, Syracuse University.*

Third and Sixth Districts

The Southern Intercollegiate Gymnastics League Championships, held March 6 at Duke University, climaxed a season of dual competition for SIGL institutions. Ray Sorenson, who has been with Duke a little over a year, excellently organized the competition into two sessions.

Florida State, scoring 123.5 points, was again the victor and North Carolina was second with 50.5. Duke and Georgia Tech battled it out for the third place trophy with Duke finally winning, 11-9.

Florida State won individual championships in all but the rope climbing event and that was won by North Carolina. State's Jack Miles won four events—free exercise, horizontal bar, flying rings and all-around. Contenders for the all-around were Holder and Signorelli of FSU, and Brumley of North Carolina. Brumley, Howard, Hudson and Halden scored well for North Carolina while Jones and Prothero were the top scorers for Duke. Elder, Smith, Binord and Kaseote were the main strength for Georgia Tech.

Texas, Mississippi Southern and Northwestern of Louisiana, participants in last year's championships, decided distance was too much of an obstacle for either dual meets or the championships.

It was decided during the business session to hold the 1955 meet March 12 at Georgia Tech where the first championships were held five years ago. There was considerable discussion concerning events and whether to keep or drop the trampoline event. The same officers were retained for 1955: Lyle Welser, president; Hartley Price, vice-president, and William Meade, secretary-historian. It was agreed that special effort should be made to include the University of Georgia, Alabama Polytechnic and the University of Florida in the League.

This area was greatly impressed and encouraged with the reports of the SIGL-National Gymnastics Clinic which was held at Sarasota during the Christmas Holidays. The NAAGC Newsletter and the AAU Handbook carried accounts of the same and the Clinic was scheduled to be held in Sarasota again in 1954.

In general, Districts 3 and 6 maintain gymnastics competition in one form or another, with Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Texas and Louisiana taking the lead. For the present, Georgia and Florida conduct competition on all levels: college, interscholastic, and AAU

—in novice (under and over 16 for boys and girls), junior and senior. The most recent May Day project in Atlanta should include great numbers of youngsters of the elementary grades in individual and team competition in tumbling, rope climbing and limited pyramid building, those events requiring a minimum of equipment. The trampoline will be included, but viewed with a degree of skepticism. Already a television program has carried demonstrations as means of suggestions and stimulation.—*Lyle Welser, Georgia Institute of Technology.*

Fourth District

Gymnastic activity in the Fourth District received considerable pre-season impetus through the numerous appearances of the Swedish Olympic team, the annual SIGL-National Gymnastics Clinic at Sarasota, Florida, and the December 12th Midwest Championships at Navy Pier in Chicago. The Universities of Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois and Kent State played host to the traveling Swedish team.

Gymnasts of the eastern section of the District competed in the Central States Open Championships at the Central YMCA, Dayton, Ohio, March 6. Six teams were entered as well as many gymnasts in an unattached status. The Midwest Gymnastic Association won the team title and seven of 10 individual events. It also won the first five places in the all-around. Bill Haase, formerly of the University of Colorado, was high scorer of the meet. He competed for the Midwest Association. Other first place winners were: George Alexander (Ohio State), side horse; Bob Henning (Ohio State), trampoline, and Don Perry (Ohio State), tumbling.

In Western Conference competition, Illinois was again the outstanding team, winning the Conference title for the fourth consecutive year. Although Illinois won the championship by a decisive margin, the next four teams were only 3½ points apart. They were Minnesota, Michigan, Michigan State and Iowa in that order. Minnesota was a surprise second-place finisher after having been picked as fourth. Carlton Rintz, Michigan State, won the all-around event, which for the first time in Big Ten history, consisted of the six Olympic events, Rintz also won the flying rings and horizontal bar. Bob Hazlett, Iowa, retained his tumbling title for the second straight year, but all other champions were newcomers. They were: Jeff Austin, Illinois, free exercise; Jim Norman, Iowa, trampoline; Tom Gardner, Illinois, parallel bars; Frank Bare, Illinois, side horse.

Western Conference gymnasts ranked highly in the National Collegiate Championships, being lead by Illinois which placed second in the team standings. The Big Ten participants maintained their dominance of the trampoline and tumbling events in the nationals.—*Joe Hewlett, Ohio State University.*

Fifth and Seventh Districts

The 1954 gymnastics competition in the Fifth and Seventh Districts appears, on the whole, to have improved over the 1953 season.

Colorado State College of Education dominated the Rocky Mountain region with the University of Colorado supplying the toughest test. However, in the regional AAU meet, the University of Colorado won an easy victory over the other teams entered. Alton Barbour, Colorado State, won the all-around and appears to be slated for national competition.

The University of Nebraska easily won the annual All-College Invitational meet at Lincoln, Nebraska. Other teams competing were: University of Colorado, Western Illinois State College, Kansas State College and Colorado State.

The Colorado state high school meet showed a higher level of competition and was rated as the best since 1950. In a follow-up report of this competition, it was learned that 95 per cent of the participants are entering colleges and universities. We still have hopes of producing a National Collegiate champion from the Rocky Mountain area.—*Tony Rossi, Colorado State College of Education.*

Eighth District

Within the southern division of the Pacific Coast Conference, UCLA was again the dominating power in 1954. UCLA handily won all its dual meets and then went on to win the PCC championships over the University of Southern California, University of California, and Stanford University.

UCLA's team showing was due primarily to unusual strength in rope climbing, free exercise and side horse, with some good strength in flying rings and better than average tumbling and trampoline. Outstanding men on the UCLA team were: Don Perry, National Collegiate and National AAU rope climbing champion; Don Faber, National AAU free exercise champion; Bob Diamond, National AAU side horse winner, and Mel Robin, flying rings expert.

USC was runner-up in dual meets and in the Conference championships, with Bob Toliver, Lloyd Coahran, George Wikler and Mark Linnes accounting for most of their points. California, only 1½ points behind USC in duals and in the Conference meet, was led by Paul Goodale, Conference champion on the horizontal bar, parallel bars and in the all-around. Al O'Connor, Dave Wood and Herschel Shorr added their share of points. Stanford's showing in the Conference meet can be credited to Bob Pierce, Russ Royden, Jerry Nesselrod and John Gilmore.

In the Pacific Northwest, Washington State College, under Hubie Dunn, is continuing to promote intercollegiate gymnastics. Oregon State College is coming into the picture now and hope is that the other northern division institutions will soon have teams.

Among the non-PCC institutions, Occidental College had the most powerful team, having beaten San Diego State, Los Angeles State, California Polytechnic Institute and USC. San Jose State also competed this year. It is expected that these schools will have entries in the 1955 National Collegiate Championships at UCLA.—*Charles J. Keeney, University of California.*

TEAM SCORING

Penn State	137	Los Angeles State	15
Illinois	68	Ohio State	11
Florida State	62	California	10½
UCLA	53½	Minnesota	8½
Michigan State	37	Michigan	5
Iowa	27	Chicago	3
USC	25	Nebraska	3
Syracuse	18½	West Virginia	1½
Temple	18½		

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

All-Around: 1—Jean Cronstedt, Penn State, 1557; 2—Don Holder, Florida State, 1542; 3—Tom Gardner, Illinois, 1499; 4—Jack Miles, Florida State, 1464; 5—Carlton Rintz, Michigan State, 1462.

Free Exercise: 1—Jean Cronstedt, Penn State, 282; 2—Don Faber, UCLA, 272; 3—Bill Roy, Los Angeles State, 268; 4—Bob Tolliver, USC, 266; 5—Karl Schwenzfeier, Penn State, 250.

Rope Climb: 1—Don Perry, UCLA, 2.8; 2—Robert Hammond, UCLA, 3.2; 3—Bert Smith, UCLA, 3.5; 4—Tie between Burritt Haag, Penn State, and Eugene Scholl, Temple, 3.7.

Side Horse: 1—Robert Lawrence, Penn State, 284; 2—Carlton Rintz, Michigan State, 281; 3—Frank Wick, Penn State, 260; 4—Don Holder, Florida State, 257; 5—Tie between Robert Diamond, UCLA, and Tom Gardner, Illinois, 250.

Tumbling: 1—Dick Browning, Illinois, 278; 2—Lloyd Coahran, USC, 261; 3—Bob Hazlett, Iowa, 258; 4—Bill Roy, Los Angeles State, 253; 5—Jeff Austin, Illinois, 252.

Horizontal Bar: 1—Jean Cronstedt, Penn State, 284; 2—Paul Goodale, California, 282; 3—John Jengo, Temple, 277; 4—Carlton Rintz, Michigan State, 267; 5—Don Holder, Florida State, 260.

Trampoline: 1—James Norman, Iowa, 268; 2—Jeff Austin, Illinois, 265; 3—Bob Hazlett, Iowa, 260; 4—Richard Ireland, Florida State, 247; 5—Jim Fadigan, Florida State, 245.

Parallel Bars: 1—Jean Cronstedt, Penn State, 280; 2—Tie between Al Wick, Penn State, and Karl Schwenzfeier, Penn State, 269; 4—Carlton Rintz, Michigan State, 267; 5—Tom Gardner, Illinois, 265.

Flying Rings: 1—Manuel Procopio, Penn State, 277; 2—Karl Schwenzfeier, Penn State, 270; 3—George Wickler, USC, 269; 4—John Baffa, Penn State, 266; 5—Carlton Rintz, Michigan State, 262.

RALPH A. PIPER, University of Minnesota
Chairman, Rules Committee

ICE HOCKEY

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the NCAA Ice Hockey Rules Committee was held March 21-23, 1954, at the Hotel Kenmore in Boston, with all members in attendance. The American Hockey Coaches Association's annual meeting was held at the same site and preceded meetings of the Rules Committee, enabling all members of the Committee to attend most of the coaches' sessions.

The Rules Committee wishes to thank the American Hockey Coaches Association for its guidance and help in formulating proposals for the improvement of ice hockey.

The 1954 National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship was excellent. The Rules Committee wishes to thank Major-General William H. Gill, president, and Juan Reid, athletic

director, of Colorado College, for their endeavor in making the Championship a success. The hospitality and service of the Broadmoor Hotel Company was excellent. The Eastern and Western Selection Committees should be commended for their assistance for properly selecting the top teams of the nation to play in the tournament.

Boston College, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, the University of Michigan and the University of Minnesota were the entrants. The championship game between Minnesota and Rensselaer was as colorful an exhibition of sound intercollegiate ice hockey as could be hoped for. Rensselaer defeated Minnesota, 5 to 4.

The Rules Committee unanimously approved the following formula for the National Collegiate Championship, as adopted by the American Hockey Coaches Association: "The annual National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship shall be held Thursday, Friday and Saturday of the week following the second Monday in March, with March 11, 12 and 13 as the earliest dates and March 17, 18 and 19 as the latest dates."

There were no major changes in the playing rules for 1954-55. A few minor changes were incorporated into the rules and several items reworded for clarification. Eastern and Western Selection Committees will again be appointed by the chairman of the Rules Committee to determine two teams from each of these areas for the 1955 Championship.

The 1955 Championship will be held March 10-12, at the Broadmoor Ice Rink under the sponsorship of Colorado College.

HERBERT W. GALLAGHER, Northeastern University
Chairman, Rules Committee

1954 CHAMPIONSHIP

Dates and Site. For the seventh consecutive year the National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship was held at the Broadmoor Ice Palace, Colorado Springs, Colorado, with Colorado College acting as the host institution. Tournament dates were March 11-13, 1954.

Entries. The Eastern Selection Committee designated Boston College and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute as representatives of the Eastern section, and the Western Selection Committee designated the University of Minnesota and the University of Michigan, winner and runner-up of the Western Intercollegiate Hockey League.

Pairings. The pairings were drawn by President William H. Gill of Colorado College on March 8 under the supervision of the Tourn-

ament Committee. The pairings were as follows: March 11—University of Minnesota vs. Boston College; March 12—University of Michigan vs. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

Team Accommodations. A chartered DC-6 airplane provided the transportation for Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Boston College, and the University of Michigan teams. A special airplane provided the transportation for the University of Minnesota team to the tournament. Members of the competing teams and coaches were accommodated at the Broadmoor Hotel in Colorado Springs.

Tournament Results. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute upset favored University of Minnesota in the final game by winning, 5-4, in an over-time game. Minnesota had defeated Boston College, 14-1, in their first round game, and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute defeated Michigan, 6-4. Michigan defeated Boston College, 7-2, for third place.

Tournament Officials. The following referees were appointed by the Tournament Committee: Charles McVeagh, Detroit, Michigan; Edward Barry, Dedham, Massachusetts; Robert Myre, Denver, Colorado. Other tournament officials selected from experienced officials in the Pikes Peak region were: Timekeepers, Roland Giggey and William Hall; Penalty Timekeeper, George Hammond; Scorer, Jack Might; Goal Judges, Don Canty, Bob Kinnaman, and Marshall Harris.

All-Tournament Team. The official all-tournament team and the most valuable player were selected by the officials, coaches, and sports writers in attendance.

First Team	Pos.	Second Team
Fox, RPI	G	Mattson, Minnesota
Pope, RPI	D	Haas, Michigan
Yackel, Minnesota	D	Siblo, Boston College
Mayasich, Minnesota	C	Moore, RPI
Peterkin, RPI	W	Dougherty, Minnesota
Chiarelli, RPI	W	McFarland, Michigan

Most Valuable Player: Albert Moore, RPI.

Awards. In addition to the NCAA plaques and medals awarded to the members of competing teams, the Broadmoor Hotel offered handsome trophies for the winners of the first three places. Radio station KVOR presented a trophy to Mr. Moore, the most valuable player.

Acknowledgements. The Tournament Committee acknowledges the excellent cooperation received from the Broadmoor Hotel under the direction of Thayer Tutt. The Broadmoor Hotel underwrote the entire expense of the tournament and made available all the facilities of the hotel to members of the competing teams. In addition, through the generosity of the Broadmoor Hotel, each member of the competing teams was awarded a western hat as a souvenir of the tournament. Sight-seeing trips were planned for each of the visiting teams, and many of them took advantage of the opportunity. A reception was held March 12 under the auspices of the Colorado College Panhellenic Council to honor the tournament queen, Miss La Nelle Beck, a Colorado College coed, and it was attended by members of the competing teams. A cocktail party was given by

the Broadmoor Hotel, March 13, for members of the press and radio, and tournament officials. The entertainment program was climaxed by a dance following the championship game to honor the members of the competing teams.

JUAN REID, Colorado College
Chairman, Tournament Committee

LACROSSE

THE 1954 collegiate lacrosse section was a great success with more teams participating than ever before.

Again this past year, colleges and universities were divided into three playing groups and a beautiful trophy was donated for the champion of each of the three divisions. The divisional champions were: Cyrus Miller Division-United States Naval Academy; Laurie D. Cox Division-tie between Syracuse University and Washington College; Roy Taylor Division-Union College.

The national championship was awarded this year to a great Navy team which went through an extremely difficult schedule without defeat. The Wingate Cup, emblematic of the national championship, was presented to the Academy by the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association. This trophy, given each year in perpetual competition, has now been awarded to Navy six times since its inception in 1936.

The North-South all-star game, conducted annually by the USILA, was held at Freeport, Long Island, before a capacity crowd. The North had to come from behind to win one of the most exciting games of the series.

Appreciation should be extended to Captain Morris Gilmore, my predecessor as chairman of the NCAA Lacrosse Rules Committee, for excellent maintenance of the rules during his tenure as head of the Committee. The system used in the past year will be used in 1955 and the necessary clarification, interpretation and changes will be made.

FERRIS THOMSEN, Princeton University
Chairman, Rules Committee

SOCCER

THE NCAA Soccer Rules Committee held its annual meeting January 15, 1954, at the Hotel Martinique in New York, with all members present.

Three separate sessions of the Committee were held with

the first, an afternoon meeting, lasting two hours. Discussion centered on soccer rules in general and method of procedure for the evening meetings.

Jimmy Walder of Philadelphia, dean of all soccer referees, and Richard Schmelzer, editor of the Official NCAA Soccer Guide, were invited to attend the first of the evening sessions.

It was the feeling of the Committee that each rule should be discussed separately to eliminate duplicate discussion and touch upon all soccer laws. Many opinions were advanced by Committee members regarding the following items: (1) substitutions; (2) size of shoe cleats; (3) preference of referees in Dual Referee System; (4) illegal calling by players on field; (5) charging of goalie; (6) obstruction; (7) sliding tackle; (8) clarification of rules; (9) proposal to establish recommendation committee to be formed from the National Soccer Coaches Association.

The third session, held immediately following the Intercollegiate Soccer Association dinner, January 16, was devoted to reviewing rules and recommendations for presentation to the Coaches Association.

One of the most important developments of the meeting was adoption of a resolution to establish a Soccer Rules Recommendation Committee from the National Soccer Coaches Association. It is the hope of the Rules Committee that this advisory group might provide better representation from all soccer coaches in matters of rules clarifications and changes.

The Rules Recommendation Committee is to be geographically distributed in the following manner: 2 from the South; 1 from Far West; 1 from Midwest; 2 from mid-Atlantic; 2 from New England; 2 from New York (1 metropolitan, 1 state). These men are to be picked or appointed by the Coaches Association, one to be designated as chairman to compile and condense the results.

The chairman of the Rules Recommendation Committee will file his report with the chairman of the NCAA Rules Committee, but will not attend meetings of the Rules Committee. Primary responsibilities of the Recommendation Committee will be:

1. Rewrite or change wording in present rules which are misleading.
2. Report new ideas to simplify any aspect of soccer.

3. Report any suggestions that might be of aid in officiating.

Numerous clarifications were passed during the rules discussion and a few laws were changed. Changes in laws included:

1. Law III. Substitution rule changed to read: "only 16 players may participate in any game or overtime. These may be substituted or resubstituted without limitations."

2. Law IV. The length of cleat was changed from one-half to three-fourths of an inch.

3. Law V. Added authority was given to the rear referee in calling of fouls. It was made perfectly clear that the charging of goalies is not permitted.

I feel we had a very profitable session and accomplished a great deal. I am sure that the establishment of the Rules Recommendation Committee will prove to be of value to intercollegiate soccer as well as to provide better feeling among fellow coaches.

JAMES J. REED, Princeton University
Chairman, Rules Committee

SKIING

THE 1954 National Collegiate Skiing Championships were held March 4-7 at the University of Nevada, Reno.

These were the first National Championships to be conducted by the National Collegiate Athletic Association and due to the splendid work of University of Nevada athletic people and the complete cooperation of the Reno Ski Area officials, the Championships proved to be outstanding as a national athletic competition. Particular credit should go to Glenn J. Lawlor, athletic director, and Chelton Leonard, ski coach, of the University of Nevada, for their work in connection with the Championships.

There were 10 teams entered, embracing 43 individual contestants. These teams were from the Far West and the Rocky Mountain area, distance of travel preventing those from the eastern portion of the country entering full teams. However, there were individual entries from that area.

Denver University won the team championship with 384.0 points; Seattle University finished second with 349.6; the University of Colorado was third with 348.6, and the University of Idaho was fourth with 348.5.

Denver skiers won three of the four individual events. The Pioneers' No. 1 entrant, Marvin Crawford, copped the Skimeister award (4-way individual), in addition to winning the cross-country event. Denver's John L'Orange won the slalom and Willis Olson the jumping. The other individual title, downhill, was won by Pat Myers of Nevada.

The Skiing Rules Committee met June 1, 1954, in Chicago, with all members present. Revision of the rules was again assigned to Tom Jacobs, University of Colorado, who serves as Committee secretary.

It was recommended that the 1955 Championships be held at Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont, March 3-6, in accordance with plans to rotate the Championships site each year. The recommendation was later approved by the NCAA Executive Committee at its August meeting.

TEAM SCORING

	Cross-Country	Down-hill	Slalom	Jumping	Total
1. Denver	96.2	90.3	97.6	99.9	384.0
2. Seattle	84.0	82.3	92.9	90.4	349.6
3. Colorado	91.4	86.5	85.6	85.1	348.6
4. Idaho	93.8	74.7	89.7	90.3	348.5
5. Wyoming	85.9	87.7	88.1	85.9	347.6
6. Utah	80.1	93.1	82.9	87.4	343.5
7. Washington State	88.0	83.7	77.2	89.1	338.0
8. Nevada	78.9	58.0	88.5	77.2	302.6
9. Washington	84.1	61.0	57.3	87.6	290.0
10. Stanford	68.8	43.7	45.3	....	157.8

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

Cross-Country			
Place	Name	Team	Time
1.	Marvin Crawford	Denver	50:09.0
2.	Olaf Stavik	Idaho	51:04.3
3.	David Shaw	Denver	51:22.6
4.	Eimar Husevaag	Washington State	51:29.6
5.	Jim Glendenning	Colorado	54:03.5
6.	Reidar Ullevaalseter	Idaho	54:57.7
7.	Irwin Servold	Seattle	55:17.3
8.	Charles Leckenby	Colorado	55:21.1
9.	Wes Scrone	Maine	55:56.2
10.	Torliev Flatebo	Idaho	56:39.6
11.	Paul Wegeman	Denver	57:06.4
12.	Bicknell Robbins	Utah	57:22.0
13.	Paul Oliver	Colorado	57:34.7
14.	Dale Thompson	Denver	58:00.5
15.	Ron Cameron	Washington State	58:02.5

Downhill

Place	Name	Team	Time
1.	Pat Myers	Nevada	1:46.4
2.	Darrel Robison	Utah	1:46.7
3.	Russell Hynes	Wyoming	1:53.7
4.	Spence Eccles	Utah	1:55.3
5.	Jim Fox	Colorado	1:56.2
6.	Marvin Crawford	Denver	1:57.1
7.	Dick Marshall	Bowdoin	1:58.1
8.	Jerry McClellan	Denver	1:58.7
9.	Bill Baldwin	Washington	1:59.1
10.	Gordon McKenzie	Washington State	1:59.2
	Jack Haase	Washington	1:59.2
12.	Doug Collins	Stanford	2:00.1
13.	Byron Dickenson	Seattle	2:00.3
14.	Olaf Stavik	Idaho	2:00.5
15.	Sandy Jacobson	Washington State	2:01.2

Slalom

Place	Name	Team	Combined Time Two Runs
1.	John L'Orange	Denver	2:07.9
2.	Marvin Crawford	Denver	2:09.4
3.	Dick Schwaegler	Seattle	2:13.2
4.	Darrel Robison	Utah	2:13.5
5.	Ole Gotaas	Denver	2:13.7
6.	Fred Richardson	Wyoming	2:14.5
7.	Allen Ramsey	Nevada	2:18.1
8.	Jim Glendenning	Colorado	2:19.3
9.	Bob Irish	Maine	2:20.1
10.	Ted Hill	Washington	2:21.0
11.	David Miller	Denver	2:22.2
12.	Bard Glenne	Seattle	2:22.4
13.	Muddy Numbers	Idaho	2:22.6
14.	John Cress	Denver	2:22.6
15.	Charles Leckenby	Colorado	2:22.6

Jumping

Place	Name	Team	Points
1.	Willis Olson	Denver	213.3
2.	John Cress	Denver	201.6
3.	Reidar Ullevaalseter	Idaho	201.4
4.	Marvin Crawford	Denver	200.1
5.	Olaf Stavik	Idaho	197.0
6.	Kjell Bakke	Washington	195.9
7.	Lars Hels-Hagen	Washington State	195.4
8.	Bicknell Robbins	Utah	190.1
9.	Bard Glenne	Seattle	189.0
10.	Francis Wallace	Denver	188.5
11.	Gary Knowles	Wyoming	185.4

12.	Irwin Servold	Seattle	184.6
13.	Paul Wegeman	Denver	184.1
14.	Byron Dickenson	Seattle	183.5
15.	Eimar Husevaag	Washington State	178.4

PAUL W. WRIGHT, Western State College
Chairman, Rules Committee

SWIMMING

THE 1954 National Collegiate Swimming Championships were held March 25-27 in the excellent, new "Orange Pool" on the campus of Syracuse University. A total of 53 institutions were represented in the meet by 206 individual entries (before scratches). Competitors journeyed to Syracuse from all parts of the United States and as a result the competition was keen and exciting in every event.

Ohio State University's strong team accumulated a total of 94 points to win the team championship, its eighth in the 32-year history of the event. Michigan followed in second place with 67 points, and Yale, the defending champion, was third with 36. The Ohio State team, with Ford Konno, Yoshi Oyakawa and Dick Cleveland in top shape, was unbeatable.

The Buckeyes won 9 of the 14 individual events, surpassing a record of 8 set by Michigan in 1937. Michigan won three individual championships and Harvard, two. I don't believe any team in the past has so completely dominated the individual events.

Among the outstanding performances in the meet were Konno's 18:14.4 time in the 1500-meter and his 4:28.6 in the 440-yard freestyle events. Michigan's Jack Wardrop defeated Konno in the 220-yard freestyle with the magnificent time of 2:05, compared to Konno's 2:05.3. This was one of the finest races in the history of the Championships.

Other outstanding performances included: Cleveland, 50 and 100-yard freestyle, 22.3 and 50.0, respectively; Oyakawa, 100-yard backstroke, 57.0; Burwell Jones, Michigan, 150-yard individual medley, 1:30.1; David Hawkins, Harvard, 100 and 200-yard breaststroke, 59.4 and 2:15.4, respectively.

The Interscholastic and Collegiate Swimming Coaches Association meetings were held in Syracuse during the Championships week. The NCAA Swimming Rules Committee also held its annual series of meetings during the week.

The chairman wishes to thank all members of the Rules Committee, all coaches and officials, and Lew Andreas, ath-

letic director of Syracuse, as well as Ted Webster, Syracuse coach, for their excellent cooperation. The Championships were excellent in every respect, due to the help of the foregoing.

Matt Mann, great and distinguished University of Michigan coach, retired at the end of the 1953-54 college year. As chairman of the Swimming Rules Committee and on behalf of everyone identified with collegiate swimming, I want to extend best wishes to Mr. Mann for many healthful and happy years.

The 1955 Championships will be held March 24-26, at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

TEAM SCORING

Ohio State	94	Florida	4
Michigan	67	Wisconsin	4
Yale	36	Williams	4
Harvard	23	Cortland State	3
Stanford	19	Denver	3
Dartmouth	14	Florida State	3
Springfield	11	Illinois	2
Michigan State	9	Army	2
Georgia	9	Hastings	1
Northwestern	9	Iowa	1
Oklahoma	8	Pittsburgh	1
Texas	8	Iowa State	1
Purdue	8	North Carolina State	1

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

1500-Meter Freestyle: 1—Ford Konno, Ohio State; 2—William Yorzyk, Springfield; 3—Dan Osborne, Stanford; 4—George Breen, Cortland State; 5—Peter Duncan, Oklahoma; 6—Martin Smith, Yale. Time: 18:14.4.

50-Yard Freestyle: 1—Dick Cleveland, Ohio State; 2—Don Hill, Michigan; 3—Reid Patterson, Georgia; 4—Alfred Kuhn, Northwestern; 5—Kerry Donovan, Yale; 6—Dick Pennington, Iowa. Time: 22.3.

200-Yard Backstroke: 1—Yoshi Oyakawa, Ohio State; 2—Larry Heim, Stanford; 3—Bert Wardrop, Michigan; 4—Fred Bautz, Purdue; 5—Lyn Meiring, Oklahoma; 6—John Chase, Michigan. Time: 2:09.8.

220-Yard Freestyle: 1—Jack Wardrop, Michigan; 2—Ford Konno, Ohio State; 3—J. C. Glover, Dartmouth; 4—Martin Smith, Yale; 5—James Jorgenson, Harvard; 6—Dan Osborne, Stanford. Time: 2:05.0.

200-Yard Breaststroke: 1—Dave Hawkins, Harvard; 2—Burwell Jones, Michigan; 3—Charles Douglas, Williams; 4—William Yorzyk, Springfield; 5—Robert Clemons, Illinois; 6—Ronnie Gainsford, Pittsburgh. Time 2:15.4.

One Meter Diving: 1—Fletcher Gilders, Ohio State; 2—Ken Welch, Yale; 3—Morley Shapiro, Ohio State; 4—Bobby Brodnax, Texas; 5—Jerry Harrison, Ohio State; 6—Jerry Anderson, Hastings. Winner's points: 444.10.

100-Yard Backstroke: 1—Yoshi Oyakawa, Ohio State; 2—Fred Bautz, Purdue; 3—John Hoaglund, Wisconsin; 4—Don Brown, Denver; 5—Pete Witteried, Army; 6—Bert Wardrop, Michigan. Time: 57.0.

100-Yard Breaststroke: 1—Dave Hawkins, Harvard; 2—John Dudeck, Michigan State; 3—Ted Robinson, Florida; 4—Ernest Stock, Florida State; 5—Dennis O'Connor, Yale; 6—Winston Black, Stanford. Time: 59.4.

100-Yard Freestyle: 1—Dick Cleveland, Ohio State; 2—Reid Patterson, Georgia; 3—J. C. Glover, Dartmouth; 4—Alfred Kuhn, Northwestern; 5—Don Hill, Michigan; 6—Kerry Donovan, Yale. Time: 50.0.

440-Yard Freestyle: 1—Ford Konno, Ohio State; 2—Jack Wardrop, Michigan; 3—Peter Duncan, Oklahoma; 4—William Yorzyk, Springfield; 5—Martin Smith, Yale; 6—Dan Osborne, Stanford. Time: 4:28.6.

150-Yard Individual Medley: 1—Burwell Jones, Michigan; 2—Hendrick Gideonse, Yale; 3—Bert Wardrop, Michigan; 4—Alfred Kuhn, Northwestern; 5—Larry Heim, Stanford; 6—Bob Mattson, North Carolina State. Time: 1:30.1.

Three Meter Diving: 1—Morley Shapiro, Ohio State; 2—Bobby Brodnax, Texas; 3—Jerry Harrison, Ohio State; 4—Jim Walters, Michigan; 5—Ken Welch, Yale; 6—Fletcher Gilders, Ohio State. Winner's points: 530.00.

400-Yard Freestyle Relay: 1—Michigan (Tom Benner, Ron Gora, Don Hill, Burwell Jones); 2—Ohio State; 3—Yale; 4—Dartmouth; 5—Michigan State; 6—Stanford. Time: 3:26.1.

300-Yard Medley Relay: 1—Ohio State (Yoshi Oyakawa, Robert VanHeyde, Thomas Whiteleather); 2—Michigan; 3—Harvard; 4—Yale; 5—Iowa State; 6—Stanford. Time: 2:49.3.

HOWARD W. STEPP, Princeton University
Chairman, Rules Committee

TENNIS

THE 1954 National Collegiate Tennis Championships were held at the Seattle Tennis Club courts and managed by the University of Washington, June 21-27. The Championships Committee was headed by Harvey Cassill, director of athletics of the University of Washington, and included members of his staff and officials of the Seattle Tennis Club. Haller Peterson and Byron Page, former University of Washington tennis stars, served as tournament manager and official referee, respectively.

There were 47 players entered in singles and 18 teams in doubles competition, representing 22 universities, including the defending singles champion, Hamilton Richardson of Tulane.

Perfect weather prevailed early in the week and the Championships were held under ideal playing conditions until the doubles finals on Sunday, when rain held up play for a few minutes. The Championships were originally scheduled to conclude on Saturday, June 26, but the finals in doubles competition were moved back when a Friday semifinal singles match between Bob Perry of UCLA and Jack Grigry of USC went to four long sets, lasting until darkness. Since Perry, the winner, also was a member of a contending doubles team, the shift in schedule was made.

A dinner for all visiting coaches and officials was held at the Washington Athletic Club Monday evening, and a dinner for visiting coaches, players and officials was held at the Student Union Building on the University of Washington campus Tuesday evening. The visiting players also were guests on a cruise of Lake Washington on their arrival Sunday, June 20.

Total receipts for the Championships were \$3,481.89, and total expenditures were \$3,862.30, making a net loss of \$380.41.

Richardson, the defending singles titlist, defeated Perry of UCLA in the singles finals, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3, after having disposed of Perry's teammate, Ron Livingston, in the semifinals, 6-2, 7-5, 4-6, 6-1. This reversed the pattern of the 1953 tournament, when Richardson defeated Perry in the semifinals and Livingston in the final round. Incidentally, when Livingston took the third set from Richardson in the semifinals, he became the first player in two years of the tournament play to win a set from the Tulane star.

Perry and Livingston teamed up to win the doubles championship, defeating Southern California's Jack Grigry and Allen Cleveland in the finals, 6-4, 6-0, 3-6, 8-6. In so doing, they won for UCLA permanent possession of the Penick Bowl.

The Bruins scored seven points towards the Bowl in the 1954 Championships and had a previous balance of 13, giving them the 20 points necessary to retire the trophy donated by the University of Texas in 1952 to honor Dr. D. A. Penick, the Texas tennis coach.

UCLA also won the National Collegiate team title for the third successive year with 15 points. At the conclusion of the matches, NCAA plaques and medals and other prizes were awarded individual winners and runners-up, and the Penick Bowl and team championship bowl were awarded to UCLA.

TEAM SCORING

Team	Singles	Doubles	Total
UCLA	9	6	15
USC	6	4	10
California	3	3	6
Tulane	5		5
Washington	2	1	3
Yale	2		2
Illinois	1		1
Northwestern	1		1
Portland	1		1
Stanford		1	1
Texas	1		1

SINGLES

Quarterfinals

Bob Perry, UCLA, defeated Bill Cranston, Yale, 6-4, 6-2.
 Jack Grigry, USC, defeated Bill Quillian, Washington, 11-9, 6-3.
 Hamilton Richardson, Tulane, defeated Dick Doss, UCLA, 6-2, 6-1.
 Ron Livingston, UCLA, defeated Alan Call, USC, 7-5, 6-2.

Semifinals

Perry defeated Grigry, 6-3, 5-7, 6-3, 7-5.
 Richardson defeated Livingston, 6-2, 7-5, 4-6, 6-1.

Finals

Richardson defeated Perry, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3.

DOUBLES

Quarterfinals

Perry-Livingston, UCLA, defeated Call-Perley, USC, 6-4, 6-2.
 Hyde-Demas, California, defeated Fish-Gray, Stanford, 6-4, 6-2.
 Doss-Read, UCLA, defeated Petersen-Pimley, California, 4-6, 6-4, 6-2.
 Grigry-Cleveland, USC, defeated Quillian-Perkins, Washington, 6-3, 3-6, 6-4.

Semifinals

Perry-Livingston defeated Hyde-Demas, 6-2, 6-4, 4-6, 6-4.
 Grigry-Cleveland defeated Doss-Read, 7-5, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3.

Finals

Perry-Livingston defeated Grigry-Cleveland, 6-4, 6-0, 3-6, 8-6.

PENICK BOWL SCORING

Team	Singles	Doubles	1954 Total	1953 Total	1952 Total	Grand Total
UCLA	3	4	7	7	6	20
USC	1	2	3	2	3	8
Tulane	3	0	3	3	0	6
California	0	1	1	2	3	6
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	1	1
Texas	0	0	0	0	1	1

1954 NATIONAL RANKINGS

Singles	Doubles
1. Hamilton Richardson	1. Robert Perry-Ronald Livingston
2. Robert Perry	2. Jacque Grigry-Allen Cleveland
3. Ronald Livingston	3. Herschel Hyde-Jim Demas
4. Jacque Grigry	4. Dick Doss-James Read
5. Bill Quillian	5. Bill Quillian-Doyle Perkins
6. Bill Cranston	6. Norman Petersen-Don Pimley
7. Richard Doss	7. Art Fish-Gary Gray
8. Alan Call	8. Alan Call-Jim Perley

PAUL G. BENNETT, Northwestern University
Chairman, Tournament Committee

TRACK AND FIELD

MEETINGS OF THE NCAA Track and Field Rules Committee were held June 9-12, 1954, at Dearborn and Ann Arbor, Michigan, with all members present. The meetings were held in conjunction with the 33rd annual National Collegiate Track and Field Championships, June 11-12, at the University of Michigan.

No major changes were made in the rules for 1955, but a few minor changes were made and incorporated in the official minutes of the meeting. They will also be included in the Official Track and Field Guide. Rules information and interpretations may be obtained from Elliot B. Noyes, Dartmouth College, secretary of the Rules Committee.

The Committee also concerned itself with discussions concerning promotion and management of track meets. George Eastment, Manhattan College, and Percy Beard, University of Florida, were assigned to complete a report relative to details and schedule of the National Collegiate Championships.

A sub-committee was appointed to receive and act on applications for new National Collegiate records in accordance with legislation passed at the 48th annual NCAA Convention authorizing the Rules Committee to approve such

records rather than the NCAA Council. This sub-committee on records is composed of the chairman of the Rules Committee, secretary, and the Committee member of the district in which the performance was made. The procedure for records approval still provides that the application be forwarded to the NCAA executive offices in Kansas City for reference to the chairman of the Rules Committee and the sub-committee on records.

A discussion of International Rules and Olympic events was held to determine if sufficient evidence of interest in conformity existed for action. There seemed to be a lack of strong feeling that the college program should conform for the purpose of uniformity and in adding strength to our international competition.

USC won its sixth straight National Collegiate team title with a total of 66 17/20 points. The championship was the Trojans' 19th of all-time. Illinois was again runner-up with 31 17/20 and California placed third with 27.

Fourteen different institutions won individual championships. Illinois won individual titles in three events and USC had individual champions in two.

Forty-five institutions—exactly half of the 90-team field—won team points in the two-day meet.

TEAM SCORING

USC	66 17/20	Indiana	7
Illinois	31 17/20	Penn State	7
California	27	LaSalle	6
Texas	19	Virginia State	6
Michigan	17 3/5	Michigan State	6
Purdue	17	Rice	6
Marquette	16	Northeastern	5
Stanford	15	Brigham Young	5
Washington State	14	Fresno State	5
Oregon	12	Oregon State	4
Auburn	11	SMU	4
Northwestern	11	Iowa	4
Missouri	11	Kansas	4
Pittsburgh	10	Colorado A&M	3
Wheaton	10	Arizona	1½
Miami (Ohio)	10	Oklahoma	1½
Florida	9	Texas A&M	1
Puerto Rico	8	Ohio State	1
Yale	8	Notre Dame	3/5
Virginia Military	8	Bradley	3/5
Army	8	Wayne	¼
Fordham	8	San Diego State	¼
Texas Southern	7		

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

One-Mile Run: 1—Bill Dellinger, Oregon; 2—Louis Olive, Army; 3—Lowell Zellers, Indiana; 4—Richard Ollen, Northeastern; 5—Art Dalzell, Kansas; 6—Jim Lambert, Indiana. Time: 4:13.8.

100-Yard Dash: 1—Willie Williams, Illinois; 2—Joe Graffio, USC; 3—Bob Gary, Washington State; 4—Dean Smith, Texas; 5—Ralph Aldredge, Texas Southern; 6—Alex Burl, Colorado A&M. Time: 9.5.

880-Yard Run: 1—Arnold Sowell, Pittsburgh; 2—Tom Courtney, Fordham; 3—Pete Gray, Michigan; 4—Michael Stanley, Yale; 5—Lon Spurrier, California; 6—Gene Maynard, Illinois. Time: 1:50.5.

Two-Mile Run: 1—Kikuo Moriya, Wheaton; 2—Gene Matthews, Purdue; 3—Robert Allen, Marquette; 4—Robert Hollen, Penn State; 5—Ken Reiser, Oregon; 6—Edward Shea, Northeastern. Time: 9:22.7.

440-Yard Dash: 1—Jim Lea, USC; 2—Ben Youtsey, Purdue; 3—Harold Griffin, Rice; 4—Don Morton, SMU; 5—Mike Larrabee, USC; 6—Meade Burnett, Ohio State. Time: 46.7.

120-Yard High Hurdles: 1—Willard Thomson, Illinois; 2—Willard Wright, USC; 3—Ken Toye, Northwestern; 4—Gerry Wood, Stanford; 5—Bill Biberstein, Kansas; 6—Bill Constantine, Missouri. Time: 14.2.

220-Yard Dash: 1—Charles Thomas, Texas; 2—Bob Gary, Washington State; 3—Rod Wilger, USC; 4—Ed Brabham, Michigan State; 5—Alex Burl, Colorado A&M; 6—Jackie Creel, Auburn. Time: 20.7.

220-Yard Low Hurdles: 1—Joe Corley, Illinois; 2—John Mapp, Virginia Military; 3—Bill Constantine, Missouri; 4—Leven Gray, Missouri; 5—John Corbelli, Michigan State; 6—Tom Hughes, Purdue. Time: 22.6.

High Jump: 1—Ernest Shelton, USC, 6-10¼; 2—Tie among Mark Booth, Michigan, Benny Roy, Texas Southern, Doug Spainhaver, Brigham Young, and Bob Billings, Texas, 6-6¼; 6—Tie among Mark Smith, Wayne, Jack Findley, USC, Jack Razzeto, San Diego State, and Ron Mitchell, Illinois, 6-4¼.

Pole Vault: 1—Tie between Lawrence Anderson, California, and Earl Poucher, Florida, 14-2; 3—Tie between Fred Barnes, Fresno State, and Bob Ehrhart, Northwestern, 13-10; 5—Tie among Walt Levack, USC, Dale Foster, Illinois, Roger Maugh, Michigan, Paul Erickson, Bradley, and Jim Harrington, Notre Dame, 13-6.

Shot Put: 1—Tom Jones, Miami (Ohio), 54-2⅞; 2—John Stellern, California, 53-7½; 3—Charles Butt, California, 53-6½; 4—Roland Nilsson, Michigan, 53-½; 5—Roosevelt Grier, Pennsylvania, 52-11; 6—Charles Blockson, Pennsylvania, 52-4⅞.

Discus Throw: 1—Jim Dillion, Auburn, 176-3; 2—Desmond Koch, USC, 169-4½; 3—Leon Patterson, USC, 169-⅞; 4—Stewart Thomson, Yale, 162-2¼; 5—Roland Nilsson, Michigan, 160-5½; 6—Bobby Gross, Texas A&M, 159-½.

Javelin Throw: 1—Leo Long, Stanford, 226-8¾; 2—Reinaldo Oliver, Puerto Rico, 213-10¾; 3—Al Cantello, LaSalle, 210-8⅞; 4—Jerry Church, Oregon State, 198-4⅞; 5—Dick Richter, California, 197-6; 6—Bob Kimball, Stanford, 195-6½.

Broad Jump: 1—John Bennett, Marquette, 25-10¾; 2—Jon Arnett, USC, 24-8¾; 3—Wilbur Wilson, Virginia State, 24-4¼; 4—Earl Smith, Iowa, 24-3¼; 5—Tie between Mal Andrews, Arizona, and Neville Price, Oklahoma, 24-1½.

BRUTUS HAMILTON, University of California
Chairman, Rules Committee

WRESTLING

COACH ART GRIFFITH'S Oklahoma A&M College wrestlers have re-established themselves as the nation's foremost team. The Aggies won three of ten individual championships and scored a 15-point margin over second place Pittsburgh in the 1954 National Collegiate Championships, March 26-27, at the University of Oklahoma. Oklahoma A&M scored 32 points, the highest point total for a team since 1949, when the Aggies last won the team title with the same total.

The 1954 Championships drew a total of 151 actual contestants representing 50 institutions, the second largest field in the history of the 24-year-old event. Every section of the country was represented. The Championships were featured by fast, aggressive wrestling with a minimum of stalling and every bout was keenly contested.

Although the Aggies reasserted the superiority of Oklahoma wrestlers, the state of Pennsylvania was well represented by Coach Rex Peery's runner-up Pittsburgh team and Coach Charley Speidel's third-place Penn State squad.

Tommy Evans, 147-pound champion from the University of Oklahoma, was an exceedingly popular choice for the American Wrestling Coaches and Officials Association trophy awarded annually to the outstanding wrestler. Evans also won the award in 1952. Only one other wrestler—Bill Koll of Iowa Teachers—has won the award more than once.

Hugh Peery, Pittsburgh, followed in his father's footsteps by winning his third consecutive National Collegiate title.

Much credit is due the local management for the success of the 1954 Championships. Ken Farris, business manager, faultlessly executed the multitude of details necessary to make a tournament of this magnitude an outstanding success. Harold Keith's capable administration of the publicity insured the financial success of the tournament. Four mats were constantly in use, and provided an unparalleled wrestling spectacle, due to efficient scheduling by Paul Keen. In general, the local management left nothing to be desired.

The Wrestling Rules Committee recommended that the 1955 Championships be awarded to Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, March 25-26.

TEAM SCORING

Oklahoma A&M	32	Colorado	4
Pittsburgh	17	Ithaca	4
Penn State	13	Maryland	4
Navy	12	Nebraska	4
Iowa	12	Wisconsin	4
Michigan State	11	Kansas State	3
Oklahoma	10	Cornell (Iowa)	2
Michigan	10	Kent State	2
Lehigh	9	Brigham Young	1
Syracuse	6	Colorado State	1
Purdue	5	Springfield	1
Illinois	5	Texas A&M	1
Minnesota	5	Toledo	1

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

115 Pounds: 1—Hugh Peery, Pittsburgh; 2—Charles Ofsthun, Minnesota; 3—Terrance McCann, Iowa; 4—Jack Love, Kent State.

123 Pounds: 1—Richard Govig, Iowa; 2—Joe Lobaugh, Oklahoma A&M; 3—Alfonso Vega, Purdue; 4—Edward Anderson, Minnesota.

130 Pounds: 1—Norvard Nalan, Michigan; 2—James Howard, Ithaca; 3—Jim Sinadinis, Michigan State; 4—Bill Kozy, Pittsburgh.

137 Pounds: 1—Myron Roderick, Oklahoma A&M; 2—Ed Eichelberger, Lehigh; 3—Andy Kaul, Michigan; 4—Gerald Maurey, Penn State.

147 Pounds: 1—Tommy Evans, Oklahoma; 2—Don Thompson, Oklahoma A&M; 3—Ben Bronstein, Colorado State; 4—Lloyd Corwin, Cornell (Iowa).

157 Pounds: 1—Bob Hoke, Michigan State; 2—Edwin Rooney, Syracuse; 3—Larry TenPas, Illinois; 4—John Eagleton, Oklahoma.

167 Pounds: 1—Joe Solomon, Pittsburgh; 2—Ernie Fischer, Maryland; 3—Fred Davis, Oklahoma A&M; 4—Joseph Gattuso, Navy.

177 Pounds: 1—Ned Blass, Oklahoma A&M; 2—Royal Smith, Colorado; 3—Joseph Krufka, Penn State; 4—Ted Weaver, Kansas State.

191 Pounds: 1—Pete Blair, Navy; 2—Joseph Comly, Lehigh; 3—William Oberly, Penn State; 4—Streeter Shining, Iowa.

Heavyweight: 1—Gene Nicks, Oklahoma A&M; 2—Robert Konovsky, Wisconsin; 3—Max Kitzelman, Nebraska; 4—Ken Ellis, Kansas State.

HENRY A. STONE, University of California
Chairman, Rules Committee

Meetings of Executive Committee and Council

Executive Committee at Chicago, Illinois May 5-6, 1954

1. Mr. Byers reviewed the efforts of the NCAA Baseball Committee, working in conjunction with the American Association of College Baseball Coaches, to reach an equitable working agreement with professional baseball relative to the signing of undergraduate college baseball players. (See Minute No. 16, Executive Committee meeting, August 12-13, 1953.) He stated that the National League, at its meeting of January 30, 1954, had rejected the proposed agreement by a vote of 5 to 3. The American League, meeting the next day, had delayed consideration of the matter until July. He stated that Everett D. Barnes, chairman of the NCAA Baseball Committee, had been present at the January 30 meeting, and was of the opinion that a proper educational campaign could bring about an affirmative vote.

The Executive Director stated that he believed a survey should be taken to develop a complete and documented picture of the current scope and operations of college baseball; the results of such a survey should be reproduced and circulated to all major league owners prior to their July meeting, and, further, that NCAA representatives should visit owners prior to said meeting. He estimated the total cost of the project would be between \$1,750 and \$2,000.

Voted to authorize the expenditure of funds for the proposed survey and to empower the Executive Director, after the results of the survey are known, to determine whether subsequent steps should be taken, and, if so, to supervise and direct such a campaign.

2. Mr. Byers presented a comprehensive report of the organization, finances and operations of the Association's 1954 television program. It was noted that the American Broadcasting Company (ABC) had been the successful bidder in obtaining the rights to the 1954 college football television series and, as a part of its bid, ABC had proposed to develop and program 26 weeks of college sports on Saturday afternoons following the football series.

(a) Voted to approve the 1954 television operating budget as submitted.

(b) Voted to recommend to the Council that a joint committee on policy, composed of members of the Association's Television Committee and Public Relations Committee, be appointed to supervise the 26-week television program which ABC will carry following and supplementary to the 1954 NCAA football series, it being understood that the Committee shall not select the events to be telecast.

(c) Voted to make a 4 per cent assessment against the 1954 television receipts of member colleges, in accordance with Article XVI of the 1954 NCAA Football Television Plan, it being understood that an excess of receipts over expenses should be returned to the assessed institutions in ratio to the assessments paid.

3. The Executive Director noted that the Executive Committee,

at its meeting of January 4, 1954, had approved the employment of E. G. Whereatt, and at that time, Mr. Byers had requested the privilege of submitting a revised budget at the next meeting of the Committee. He presented to the meeting a review, analysis and proposed revision of the Association's 1953-54 general operating budget. He also submitted certain suggestions and observations directly related to the revised budget.

(a) Voted to approve the revised budget, as submitted.

(b) Voted to authorize the NCAA Olympic Committee to hold one annual meeting other than meetings held at the time of the Association's annual Convention, the expense provisions governing said meeting to be identical to those governing the various rules committees of the Association and the total cost of the meeting to be deducted from the NCAA's Olympic collections.

4. The Committee considered several miscellaneous financial matters.

(a) It was the sense of the meeting that the present surety bonds on the Secretary-Treasurer and the Executive Director were sufficient and there was no need to increase the value of the coverage or to extend it to other employees of the Association.

(b) Voted that prior to the 1955 meetings of the NCAA rules committees, the chairman of each committee shall be required to submit a meeting schedule to the Executive Committee for approval and these schedules must be approved before the Committee authorizes the expenses of any committee members to attend 1955 meetings, and, further, that the meeting schedules, once approved, cannot be changed without Executive Committee authorization.

5. The Committee acted upon recommendations from NCAA rules committees relative to four National Collegiate events:

(a) Voted to hold the 1955 Gymnastics Championships at UCLA, Los Angeles, March 25-26, and to approve the proposed operating budget for the event.

(b) Voted to hold the 1955 Boxing Championships at Idaho State College, Pocatello, March 31, April 1-2.

(c) Voted to hold the 1955 Wrestling Championships at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., March 25-26.

(d) Voted to hold the 1955 Ice Hockey Championship at Colorado College, Colorado Springs, March 17-19, and to approve the proposed operating budget for the event. (Note: Dates of the Ice Hockey Championship were subsequently changed to March 10-12.)

6. The Committee reviewed the reorganization plan for the 1954 National Collegiate Baseball Championship, as approved by the NCAA Baseball Committee and circularized to the membership under date of April 16, 1954. (See Minute No. 7, Executive Committee meeting of January 4, 1954.)

(a) Voted that for the year 1954, the winners of the North and South divisions of the Pacific Coast Conference may be selected to compete in a four-team tournament to determine the team which will represent the West Coast in the Championship finals.

(b) Voted to approve the reorganization plan for the baseball tournament, subject to the action taken relative to the Pacific Coast Conference and subject to the editorial revisions noted; it being understood that this approval applies for 1954 only, and that the Base-

ball Committee be requested to review the entire plan at the conclusion of the 1954 tournament, particularly as to the advisability of granting a bye to the host conference and of providing optional qualifying positions for the champions of certain conferences.

7. Voted, in light of the recommendations of the chairman of the Skiing Rules Committee, to approve the establishment of the National Collegiate Skiing Championships as a permanent event and to agree to sponsor the necessary implementing amendment to Article V, Section 1 of the By-laws at the next annual Convention.

8. Voted that the institutions or agencies conducting the various events shall be responsible for arranging for liability insurance which protects both them and the NCAA.

9. Voted that the report of the Publications Committee for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1953, be received and the Committee congratulated for a comprehensive and informative document.

10. Voted to recommend to the Council that a committee be appointed to meet with the representatives of the National High School Federation, as well as other educational associations such as the National Education Association, to discuss the problem of all-star high school contests, and attempt to work out a cooperative solution, it also being understood that the matter would be placed on the agenda for discussion at the next "Conference of Conferences."

11. Voted that the President appoint a committee to meet with the appropriate authorities of the Amateur Athletic Union and the National High School Federation to examine ways and means of improving relationships between the three organizations and, further, to consider a possible three-party agreement for uniform enforcement of certain key provisions of the amateur code.

12. The Executive Director presented a request by Paul Bennett, chairman of the NCAA Tennis Tournament Committee, to the effect that the NCAA re-examine its eligibility rules and interpretations in light of the recent action of the United States Lawn Tennis Association in permitting a tennis player to accept a job with a country club or political subdivision as a part-time tennis teacher without loss of amateur standing. It was noted that the duties other than those of teaching would be involved and compensation would be on a monthly basis.

Voted that the NCAA Eligibility Committee be requested to review the Association's eligibility rules in light of Mr. Bennett's request, and report back its recommendation.

13. Voted to approve an additional payment to the NORC, representing one-third of the difference between the contract price and the cost of the 1953 survey of the effect of television on football attendance made by that organization.

14. Voted that in light of the 48th annual Convention's action in amending Article III, Section 2, (a), second paragraph, of the By-laws, it shall hereafter be the duty of all rules committees to approve national records maintained in their respective sports, including the Football and Basketball Rules Committees which shall be obligated to approve the national statistical records maintained by the NCAA in their sports.

15. The Executive Committee reviewed the program and operation of the 48th annual Convention and discussed plans for the 49th

annual Convention to be held in New York City (Hotel New Yorker), January 5-7, 1955. It was agreed that:

(a) The general convention format followed for the 48th Convention was satisfactory.

(b) Efforts should be made to reduce the time demand upon committee members or lengthen the time allotted for committee work.

(c) The Executive Director would submit a proposed Convention schedule to the next Executive Committee meeting.

16. Voted that the NCAA sponsor a "Conference of Conferences" to be held in Chicago, June 13-14; that each allied conference be invited to send a faculty representative and athletic director from its membership; as well as the executive officers of the conference; that the officers of the American Football Coaches Association and the Sports Division of the American College Public Relations Association be invited, as well as representatives of the NCAA Public Relations Committee.

It was agreed that each member of the Executive Committee would forward his suggestions and recommendations for agenda items to the Executive Director.

Executive Committee at Chicago, Illinois August 14-15, 1954

1. The Executive Director submitted a series of reports and recommendations relative to National Collegiate Championship events.

(a) Voted to approve the Skiing Rules Committee's recommendation that the 1955 Skiing Championships be held at Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont, the weekend of March 5, subject to Norwich University's submission of a satisfactory budget.

(b) Voted that the Executive Director be authorized to proceed to have the Medallic Art Company develop the necessary models and dies for manufacturing the appropriate medals for the skiing meet, it being understood that the exact number of medals to be awarded in each event shall be determined by the Skiing Rules Committee in consultation with the Executive Director.

(c) Voted to approve the Swimming Rules Committee's recommendation that the 1955 Swimming Championships be held at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, March 24-26.

(d) Voted to approve the Fencing Rules Committee's recommendation that the 1955 Fencing Championships be held at Michigan State College, East Lansing, March 25-26.

2. Arthur C. Lonborg, chairman of the NCAA Basketball Tournament Committee, submitted a series of recommendations relative to the administration and conduct of the Basketball Championship.

(a) Voted that the financial report for the 1954 Basketball Championship be received and printed in the next Convention Bulletin and Yearbook of the Association.

(b) Voted to approve the following dates and sites for the 1955 Championship:

First-Round Games—March 7 or 8

To be played at sites selected by Tournament Committee

Regionals—March 11-12

Regional No. 1—University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

Regional No. 2—Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois

Regional No. 3—Kansas State College, Manhattan

Regional No. 4—Oregon State College, Corvallis

Finals—March 18-19

Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City, Missouri

(c) Voted that a conference's qualification for a tournament bye shall be measured by that conference's composite five-year standing in a recognized college rating system and five-year standing in National Collegiate tournament play, it being understood that the teams of a given conference must have competed in at least five different National Collegiate tournaments before the conference's won-and-lost record in tournament play shall be considered.

(d) Voted that in the application of the so-called "bye formula," if a conference which does not receive a bye surpasses a conference which does receive a bye in both the rating system and tournament standings, the first conference shall receive a bye and supplant the conference which ranks lowest among the "bye" conferences; if a conference which does not receive a bye surpasses a "bye" conference in either the rating system or tournament standings, but not both, it shall be the responsibility of the Tournament Committee to determine whether the first conference shall receive a bye.

(e) Voted to approve the 1955 tournament pairings, as submitted by the Tournament Committee. (See Exhibit A, page 139)

(f) The Committee held an extended discussion regarding the likelihood of having a team playing on its home floor in a regional tournament when all regional tournaments are being held at campus sites. It was the sense of the meeting that fieldhouses tended to lessen any home court advantages and that the Tournament Committee should continue its "on campus" policy whenever feasible because of the inherent advantages in such a program.

(g) Voted to approve the following dates for first-round and regional games of the next three years:

Year	First-Round	Regionals
1956	March 12-13	March 16-17
1957	March 11-12	March 15-16
1958	March 10-11	March 14-15

(h) Voted to take no action regarding the Basketball Tournament Committee's suggestion that personalized gifts be awarded to participants in the basketball tournament.

(i) Voted that the request of the National Athletic Steering Committee relative to the automatic qualification of Negro teams in National Collegiate Championship events be referred to the NCAA Basketball Tournament Committee and Baseball Committee for their consideration and recommendation.

3. The Committee considered plans for future Conventions of the Association.

(a) Voted to hold the 1956 NCAA Convention at the Statler Hotel, Los Angeles, with the general meetings to be held January 9-11.

(b) Voted that the Executive Committee express its preference for Chicago or St. Louis as the site of the 1957 Convention, and Pittsburgh as the 1958 Convention site.

4. Everett D. Barnes, chairman of the NCAA Baseball Committee, and John H. Kobs and A. J. Lewandowski, Committee members, appeared before the meeting to present their report on the 1954 tournament operations and recommendations relative to 1955. Mr. Byers also submitted a report setting forth the results of his investigation into Washington University's protest that its baseball team was not selected to participate in the 1954 tournament.

(a) Voted that the Executive Director's report regarding Washington University's protest be received.

(b) Voted that Omaha, Nebraska, be approved as the site of the Championship finals of the 1955 and 1956 baseball tournament.

(c) Voted that a special NCAA baseball reserve fund shall be established under the supervision of the Association's Executive Committee by the deposit of \$500 from the net receipts of the 1954 baseball tournament, this fund to be used to meet special baseball contingency expenses with all withdrawals to be subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.

(d) Voted that the Association's financial formula set forth in Executive Regulation II, Section 6, shall apply to the district baseball play-off games and after deduction of the expenses noted in paragraph (c), the balance of receipts shall be divided evenly between the Association and the competing teams, it being understood that the NCAA's 10 per cent share shall be deposited in the NCAA baseball reserve fund and the NCAA's 50 per cent share in the general funds of the Association.

(e) Voted that radio and television receipts connected with the baseball tournament shall be considered to be tournament receipts, in accordance with past Association policy.

(f) Voted that the Baseball Committee shall be authorized to determine the dates for the 1955 tournament.

5. Voted that the 1954 Cross-Country Championships be held at Michigan State College, November 22; that the NCAA continue to provide an annual grant; that an entry fee of \$2.00 per man for each name listed on an entry blank be instituted with no entry blank to be accepted unless accompanied by a check equaling the total fee required, and that the money realized from entry fees be paid to the NCAA to apply against its annual grant.

6. Voted that the Executive Director proceed to develop a National Collegiate Championship banner to be displayed in connection with NCAA championship events, a sufficient number to be maintained at the executive offices to permit rotation of the banners among various events.

7. Voted that the requirement that a conference must be an allied NCAA member before its championship team can automatically qualify for a National Collegiate Championship event shall be interpreted to mean that the allied membership of the Eastern College Athletic Conference satisfies said requirement for its various subdivisions and that such organizations as the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League and the Metropolitan Intercollegiate Baseball League need not hold separate allied memberships.

8. Voted that the question of games for the Armed Forces Olympic basketball squad is a matter for the individual colleges and conferences, and the Armed Forces team to work out under the 26-game NCAA limit.

9. Mr. Byers submitted a proposed general operating budget for the fiscal year beginning September 1, 1954, in which he estimated over-all income at \$138,160 and expense at \$129,760, plus a \$4,000 contingency item and \$4,400 for reserve.

Voted to approve the proposed general operating budget for 1954-55.

10. Voted that the costs incurred by the NCAA in administering the Association's Olympic Fund drive shall be deducted from NCAA Olympic contributions prior to their transmittal to the U. S. Olympic Association, it being understood that such costs shall include the expenses of one annual meeting of the NCAA Olympic Committee, envelopes, letterhead, acknowledgment cards, postage, telephone, telegraph, secretarial assistance and related items.

11. The Executive Director submitted a general report dealing with Association affairs including (a) review of office organization; (b) general review of Association affairs; (c) future projects.

Voted to receive the report.

12. The Committee considered a series of interpretations and possible amendments to the Association's By-laws.

(a) Voted to recommend to the Council that the rotation district representation principle be applied to prohibit a district representative from succeeding himself as a district representative but that a district representative may be re-elected as an at-large member of the committee or an at-large member may be elected to succeed himself; further, to request the Council to initiate a clarifying amendment to Article III, Section 2, (a), of the By-laws.

(b) Voted to recommend to the Council that an interpretation be submitted to the next annual Convention which, if adopted, would require that any type of intercollegiate or inter-organization competition, regardless of whether conducted behind closed doors, would count within the 26-game basketball limit set forth in Article VIII, Section 1, (b), of the By-laws.

(c) Voted to recommend to the Council that it approve an interpretation of Article III, Section 1 of the Constitution relative to participation of college students in summer baseball which would state in effect, that a student may play summer baseball as an amateur on any team not under the jurisdiction of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues or classified as a professional team, it being understood that he may not receive pay for participation.

(d) Voted to recommend that Article IV, Section 1, (e), of the By-laws be amended to read: "... with an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750."

(e) Voted to recommend that the heading of Article IV of the Association's By-laws be amended to read: "Eligibility for N.C.A.A. Events."

13. Voted that the proposed schedule for the 49th annual Convention, as submitted by the Executive Director, be approved and

that the President be authorized to appoint the necessary committees to handle the various Convention functions.

14. Voted that in response to the invitation extended by the AAHPER the NCAA shall join as a cooperating institution in the production of a film portraying an ideal and total program of physical education in schools and colleges, it being understood that the NCAA shall not contribute financially to the project.

Executive Committee at New York, New York

January 3, 1955

1. Record was made of the Executive Committee's approval, by mail vote, of (a) the waiver of Executive Regulation II, Section 2, to permit Kansas State College of Emporia, to compete in the National Collegiate Cross-Country Championships; and, (b) approval of June 19-25 and Knoxville, Tennessee, as the dates and site of the 1955 Golf Championships.

2. Action was taken on the dates and sites of the following National Collegiate Championship events:

(a) Voted to hold the 1955 Tennis Championships at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, June 20-25.

(b) Voted to hold the 1955 Track and Field Championships at the University of Southern California, Los Angeles, June 17-18.

(c) Voted to change the dates of the 1955 Ice Hockey Championships from March 17-19 to March 10-12.

3. The meeting reviewed the previous selection of Los Angeles as the site for the Association's 50th annual Convention. A discussion was held as to other possible sites and the practicability of changing sites.

Voted that it would be impossible to change the location of the 1956 Convention at this late date.

4. The Executive Director reviewed the plans and program for the 49th annual Convention:

(a) Voted that C. Max Farrington, George Washington University; David E. Reese, Mid-American Conference, and Hugh C. Willett, University of Southern California, be named to the Credentials Committee, with Mr. Willett to serve as chairman.

(b) Voted that the Officers be empowered to appoint the Memorial Resolutions Committee. (The Officers appointed: Father Edmund P. Joyce, University of Notre Dame; Delbert Swartz, University of Arkansas, and Marshall S. Turner, Jr., Johns Hopkins University, chairman.)

(c) Voted that the Officers be empowered to appoint a Voting Committee. The Officers appointed the following Committee:

District 1—Malcolm E. Morrell, Bowdoin College

District 2—Albert E. Humphreys, Bucknell University

District 3—R. S. Darnaby, Tuskegee Institute

District 4—T. Nelson Metcalf, University of Chicago

District 5—A. E. Eilers, Missouri Valley Conference

District 6—J. William Davis, Texas Technological College

District 7—H. J. Dorricott, Western State College

District 8—T. S. Kerr, University of Idaho

At-large—N. W. Dougherty, University of Tennessee (chairman)

5. The Executive Director submitted a review of developments which terminated in the American Broadcasting Company's decision not to telecast 26 weeks of winter and spring college sports events. He stated that, after considerable negotiation, ABC had agreed to a financial settlement of the contract.

Voted to approve the action of the Officers in the handling of the matter.

6. Mr. Byers submitted various reports and recommendations regarding the Association's finances.

Voted that the Publications Committee be requested to re-study the Association's complimentary guide policy in relationship to present ordering methods, and, particularly, to determine whether it might be possible for all or some member institutions to maintain standing guide orders with the NCAB.

7. Everett D. Barnes, as chairman of the NCAA Baseball Committee, submitted a series of recommendations relative to the operations of the 1955 National Collegiate Baseball Championship.

(a) Voted that the dates for the finals of the 1955 Championship shall be June 10-14, inclusive.

(b) Voted that the following pairings shall be in effect for the opening round of the finals: Districts 4 vs. 1; 6 vs. 3; 5 vs. 2; and, 7 vs. 8.

(c) Voted that the basic 1954 tournament pattern be approved for 1955, subject to certain revisions.

(d) Mr. Barnes noted that the Baseball Committee planned to handle the qualification of Negro teams in the same manner as in the past.

(e) Voted that a four-team play-off shall be set up for District 5 to include the champions of the Missouri Valley and Big Seven Conferences and two teams at-large; it being understood that if Detroit wins the Missouri Valley championship it shall play off in District 4, if the University of Houston wins it shall play off in District 6 and if Bradley University wins it shall play off in District 5.

(f) Voted that the District 6 play-off shall be composed of the champion of the Southwest Conference plus an at-large team or teams from a member institution or institutions located within the geographical boundaries of District 6.

(g) Voted that the District 7 play-off shall provide for the champions of the two conferences of that District plus a possible at-large team.

(h) Mr. Barnes noted that his Committee had tabled for one year the application of the Metropolitan Intercollegiate Baseball League for an automatic qualification.

(i) Voted to approve the Baseball Committee's proposal whereby each district representative on the Baseball Committee shall serve as the chairman of that district's Selection Committee and that each chairman shall in turn select at least two other members to serve on that Committee, it being understood that if a Selection Committee member's team is under consideration by the Committee, that member shall withdraw from the Committee and the chairman shall appoint a replacement.

8. Arthur C. Lonborg, chairman of the Basketball Tournament Committee, submitted a series of suggestions and recommendations relative to the 1955 National Collegiate Basketball Championship.

(a) Voted that the Association donate \$5,000 to the Basketball Hall of Fame from the Association's share of the 1955 tournament receipts, it being understood that the Basketball Hall of Fame may request a like contribution from the member institutions which participate in the 1955 tournament.

(b) Mr. Lonborg noted that Lewis P. Andreas, Syracuse University, shall serve as chairman of the Eastern Selection Committee and Reaves E. Peters, Missouri Valley IAA, shall serve as chairman of the Western Selection Committee for the 1955 Basketball Championship, with the Basketball Rules Committee members composing the membership of said Committees.

(c) Voted to approve the recommendation of the Basketball Tournament Committee that there shall be no complimentary tickets issued to members of basketball squads competing in the National Collegiate tournament games.

(d) Voted that in connection with the Association's agreement with those conferences whose champions automatically qualify for the tournament, it is understood that if a conference champion is made up in whole or in part of ineligible players it shall be the conference's decision as to whether that team shall represent the conference in the tournament.

(e) Voted that the Executive Committee revise its previous action to the end that if a member institution is ruled ineligible for a National Collegiate Championship event, that institution shall not be permitted to serve as host institution for that event during the period of that institution's ineligibility.

9. Mr. Hamilton submitted a detailed review of the reorganization and developments in the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame. There was a general discussion as to the NCAA's relationship to the Hall of Fame.

Voted to recommend to the Council the appointment of a five-man committee to be composed of members of the Council and Executive Committee and that this Committee shall consider and submit a recommendation in regard to the Association's relationship to the Hall of Fame.

10. Voted that the chairman appoint a three-man committee, including persons experienced in the supervision and production of football programs, to conduct a thorough study of policies, procedures and techniques of the Don Spencer Company, Inc., and other national advertising representatives currently active in the football program field, and that the committee report back its recommendations relative to the NCAA contract with the Spencer Company, as well as any related matters, to an early Executive Committee meeting.

11. Voted that the Executive Director be authorized to contact the chairmen of the Boxing, Swimming and Track and Field Rules

Committees on behalf of the Executive Committee to reduce the time being used by each Committee for its annual meeting.

12. Voted that Ralph Furey be designated to present the Executive Committee's report to the 49th annual Convention.

Council at Chicago, Illinois

May 7-8, 1954

1. The Executive Director submitted a proposed memorandum and certification form to be used in implementing the "National Certification Plan" endorsed by the 48th annual Convention. The plan provided that the chief executive officer of each member institution be required to certify that, to the best of his knowledge, the institution and its staff members were in full compliance with the rules and regulations of the Association.

Voted to approve the proposed memorandum and form; that the Executive Director proceed to issue this material to the chief executive officers of member institutions, with copies to the faculty representative and athletic director of each member; that the Executive Director take appropriate steps to obtain as complete a response as possible, and the Council consider the responses at a latter date to determine whether supplementary action is needed.

2. Voted that the Executive Director be authorized to issue interpretations of NCAA legislation, it being understood that he shall confer with the two Officers of the Association whenever he feels it appropriate and necessary, and, further, that all such interpretations shall be subject to review by the Council.

3. Mr. Byers submitted interpretations which he had issued on a tentative basis in response to inquiries from member institutions.

(a) Voted to approve the Executive Director's ruling that the Universities of Utah and Denver each had agreed to play 11 varsity football games in 1954 prior to enactment of Article VIII, Section 1 of the By-laws, and that Hofstra College and the University of Arkansas each had scheduled a basketball game on November 29, 1954, prior to enactment of the same Article and Section.

(b) Voted to reconfirm that member universities and colleges of the Association are obligated to observe the Principle of Amateurism as set forth in Article III, Section 1 of the Constitution, and this specifically means that member institutions shall permit only amateurs as defined by said Article III, Section 1, to compete on their inter-collegiate athletic teams.

4. Voted that in light of the recommendation of the 1953 Basketball Television Committee, the Council authorize the President to appoint a committee to make a continuing study of the effects of television on basketball attendance.

5. The Committee on Infractions reviewed its Reports Nos. 1 and 2, setting forth its findings in six different cases. Also, the Committee submitted the report of the former Sub-Committee on Infractions relative to a seventh case, this report having been re-processed to meet procedural requirements. These reports had been circularized to the Council members prior to the meeting.

(a) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to Seton Hall University, South Orange, New Jersey:

WHEREAS, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA principles, rules and regulations by Seton Hall University, and reported its findings to the Council;

WHEREAS, the Council has found Seton Hall University to have been in violation of Article VI, Section 3 of the NCAA By-laws in that the University basketball coaching staff has conducted tryouts of prospective athletes over an extended period of time and, in particular, that an estimated 90 prospective athletes were tried out in 1952 and approximately 170 in 1953;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Seton Hall University be severely censured and reprimanded for having permitted tryouts of prospective basketball players during the years 1950 through 1953; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that at the close of the college year, 1954-55, the chief executive officer of Seton Hall University shall file a certificate with the Secretary of the Association that his institution is in full compliance with the rules, regulations and other legislation of the Association; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation accorded the NCAA by the executive administration of Seton Hall University.

(b) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to Kansas State College, Manhattan:

WHEREAS, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA principles, rules and regulations by Kansas State College of Manhattan and reported its findings to the Council;

WHEREAS, the Council has found Kansas State College to have been in violation of Article VI, Section 3 of the By-laws in that prospective football players were tried out in the Spring of 1951 and three prospective basketball players were tried out in January, 1952;

WHEREAS, the Council has found Kansas State College to have been in violation of Article IV, Section 2, (4), of the Constitution requiring that member institutions "establish and maintain high standards of personal honor, eligibility and fair play," in that there existed at the College a general looseness and laxness in the administration and conduct of the institution's athletic affairs as indicated by reoccurring instances of carelessness and mismanagement;

WHEREAS, the Council has found that there existed in Manhattan, Kansas, from 1947 to March 2, 1952, an organization known as the Wildcat Club and during the aforementioned period this organization collected funds in the amount of at least \$59,500, used in part to defray out-of-state travel and the entertainment costs of the institution's basketball and football staff members, and to finance certain other athletic department activities (it should be noted that a complete and accurate ac-

counting of the receipts and disbursements are not available to the Council);

WHEREAS, these funds were administered by Wildcat Club officers in conjunction with the head basketball and head football coaches at the College and, in fact, the College administration did not exercise any jurisdiction over the collection and distribution of the monies other than the funds turned over to the College from time to time for scholarship purposes;

WHEREAS, the authorities of Kansas State College who were responsible for creating and contributing to the conditions which brought about this inquiry are no longer connected with the institution;

WHEREAS, the current administration of the College, particularly the President, Faculty Representative and Athletic Director, have been most zealous and diligent in correcting previous faulty procedures and practices;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Kansas State College be placed on probation for a period of one year from this date (May 7, 1954), it being understood that the Committee on Infractions shall review the athletic policies and practices at the College next Spring prior to the expiration of this probation; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the current administration of Kansas State College be commended for its aggressive and positive action in correcting the malpractices and abuses which existed at the College, these steps having been taken prior to the inquiry of the NCAA.

(c) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to: University of Arizona, Tucson; Texas Technological College, Lubbock; Hardin-Simmons University, Abilene, Texas, and West Texas State College, Canyon, and, the Border Intercollegiate Athletic Conference:

WHEREAS, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA principles, rules and regulations by the member institutions of the Border Intercollegiate Athletic Conference and reported its findings to the Council;

WHEREAS, the Council has found four of said institutions to have been in violation of Article VI, Section 3 of the By-laws in that prospective athletes were tried out in varying numbers and at varying times during the years of 1950 through 1952;

WHEREAS, the Border Intercollegiate Athletic Conference did not prohibit the trying out of prospective athletes until its meeting of May, 1953, after having rejected proposals to do so at two previous meetings;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Hardin-Simmons University of Abilene, Texas, Texas Technological College of Lubbock, the University of Arizona of Tucson, and West Texas State College of Canyon be severely reprimanded and censured for having permitted tryouts of prospective athletes during the years noted; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Border Intercollegiate Athletic Conference be severely reprimanded and censured for having rejected on two separate occasions proposed action

which would have prohibited the trying out of prospective athletes in accordance with the NCAA prohibition of such tryouts;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation accorded the NCAA by the Conference and its member institutions.

6. The Council considered two further recommendations of the Committee on Infractions, submitted as a part of the Committee's general report.

(a) Voted to reconfirm that the granting of aid by an institution to cover the expenses incurred by a student in travelling between his home and the campus of the institution constitutes "pay for participation" in reference to Article III, Section 1, and approved interpretations thereof.

(b) Voted that if in the judgment of the Council, an institution has withdrawn from NCAA membership to avoid the application of NCAA rules and regulations or to escape a penalty for violation of such provisions, said institution's reapplication for membership must first be approved by the Council before it is submitted to the particular district membership for vote.

7. Voted to authorize the Insurance Committee to review the current NCAA Intercollegiate Athletic Group Insurance Plan and approve the same, a revised or new plan for the future.

8. The Council resumed consideration of the report of the Committee on Infractions.

(a) There was a general discussion of the procedure followed by the Committee on Infractions in submitting its case reports. Particularly, a question was raised as to what matters could properly be included in Category V of the Committee's report form, "Related Factors Appropriate for Consideration in Judgment of Case." It was the sense of the meeting that if the situation warrants, it is appropriate for the Committee to take into consideration an institution's over-all athletic operations and to report to the Council any contributory factors even though they might not reflect specific rule violations.

(b) The meeting discussed the definition and application of Article IV, Section 2, (4), of the Constitution.

Voted to approve the following as a general guide to the Committee on Infractions in its interpretation and application of this particular legislation:

(1) An institution has an inherent obligation to conduct its program on an honorable basis and in accordance with its own rules, the rules of its conference (if such affiliation is held) and the NCAA.

(2) In general, Article IV, Section 2, (4), of the Constitution calls for institutional decency, integrity, and proper management in the administration and conduct of an intercollegiate athletic program. Anyone who represents an institution (president, faculty representative, athletic director and coach) is expected to act with honor and a reasonable degree of vigilance.

(3) An isolated violation without a general pattern of looseness and recurrent improper or unethical practices on the part of an institution should not be considered a failure of member-

ship obligations in the evaluation of this Section.

(c) Voted to record its unanimous opinion that the penalty for rules violations shall be increased in severity in regard to new cases of violations, and that the membership be notified of this action.

9. J. Shober Barr, Vice-President-at-Large, submitted a progress report as to the duties and obligations of his new office and also, presented five specific suggestions and recommendations resulting from the annual meeting of the NCAA College Committee at Swarthmore College, March 24-25.

Voted that the proposals be circularized to the Council members and be placed on the agenda for consideration at the next Council meeting.

10. Voted to approve the recommendation that a "Conference of Conferences" be sponsored by the NCAA and held in Chicago, June 13-14.

11. The Council resumed consideration of the report of the Committee on Infractions.

(a) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to North Carolina State College, Raleigh:

WHEREAS, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA principles, rules and regulations by the North Carolina State College of Raleigh, and reported its findings to the Council;

WHEREAS, the Council has found North Carolina State College to have been in violation of Article VI, Section 2 of the NCAA By-laws in that the College has followed, at least since 1950, the practice of paying the transportation costs of prospective athletes to visit the campus;

WHEREAS, the Council has found North Carolina State College to have been in violation of Article VI, Section 3 of the NCAA By-laws in that college coaches tried out prospective basketball players, and to a less extent football players, during the 1952-53 college year, as well as previous years;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Council support the action of the Atlantic Coast Conference in placing North Carolina State College on probation and in ruling ineligible to participate at the College, 11 prospective basketball players who were tried out during May, 1953; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that in supporting the Atlantic Coast Conference's action, the NCAA Council place North Carolina State College on probation for a period of one year, dating from May 7, 1954, during which period of probation the College shall be ineligible to participate in the National Collegiate Basketball Championship; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the athletic practices and procedures of North Carolina State College, in the area of transporting and trying out prospective athletes, shall be reviewed by the Committee on Infractions next Spring, prior to the terminal date of this probation; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation and assistance accorded to the NCAA by the chief executive officer of the Consolidated University of North Carolina and the administration of North Carolina State College, and

of the prompt and positive steps taken by institutional officers in bringing North Carolina State College's practices and procedures into compliance.

(b) Voted to recommit the Michigan State College case to the Committee on Infractions inasmuch as the Committee had not had an opportunity to review the statements forwarded to it under date of May 4 by Dean Edgar L. Harden of the College.

12. The meeting gave consideration to the previously discussed question of whether a "closed-door" scrimmage with another college team should be counted as a "regularly-scheduled" basketball game.

Reference was made to the transcript of the Business Session of the 48th annual Convention and, particularly, to certain statements made by Paul J. Blommers of the University of Iowa, chairman of the NCAA Special Committee on Playing and Practice Seasons. (See pages 293-294, 1953-54 NCAA Yearbook.)

It was the sense of the meeting that the transcript clearly showed that informal scrimmage games between two college teams behind closed doors did not count as one of the 26 regularly-scheduled basketball games permissible under the terms of new Article VIII, Section 1, (b), of the By-laws.

13. H. P. Everest submitted a comprehensive progress report as chairman of the NCAA Public Relations Committee. Particularly, he noted: (a) procedure being followed by his Committee; (b) plans for a public relations manual; (c) integration of the various elements of the Committee might prove to be a handicap to the Committee's work; (d) the Committee's assignment was to draw a continuing public relations program for intercollegiate athletics as a whole and the NCAA as a separate entity, and (e) the immediate vehicle for the NCAA's public relations program would be the television and radio programs connected with this fall's football schedule.

Voted to receive the report and to commend Mr. Everest and his Committee for the progress they have made.

14. Voted to authorize the President to appoint a sub-committee of the Council to meet with members of the Sub-Commission on Intercollegiate Athletics of the National Student Association and to report back its recommendations to the Council at its next meeting.

15. Voted to table the request of the National Junior College Athletic Association for representation on the rules committees of the NCAA.

16. Voted that the special committee under the chairmanship of George D. Small, assigned to the duty of developing a cooperative enforcement program with the American Football Coaches Association, also be given the assignment of exploring ways and means of developing institutional and individual respect for coaching contracts.

17. Mr. Fullbrook submitted a series of recommendations from the Executive Committee meeting of May 5-6.

(a) Voted to approve the appointment of a special committee to supervise the 26-week television program to be telecast by the American Broadcasting Company subsequently and supplementary to the 1954 football series, the committee personnel to be drawn

from the NCAA's Television and Public Relations Committees.

(b) Voted to approve an assessment of 4 per cent against the rights fees to be paid to the managements of events telecast on the supplementary 26-week program of the American Broadcasting Company, the assessment to be accounted for in the manner recommended by the Executive Committee.

(c) Voted to approve a 4 per cent assessment against the 1954 live football television receipts of member institutions in accordance with the terms of the 1954 NCAA Football Television Plan.

(d) Voted to endorse the recommendation that a special committee be appointed to meet with the appropriate educational and athletic agencies to develop ways and means of curtailing and controlling all-star contests.

(e) Voted to endorse appointment of a committee to meet and work with other amateur organizations in strengthening and promoting the amateur ideal in sports.

(f) The meeting reviewed in greater detail plans for a "Conference of Conferences" to be held in Chicago, June 13-14.

18. The Executive Director submitted a progress report on meetings he had held with representatives of the American Football Coaches Association and the National Association of Basketball Coaches toward setting up machinery for a cooperative enforcement program between those two associations and the NCAA. It was agreed that no action should be taken and the matter be considered by Mr. Small's special committee.

19. The Council considered several matters relative to the activities and organization of the Ethics Committee of the Association.

Voted to re-elect Willis Tate, Southern Methodist University, and N. M. McKnight, Columbia University, to two-year terms on the NCAA Committee on Ethics.

20. Voted to recommend to the 49th annual Convention the adoption of a resolution to the effect that it is a matter of grave concern in the area of ethics in intercollegiate athletics that so frequently members of coaching staffs seemingly disregard the obligations of contractual undertakings, also that occasionally institutions seem to fail to observe the usual amenities in opening negotiations for the employment of men on the staffs of other institutions.

Council at New Orleans, Louisiana October 18-20, 1954

1. Voted to approve the proposed interpretation to the effect that Article VIII, Section 1, (b), applies to the candidates for any college basketball team which competes against outside competition, and to request the Officers to issue the necessary implementing memorandum to the membership.

2. Voted to direct a follow-up communication to the chief executive officers of those institutions which have not responded to the "certification of compliance program," citing that the Council was concerned that they had not responded and urging them to cooperate in this further implementation of the Association's compliance program.

3. Mr. Byers reported the results of an initial effort to implement the "cooperative boycott" program endorsed by the 48th annual Convention and the 1953 and 1954 NCAA Councils. He stated that he had requested a selected number of institutions and agencies to cooperate with the NCAA to the extent that if an institution were ruled ineligible for a particular National Collegiate Championship event conducted by the NCAA, the cooperating institution or agency would rule the same institution ineligible for an invitation to its comparable event (same sport).

It was the sense of the meeting that the Director's progress report be received and that each Council member further the program in his area; also, that the Council commend to each conference's consideration the denial of eligibility for conference meets or tournaments as an effective penalty for imposition at the conference level.

4. Mr. Byers submitted for Council review a series of interpretations of Article III, Section 1 of the NCAA Constitution which either he or the interim committee of Messrs. Moore, Fullbrook and Byers had issued since the last meeting of the Council.

(a) A report was made regarding the case of Lee Shroder, a football player of the University of Nevada who had tried out with a Canadian professional football team and, subsequently, had been declared ineligible by the University of Nevada.

(b) Voted to adopt and issue an official interpretation of Article III, Section 1 of the Constitution to the effect that a college student may play summer baseball as an amateur on any team not under the jurisdiction of professional baseball or otherwise classified as being a professional team by a recognized authority, it being understood that he may not receive pay for participation.

(c) Voted to approve the interpretation issued by the Executive Director to the effect that a senior athlete may discuss and enter into agreements in the spring of the year, relative to future teaching assignments in a high school or college, without such an agreement affecting his eligibility for college athletics under the terms of Article III, Section 1 of the Constitution.

(d) Voted to approve an interpretation to the effect that a student-athlete may officiate intramural athletic contests for compensation at the going rate without endangering his eligibility status under Article III, Section 1 of the Constitution, but that he may not officiate for pay or other compensation in high school contests or other types of outside athletic contests.

5. The Council reviewed an interpretation of Article VIII of the By-laws issued since the last Council meeting.

Voted to approve the Executive Director's interpretation to the effect that there is nothing to prohibit members of the varsity football or basketball squad of an institution from enrolling in a physical education class and having the activity of the class not count as one of the permissible practice sessions under NCAA legislation, provided that the conduct of the class does not depart from the course outline and purpose to the end that the class activity is practice activity.

6. The Council reviewed interpretations approved by the Council at its last meeting.

Voted that an institution's football receipts, whether realized from a regular intercollegiate game or from an intra-squad game, may not be used by an outside organization to pay the transportation costs of prospective athletes without said institution being in violation of Article VI, Section 2 of the By-laws.

7. The Executive Director submitted a series of recommendations stemming from the meeting of the NCAA Executive Committee of August 14-15.

(a) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article IV, Section 1, (e), of the By-laws, and the parenthetical sentence immediately following, to the effect that the dividing line shall be "less than 750 students."

(b) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article IV of the By-laws, whereby the title of said Article shall be "Eligibility for N.C.A.A. Events."

8. Voted to elect the Middle Atlantic States Collegiate Athletic Conference to an allied membership.

9. The special committee appointed to meet with representatives of the National Student Association's Sub-Commission on Athletics (at the latter's request) reported that the NSA representative had withdrawn from his institution and there had been no further contact with the NSA.

10. The Council considered reports of special sub-committees appointed the opening day of the meetings.

(a) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article VIII, Section 1 of the By-laws by the addition of the following new paragraph: "(c) On the day before the opening of permissible practice, as specified in the two preceding paragraphs, it shall be permissible to issue equipment, have medical examinations and take squad pictures."

It was the sense of the meeting that the above proposed amendment would permit an institution to have a squad dinner the evening before September first, provided no instruction is given, and the activities described in the proposed new paragraph may be conducted any number of days prior to September first.

(b) Voted to introduce amendments to Article VIII, Section 2, (a) and (b), whereby the word "Organized" is deleted and, further, that Official Interpretation No. 7, (a), be revised by the deletion of the word "Organized" and quotation of the word "Practice."

(c) Voted that the second sentence in Official Interpretation No. 7, (b) be deleted.

(d) Voted that the phrase "prospective students" as described in Article VI, Section 3, be interpreted to include any student not registered in the institution at the time of the practice or the test therein described. This interpretation shall not apply to pre-season practice in fall sports unless such practice or test is used to determine whether aid is to be awarded.

(e) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article III, Section 2, (a), third paragraph, of the By-laws, to provide that members may not succeed themselves but may serve one term as a district representative and one as a member-at-large; also, that members of

rules committees, unless otherwise specified, shall be on the staff of a voting member of the Association.

(f) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article V, A, Section 1, (c), last paragraph, of the Constitution, which would provide that the person elected to fill a vacancy of an officer, a member of the Council, Executive Committee or other committee member of the Association, shall serve for the unexpired portion of the term.

It was the sense of the meeting that the next Committee on Committees should attempt to bring the terms of members of the Football, Basketball, Swimming and Track Rules Committees into conformance with the intent of this action.

(g) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article VIII, Section 1, (a), of the By-laws, as follows: "Pre-season practice in football shall not begin prior to September first of each year or prior to two weeks before the first day of classes, whichever is earlier, and the total playing schedule for any intercollegiate team shall be limited in a year (September first to August thirty-first) to a maximum of ten contests (games or scrimmages) with outside competition (exclusive of one post-season game approved by the Association's Extra Events Committee.)"

(h) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article VIII, Section 1, (b), of the By-laws, as follows: "Pre-season practice in basketball shall not begin prior to November first of each year; the first contest (game or scrimmage) with outside competition shall not be played prior to December first, and the maximum number of contests (games or scrimmages) with outside competition shall not exceed twenty-six in a year (December first or November 30; exclusive of post-season tournament contests held prior to April first.)"

11. Mr. Gardner, as chairman of the Committee on Infractions, submitted his Committee's report on four new cases of non-observance of Association legislation on the part of member institutions. Copies of the Committee's written case reports had been circularized to Council members under date of October 12.

(a) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to the City College of New York:

WHEREAS, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA principles, rules and regulations by the City College of New York and reported its findings to the Council;

WHEREAS, the Council has found the City College of New York to have been in violation of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution in that the College certified for subsequent eligibility athletes who were compensated for their participation in games in a summer hotel basketball league in 1950, this participation having occurred with the knowledge of the athletic authorities of the College;

WHEREAS, the Council has found that there has been a further violation of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution in that a member of the College's varsity basketball team signed an affidavit to participate in a South American tour in which the players would share in more than \$2,500, the player having signed said affidavit at the urging of the assistant basketball

coach and ostensibly with the knowledge of the head basketball coach;

WHEREAS, the Council has found the City College of New York has been in violation of Article III, Section 3, of the Constitution in that the high school records of 14 or more athletes admitted to City College during the years 1945 to 1951 were sufficiently and fraudulently changed to establish eligibility for admission to the College;

WHEREAS, the City College, through its governing agency, the Board of Higher Education of the City of New York, undertook an immediate and most thorough investigation of all matters related to the administration and conduct of intercollegiate basketball at the College and took, what in its judgment, were effective and appropriate actions;

WHEREAS, the Council wishes to note that the current NCAA Committee on Infractions, as well as predecessor committees, kept itself informed throughout said investigation but intentionally refrained from entering into the case until the investigation had been completed and the evidence acted upon;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the City College of New York be placed on probation for a period of one year from this date (October 20, 1954), it being understood that the Committee on Infractions shall review the athletic policies and practices of the College during the spring or summer of 1955 but, in any event, prior to the expiration of this probation; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the College be ruled ineligible to participate in the 1955 National Collegiate Basketball tournament and institutions and agencies which conduct invitational basketball meets and tournaments be notified of the foregoing action; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that the administration of the City College of New York be commended for the thorough and positive manner in which it handled this entire matter and the steps it has taken to guard against further malpractices and abuses.

(b) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to the University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida:

WHEREAS, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA principles, rules and regulations by the University of Miami of Coral Gables, Florida, and reported its findings to the Council;

WHEREAS, the Council has found the University of Miami to have been in violation of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution in that the University has provided out-of-town student-athletes with round-trip transportation between the University and their homes at the start and close of the college year and during the Christmas vacation period, this financial assistance being provided in addition to grants-in-aid covering commonly accepted educational expenses;

WHEREAS, the Council has found the University of Miami to have been in violation of Article VI, Section 2, of the By-laws in that the University has paid transportation costs of prospective athletes to visit the campus during at least the past four years;

WHEREAS, the Council has found the University of Miami to

have been in violation of Article VI, Section 3, of the By-laws in that it has been the practice of the University for at least the past four years to conduct tryouts for prospective football players, said tryouts including physical aptitude tests, agility drills and fifty-yard dashes under the direction of the University's coaching staff;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the University of Miami be placed on probation for a period of one year from this date (October 20, 1954), it being understood that the Committee on Infractions shall review the athletic policies and practices of the University next spring or summer but, in any event, prior to the expiration of this probation;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the University be ruled ineligible to enter athletes or teams in National Collegiate Championship events sponsored by the NCAA for the college year 1954-55; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that all institutions and agencies which conduct invitational meets and tournaments and which have offered to cooperate with the Association in its enforcement program be immediately notified of the foregoing action; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation and assistance accorded the NCAA Committee on Infractions by the chief executive officer of the University of Miami.

(c) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to Western Illinois State College, Macomb:

WHEREAS, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated an alleged violation of the NCAA By-laws by Western Illinois State College of Macomb and reported its findings to the Council;

WHEREAS, the Council has found Western Illinois State College to have been in violation of Article VII, Section 1, of the By-laws in that the College participated in the Corn Bowl Football Game in Bloomington, Illinois, November 26, 1953, such game not being certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Western Illinois State College be reprimanded for having permitted its football team to participate in a post-season football game not certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation and assistance accorded the NCAA Committee on Infractions by the administration of the College.

(d) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to the University of Portland, Portland, Oregon:

WHEREAS, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of Article VI, Section 3, of the By-laws by the University of Portland and reported its findings to the Council;

WHEREAS, the Council has found the University of Portland to have been in violation of Article VI, Section 3, of the By-laws in that 11 prospective basketball players were tried out during the weekend of April 10-11, 1954, on the campus of the University and under the direction of the University's head basket-

ball coach;

WHEREAS, the head basketball coach was newly appointed and the chief executive officer of the institution orally reprimanded the athletic director and basketball coach and in letter form warned them against repetition of the offense, these actions being taken prior to the NCAA inquiry;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the University of Portland be reprimanded for having tried out prospective basketball players in violation of Article VI, Section 3, of the By-laws; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation and assistance accorded the NCAA Committee on Infractions by the chief executive officer of the University.

12. The meeting considered the second phase of the Committee on Infractions' report.

(a) Voted to adopt the recommendation of the Committee on Infractions to the effect that the NCAA support the action of the Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference in removing Michigan State College from probation and restore the College to all rights and privileges of Association membership.

(b) Voted to receive the Committee on Infractions' report on Arizona State College at Tempe, including the results of its inspection of the Sun Angel Foundation financial records; also, not to remove the College from probation at the present time, it being understood that the College shall be eligible for all meets and tournaments of the Association.

(c) It was the sense of the meeting that an institution may transport a prospective athlete from the institution's "home" airport to the campus without violating Article VI, Section 2 of the By-laws, it being understood that the "home" airport shall be the one used for commercial passenger purposes closest to the institution.

13. Voted to elect the following persons to the Committee on Committees for the 49th annual Convention:

District 1—Thomas D. Bolles, Harvard University

District 2—Alfred E. Humphreys, Bucknell University

District 3—A. D. Kirwan, University of Kentucky

District 4—George Gauthier, Ohio Wesleyan

District 5—Norval Neve, University of Wichita

District 6—Abb Curtis, Southwest Athletic Conference

District 7—Elton E. Wieman, University of Denver

District 8—Emmett Moore, Washington State College

At-large—Harry Carlson, University of Colorado (chairman).

(Note: Messrs. Carlson and Curtis declined appointment to the Committee. The Officers subsequently appointed J. F. McKale, University of Arizona, as Sixth District representative and Howard Grubbs, Southwest Athletic Conference, as the at-large member to serve as chairman.)

14. Voted to elect the following persons to the Nominating Committee for the 49th annual Convention:

District 1—Paul Mackesey, Brown University (chairman)

District 2—Kenneth Fairman, Princeton University

District 3—D. S. McAlister, The Citadel

District 4—Paul J. Blommers, University of Iowa

District 5—Frank N. Gardner, Drake University

District 6—Delbert Swartz, University of Arkansas
District 7—King Hendricks, Utah State College
District 8—Rixford Snyder, Stanford University
At-large—A. L. Keeney, University of Wyoming.

15. Mr. Gardner, as chairman of the Special Committee on Recruiting, submitted for the record his Committee's report which had been circularized to the Council in advance of the meeting.

Voted to authorize the chairman to appoint a committee to give study to the entire recruiting problem in all of its phases including who may recruit for an institution and when, number of times a student may visit the campus, who may pay for the transportation costs and how, the limitations to be placed upon interference with his high school program, possible use of the so-called "letter of intent" and the advisability of establishing a "rushing period," it being understood that the committee shall include representatives of the football and basketball coaches associations, the high school athletic associations, as well as the NCAA.

16. The Council considered two proposed revisions of Official Interpretations which would limit athletic aids to the undergraduate period of the recipient, and, also, place a ceiling on the amount of unearned financial aids an athlete might receive from all sources.

(a) It was the sense of the meeting (unanimous show of hands) that the Council issue an interpretation limiting aid to an athlete's undergraduate period and that Mr. Aigler should present the appropriate language for the Council's consideration at its next meeting.

(b) It was the sense of the meeting (unanimous show of hands) that college competition should be limited to undergraduate students, although the meeting recognized that this was a matter for institutional and conference attention rather than NCAA legislation.

(c) The meeting concluded that the matter of accumulative financial aid should be given further consideration at the next meeting.

17. Mr. Gardner, as chairman of the Committee on Infractions, submitted a proposed interpretation restricting the offer of post-graduate education or jobs to prospective athletes.

Voted to approve an interpretation to the effect that the phrase "or has accepted the promise of pay, in any form, for participation in athletics" as used in Article III, Section 1 of the Constitution shall apply not only to the promise of pay when such is to be received during the athlete's collegiate career but, also, when such pay is to be received following completion of his collegiate activities; further, that it is understood that "pay, in any form," includes any type of compensation or remuneration when it is conditioned upon athletic ability or participation.

18. Voted to appoint Joe McDaniel, Syracuse University, to succeed Carlos Henriquez, New York University, as a member of the Wrestling Rules Committee.

19. Voted to appoint Howard Danford, Florida State University, to a three-year term and Lester M. Fraley, University of Maryland, to a two-year term as NCAA representatives on the Joint Committee on Physical Education and Athletics of the NCAA, American Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, and the College Physical Education Association.

20. Voted to continue Mr. Mouzon as chairman of the Special In-

surance Committee for the next three years, with the two other members to be appointed by the President in consultation with Mr. Mouzon.

21. The Council reviewed the recommendations submitted by the NCAA College Committee. (See Minute No. 9, Council Meeting, May 7-8, 1954.)

Voted that it be the sense of the Council that Mr. Barr, as Vice-President-at-Large, should meet with the NCAA Baseball Committee and the NCAA Basketball Tournament Committee at the time of the 49th annual Convention.

22. Mr. Small, as chairman of the Special Committee on Coaching Contracts and Cooperative Enforcement, submitted a report setting forth the results of one Committee meeting and discussions with representatives of the American Football Coaches Association and National Association of Basketball Coaches.

Voted that the Committee's progress report be received and the Committee continue to consider that phase of its assignment dealing with coaching contracts, it being understood that matters relating to the enforcement phase of the Committee's assignment shall be turned over to the Committee on Infractions with the understanding that the Committee on Infractions shall have the authority to make its case reports available to the proper authorities of the American Football Coaches Association and the National Association of Basketball Coaches.

23. The Council gave consideration to the recommendations and suggestions stemming from the "Conference of Conferences" meetings of June 13-14, 1954.

(a) Voted to endorse the over-all aim of several recommendations stemming from the "Conference of Conferences"; i.e., to create and maintain a firm and discernible line of demarcation between professional sports and college athletics.

(b) Voted that the chair appoint a committee of two to work with the representatives of other amateur sports organizations to strengthen the amateur code through cooperative action and programming.

(c) The Council took appropriate action on other recommendations of the "Conference of Conferences" meeting.

24. Voted to reaffirm its intention that the Special TV Programming Committee shall have the authority to approve the general 26-week TV program when it is satisfied that the program fulfills the terms of the contract between NCAA and ABC, it being understood that this means that the Committee has the authority to approve or disapprove of the over-all schedule of events to be telecast.

25. Voted that the Officers shall designate the members of the Council to submit proposed amendments and special reports to the annual Convention.

26. Mr. Aigler, as chairman of the special committee on athletics of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, submitted a report on developments in the organization's efforts to formulate and adopt a revised athletic code and to bring about the cooperation of other regional accrediting agencies in the formulation, adoption and enforcement of athletic regulations.

Council at New York, New York

January 4-5, 1955

1. The Executive Director submitted a proposed agenda for the business session of the 49th annual Convention.

(a) Voted to approve the agenda for the annual business session as submitted.

(b) Voted that Fred J. Lewis, Vanderbilt University, be designated to submit the Council's year-end report to the business session.

2. Voted to approve a revision to Official Interpretation 1, (a), as follows: "... but in the event such aid exceeds commonly accepted educational expenses for the undergraduate period of the recipient it shall be considered to be 'pay' for participation . . ."

3. Voted to approve in principle the Committee on Infractions' recommendation that the Yearbook's roll of members carry asterisks by the names of those institutions which are subject to disciplinary action or probation or similar degree at the time, it being understood that the Executive Director and Committee on Infractions shall be authorized to work out the necessary details.

4. The Executive Director presented copies of a proposed new section, "Recommended Policies and Practices for Intercollegiate Athletics," to be printed adjacent to the Association's rules and regulations. This had been prepared in accordance with the action taken by the Council at its last meeting.

(a) Voted that the new section be printed adjacent to the Official Interpretations of the Association.

(b) Voted that the Executive Director be authorized to furbish and edit the new section in accordance with the meeting's discussion.

5. Mr. Byers noted that the Official Interpretations printed in the Convention Bulletin included the new and revised interpretations adopted by the Council at its last meeting, October 18-20. He suggested that the Council review the text of the interpretations to make certain that they were in accordance with the Council's wishes.

Voted that subject to the revisions noted, the Official Interpretations as printed in the 1955 Convention Bulletin be approved.

6. D. R. Van Petten and Clyde B. Smith of Arizona State College at Tempe appeared before the Council to request termination of the College's probationary status. After each had submitted statements and general discussion took place, Messrs. Van Petten and Smith departed.

Voted that in view of the advancements made by Arizona State College in bringing its athletic program into conformity with NCAA legislation and fulfilling the requirements of the Council's probationary action, now be it resolved that the probational status of Arizona State College be terminated and the College be restored to all rights and privileges of membership.

7. Voted that the Officers proceed to appoint a basketball television committee for 1955, it being the primary responsibility of the committee to survey the effects of television upon college basketball attendance and to submit whatever recommendations might be in order.

8. Voted that the Association's statistical services should be open to all "four-year, degree granting institutions," subject to payment of the appropriate fee by non-member institutions.

9. Voted to elect the Mid-West Collegiate Athletic Conference to an allied membership.

10. Voted that a joint committee of five men from the Executive Committee and Council be appointed to study the relationship of the NCAA and the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame and report back its recommendations to the Council, it being understood that three members of the committee, including the chairman, be taken from the Council and two from the Executive Committee.

11. The Council considered a request from Nat Holman, basketball coach of CCNY, which contended that the resolution dealing with CCNY adopted by the Council at its October 18-20 meeting was inaccurate insofar as it pertained to him.

Voted that record be made of the receipt of Mr. Holman's letter of January 5, 1955, and that the Council's resolution with regard to the City College of New York be confirmed.

12. Mr. Byers submitted the recommendations of the NCAA Publications Committee, NCAA Baseball Committee and the American Association of College Baseball Coaches that a Baseball Rules Committee be constituted for the purpose of drawing the official playing rules for college baseball to be included in an official NCAA Baseball Guide.

Voted to approve the establishment of a Baseball Rules Committee and to sponsor the necessary amendments to the By-laws to accomplish same.

Council at New York, New York

January 8, 1955

1. Voted to elect the following seven members to serve on the 1955 Executive Committee:

Paul J. Blommers, State University of Iowa
H. J. Dorricott, Western State College of Colorado
Ralph Furey, Columbia University
Howard Grubbs, Southwest Athletic Conference
Wilbur C. Johns, University of California at Los Angeles
Bernie H. Moore, Southeastern Conference
George D. Small, University of Tulsa

It was noted that Messrs. Houston, Aigler and Barr were ex-officio members of the Executive Committee.

2. The meeting reviewed the history of the Committee on Infractions and the personnel who had served on the Committee.

(a) Voted that the 1955 Committee on Infractions be composed of Frank N. Gardner, Drake University; George Young, University of Wisconsin, and A. D. Kirwan, University of Kentucky.

(b) Voted that Ken Smiley, Lehigh University, be designated as an alternate to replace any one of the members-elect of the Committee who might not be able to serve.

(c) Voted that Mr. Gardner be designated as chairman.

3. The Executive Director reviewed the organization of past Television Committees, including the persons who had served on the Committees since the first one was constituted in 1950.

(a) During the discussion of Committee personnel, the Executive Director raised a question as to the purpose of having two at-large positions on the Television Committee and the functions of the at-large members. He specifically stated his own philosophy and belief regarding television planning and expressed the thought that probably he should not serve as an at-large representative on the 1955 Committee.

(b) Voted that the following 1955 Television Committee be elected:

District 1—Warren P. McGuirk, University of Massachusetts
 District 2—Robert J. Kane, Cornell University
 District 3—C. M. Farrington, George Washington University
 District 4—Douglas R. Mills, University of Illinois
 District 5—Earl S. Fullbrook, University of Nebraska
 District 6—Howard Grubbs, Southwest Conference
 District 7—E. L. Romney, Mountain States Conference
 District 8—Harvey Cassill, University of Washington
 Small College (East)—J. Shober Barr, Franklin & Marshall
 Small College (West)—Theodore Harder, Santa Barbara College
 At-Large—Asa S. Bushnell, Eastern College Athletic Conf.
 At-Large—Walter Byers, NCAA Executive Director

(Note: The Officers subsequently appointed B. H. Jarman, George Washington University, to replace C. M. Farrington, George Washington University, as Third District representative.)

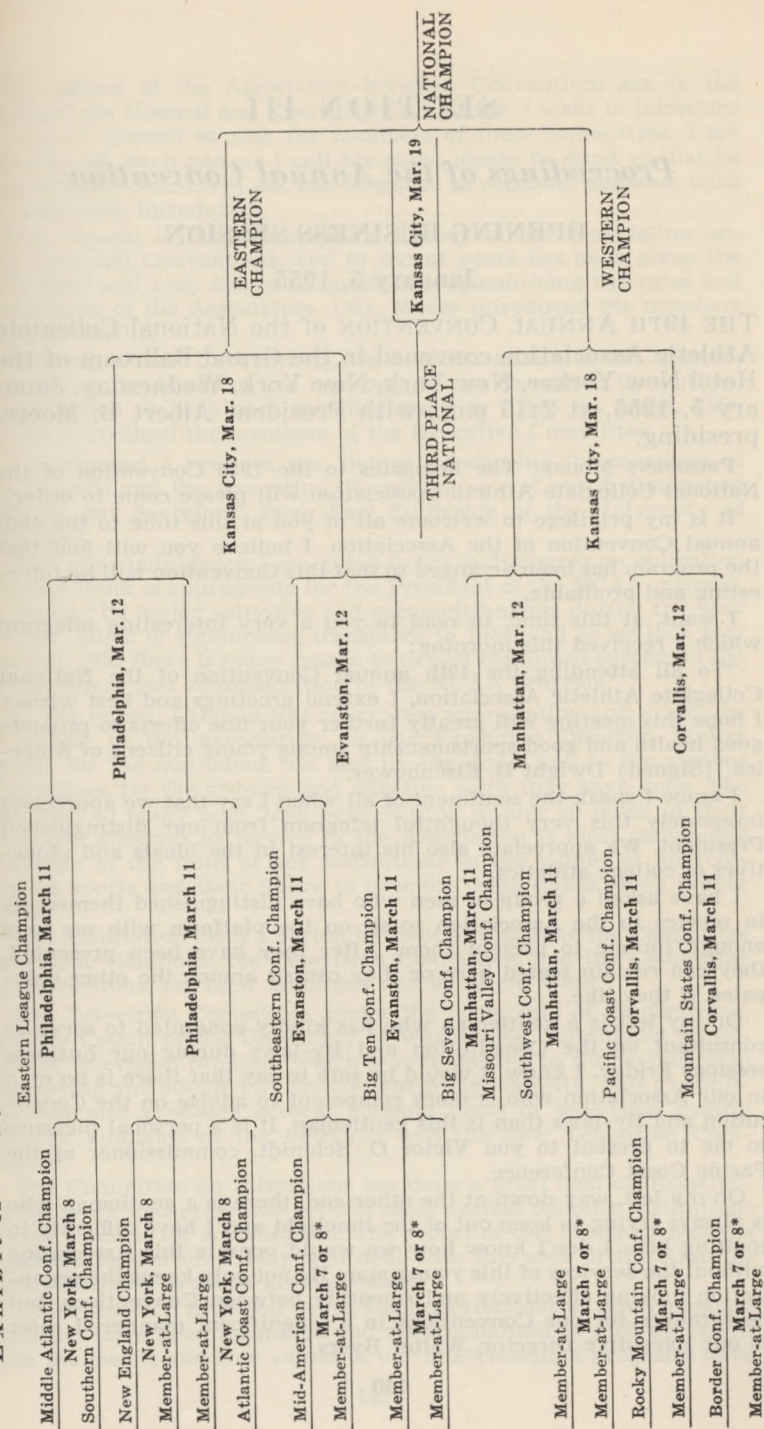
(c) It was agreed that the Executive Director would call and conduct the first meeting of the Committee at which time the Committee would elect a chairman and set up its permanent organization.

(d) It was the sense of the meeting that the new Committee should determine whether it wished to continue the policy of having consultants in each district and, if so, recommend accordingly to the Council.

(e) Voted that in the event that any member-elect of the 1955 TV Committee is not able to accept his assignment, the Officers of the Association shall be empowered to select a replacement provided that, if the vacancy occurs in a district, the Officers will consult the District Vice-President prior to making the appointments.

4. Voted that the Council confirm the past Council policy of authorizing the Officers to fill committee vacancies in the interim between Council meetings if the Officers deem it necessary.

Exhibit A — 1955 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE BASKETBALL BRACKET



*—First-round games to be played at sites selected by Basketball Tournament Committee.

SECTION III

Proceedings of the Annual Convention

OPENING BUSINESS SESSION

January 5, 1955

THE 49TH ANNUAL CONVENTION of the National Collegiate Athletic Association convened in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel New Yorker, New York, New York, Wednesday, January 5, 1955, at 2:15 p.m., with President Albert B. Moore, presiding.

PRESIDENT MOORE: The delegates to the 1955 Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association will please come to order.

It is my privilege to welcome all of you at this time to the 49th annual Convention of the Association. I believe you will find that the program has been arranged so that this Convention will be interesting and profitable.

I want, at this time, to read to you a very interesting telegram which I received this morning:

"To all attending the 49th annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, I extend greetings and best wishes. I hope this meeting will greatly further your fine efforts to promote good health and good sportsmanship among young citizens of America. (Signed) Dwight D. Eisenhower."

I know I speak the sentiment of all when I say that we appreciate immensely this very thoughtful telegram from our distinguished President. We appreciate also his interest in the ideals and objectives of college athletics.

I have asked a group of men who have distinguished themselves in service to the Association to sit on the platform with me long enough for me to present them. After they have been presented, they can remain seated here or they can sit among the other delegates, if they like.

On my left is a gentleman who has kindly consented to serve as consultant on the Constitution and By-laws during our business sessions Friday. I know it would be safe to say that there is no man in our Association who is more competent to advise on the Constitution and By-laws than is this gentleman. It is a personal pleasure to me to present to you Victor O. Schmidt, commissioner of the Pacific Coast Conference.

On my left, way down at the other end, there is a gentleman who is always trying to keep out of the limelight and I have difficulty in spotting him. I don't know how we would operate this Association without the services of this young man. He not only keeps the organization moving effectively and smoothly between Conventions, but he arranges for our Conventions in a magnificent manner. I refer to our Executive Director, Walter Byers.

The affairs of the Association between Conventions are in the hands of the Council and Executive Committee. I want to introduce to you, or present to you, the members of these committees. I am going to ask each one, as I call his name please to stand so that he may be identified. I will ask the delegates to withhold applause until all have been introduced.

The Council is the policymaking agency of the Association between annual Conventions, and in recent years has been given the additional and very heavy responsibility of enforcing the rules and regulations of the Association. (Mr. Moore introduced the members of the Council.)

Between annual Conventions, the business affairs of the Association are in the hands of the members of the Executive Committee. I would like to have each member stand as I call his name. (Mr. Moore introduced the members of the Executive Committee.)

I overlooked a moment ago, before introducing the members of the Council and the Executive Committee, one of our distinguished Officers, our Secretary, Dean Earl Fullbrook of the University of Nebraska.

With your indulgence, I am going to try to discharge an obligation which I think is appropriate for the President of the NCAA, namely, to review its major activities and accomplishments during the year of 1954. Much of significance transpired in 1954, and as we look forward to 1955 there is every reason to expect continued success in the development and administration of the NCAA program.

At the outset, I should like to express appreciation and gratitude, in behalf of the Association, to our Executive Director, Walter Byers, for the marvelous job that he has done, and to the various committees for the arduous and effective work they have done. The fact that so many men have been willing to give so much of their time and energies in service to the Association is most convincing evidence of the faith of our institutions in the values of intercollegiate sports and their desire to promote these sports along proper lines.

The Association owes a particular debt of thanks to the Committee on Public Relations, the Television Committee, and the Committee on Infractions, for their laborious and excellent work.

The Television Committee, under the leadership of its chairman, Harvey Cassill of the University of Washington, formulated an excellent television program which was submitted to the membership last spring and adopted by an overwhelming majority. This Committee has also proposed several possible plans of television control for the guidance of the delegates and the new Television Committee.

The Committee on Infractions has done a great deal of investigational work and presented several cases against member institutions to the Council for adjudication. The report of this Committee at the business session on Friday will deal with this area of the Association's business in much greater detail.

Unfortunately, in recent years, the imperfections of intercollegiate athletics have been magnified and sensationalized to such an extent that the merits and true values of our intercollegiate programs have

been obscured. The NCAA is aware of certain kinds of abuses and has taken positive steps to eliminate them as speedily as possible. Very real progress has been made toward this objective.

In order better to acquaint the American public with the values of intercollegiate athletics, the NCAA has established a Public Relations Committee "charged with the responsibility of developing a comprehensive and continuing public relations program in behalf of intercollegiate athletics." This Committee has prepared and distributed to the membership a *Public Relations Manual* which sets forth the principles and objectives of the proposed public relations program. This *Manual* outlines a broad program which, it is hoped, will expand and improve through the years.

As the very efficient chairman of the Public Relations Committee, H. P. Everest, has said:

"The member institutions of this Association have a primary obligation to see to it that the purposes and objectives of their athletic programs are true and educationally sound; fulfilling that obligation, they have a sister responsibility to see to it that the appropriate segments of our society are acquainted with the true scope and meaning of their intercollegiate programs."

Our institutions, athletic conferences, and the NCAA possess enormous potentialities for disseminating to every nook and cranny of the country accurate information about the mission and true quality of intercollegiate sports. We need the cooperation of all concerned in this very important matter.

In recognition of the fact that the NCAA must depend in large degree upon the various athletic conferences in its enforcement program and for the success of its public relations program and promotional activities, and that understanding and cooperation among the athletic conferences are of intrinsic importance, another "Conference of Conferences" was held in Chicago, June 11-12. This proved to be an excellent forum for the discussion and exchange of opinions on major problems in intercollegiate athletics.

There was general agreement on several very important matters, including the need for a sound and aggressive public relations program and the need to create and maintain a firm and clear line of demarcation between professional sports and college athletics, to the end that the amateur ideal may be strengthened.

There was also considerable discussion of the enforcement program. In regard to the various conclusions and agreements, it was resolved that, "Those in attendance shall report back to their respective institutions and athletic conferences the views and expressions recorded in the present meeting, and shall urge implementing policies, legislation and programs in their respective institutions and conferences represented in order that the program represented by these expressions and views may be given effect."

During the year, the Council continued its policy of emphasizing to the member institutions their obligations to comply in good faith with all rules and regulations of the Association. Unfortunately, it became necessary for the Council to take punitive action against several member institutions.

"The NCAA enforcement program," as Executive Director Walter Byers, has well said, "while developing slowly, has progressed beyond expectations. The most gratifying fact is that there has been virtually no resistance or obstruction to the program, even on the part of institutions adversely affected; their spirit, almost without exception, has been one of cooperation in seeking to get at the root of matters when complaints have been registered."

Other major accomplishments of the Association during the year are: elimination of Federal admissions tax from college athletic events; development of a potential agreement with professional baseball regarding the signing of undergraduate college student-athletes; the establishment by the Council of a committee consisting of representatives from college executive and athletic administrations, football and basketball coaching ranks, and the high schools to undertake a thorough study of the recruiting problems, and to develop a series of recommendations designed to improve conditions. I very much hope, as I am sure you do, that that committee will come up with some constructive recommendations.

The cooperative efforts of institutions, athletic conferences, coaches associations, and the NCAA have laid the basis for the maintenance of high standards of intercollegiate athletics. Our educational and enforcement programs have progressed beyond our expectations. The NCAA has in recent years become a well-known and highly regarded national athletic organization. Everywhere men are looking to it for leadership in the establishment and maintenance of high standards of intercollegiate athletic competition. It is assumed, as a matter of course, that there will be no relaxation from our positive and aggressive program for standards that are educationally sound.

Let us hope that the ever-growing confidence in the NCAA will not cause institutions and athletic conferences to pass on to it their own responsibilities. We must never lose sight of the fact that the NCAA is based on the principle of institutional responsibility.

Happily we are moving away from the days of misunderstandings and bickerings among ourselves. We have a very powerful force at our command when we are all working and pulling together. We must continue to promote the spirit and habit of cooperation. It can only result in better days for intercollegiate athletics.

Now, I want to call your attention for a moment to certain items in the printed program. (Mr. Moore reviewed the Convention program and made several special announcements concerning affairs of the Convention.)

Now, I believe we have time to dispose of items 1 and 2 in our business program this afternoon in this brief session. One calls for announcement of special or Convention committees, and the other, explanation of voting procedure.

The Convention committees are the Credentials Committee, the Voting Committee, and the Committee on the Memorial Resolutions.

The Credentials Committee is charged with the responsibility of determining all questions pertaining to the right of delegates to vote. The chairman of that Committee is Hugh C. Willett, University of Southern California. His colleagues are Max Farrington, George

Washington University, and David E. Reese, commissioner of the Mid-American Conference.

The Voting Committee will have charge of voting. I shall read rapidly to you the names of members of that committee.

District 1—Malcolm E. Morrell, Bowdoin College

District 2—Albert E. Humphreys, Bucknell University

District 3—R. S. Darnaby, Tuskegee Institute

District 4—T. Nelson Metcalf, University of Chicago

District 5—A. E. Eilers, Missouri Valley Conference

District 6—J. William Davis, Texas Tech

District 7—M. I. Signer, Colorado School of Mines

District 8—T. S. Kerr, University of Idaho

At-large—N. W. Dougherty, University of Tennessee, chairman

I will ask the members of the Committee on Resolutions to stand as I read their names so that they may be identified by the delegates. The chairman of the Committee is Marshall Turner, Johns Hopkins University. His colleagues are J. D. Bragg, Baylor University, and Father Edmund P. Joyce, University of Notre Dame.

Now, if any delegate knows of anyone who should be honored by a memorial resolution, I wish he would make it a point to call the attention of some member of this Resolutions Committee to that fact.

The next item is explanation of voting procedure. The official method of voting in this Association is by written ballot, but in recent years the Convention has not employed that kind of ballot unless it was necessary, because of the time consumed. We shall use the standing vote when a two-thirds majority is required. Any delegate who is representing his institution and the conference in which his institution lies, should hold up his right hand so the Voting Committee may count him twice. On matters requiring only a majority vote, we shall ordinarily employ the voice vote.

The Chair at any time it is uncertain about the voice vote will request a standing vote. Likewise, if any delegate should challenge the results of a voice vote, the Chair will request a standing vote. It is understood, of course, that the convention at any time may order a roll call vote or the secret written ballot on any question that is before the Convention.

For the Friday morning session, we shall have eight ballot boxes for use in case there should be a written ballot. Each one of those boxes will bear a number representing the number of a district.

May I illustrate the procedure in this way. Take District 1 for example: If there should be a written ballot, the delegates from that District, would proceed to ballot box No. 1, where the Vice-President from that District and the member of the Voting Committee from that District will check each delegate and receive his ballot. All conference votes will be deposited in box No. 7. If a delegate is representing a conference, regardless of what district that conference may be affiliated with, he will cast his ballot for that conference in Box 7.

Now, I should like to ask if there are any questions about voting procedure. If not, I would like to call your attention to badges.

Voting delegates are wearing blue badges. Alternate delegates are wearing red badges. The latter may serve in the place of a blue-badge delegate with the permission of the Credentials Committee, and at any time the blue-badge delegate representing an institution should be absent, the red-badge delegate, or alternate delegate, may vote in his place.

The green-badge delegates are visitors from member institutions and conferences. They have all the privileges of the floor except that of voting. The white-badge delegates are representatives of the press and visitors from non-member institutions. They are thrice welcome, but they do not have the privileges of the floor.

Now I believe this finishes what I had hoped to present to you at this brief business session. If there is nothing else to come before us at this time, a vote to adjourn will be in order.

The meeting was adjourned at 2:55 p.m.

JOINT ROUND TABLE MEETING

January 5, 1955

THE JOINT ROUND TABLE MEETING of Athletic Directors, Business Managers and Publicity Directors convened at 3 p.m., January 5, with General P. L. Sadler, Lehigh University, presiding.

CHAIRMAN SADLER: This is the Joint Round Table Meeting of Athletic Directors, Business Managers and Publicity Directors. Your panel this afternoon consists of the three members of the program committee for the Round Table—Paul Brechler, State University of Iowa; Mox A. Weber, Hamilton College, and myself. In addition, we have as members of the panel: Charles E. Flynn, University of Illinois, president of the American College Public Relations Association (Sports Division), and Lester Jordan, Southern Methodist University, president of the College Athletic Business Managers Association. We have attempted to arrange this program so that there will be a minimum of speeches and a maximum of questions and discussion, in order that we may all have the benefit of the other's experience.

Athletic Department Organization

CHAIRMAN SADLER: My part of the program is the conducting of the panel on the "Organization, Administration and Management of an Athletic Department," and I am going to ask my committee members to help me out by distributing charts of organization.

This chart being distributed actually is an organizational chart of the Lehigh University athletic department. Lehigh is a medium-sized school, 2500 undergraduates and about 450 graduate students—all men. The chart is not intended to represent the solution to the organization of an athletic department, but is a solution, and we feel that it can be modified and changed so as to fit any size school, from the smaller to the larger.

You will notice that this organization includes the intercollegiate athletic teams and the physical education department. It should also include the intramural sports under "physical education."

You will notice the line of authority goes from the president directly to the director. I call your attention to the fact that there is not an intermediary committee, such as a faculty committee or a committee composed of faculty, students, alumni, etc. I deal directly with the president, and the only faculty meeting we have is the one you see on the right, which is the eligibility committee. Actually, that committee meets very seldom, due to the fact that the eligibility regulations of the ECAC and NCAA are quite complete and in complying with them we leave very little for the University eligibility committee to do.

You will notice to the left the boxes for the publicity director and public relations people. We are organized so that our sports publicity man is a member of the University public relations department.

I believe that the chart itself is pretty much self-explanatory and we probably will want to come back to it a little later, but now just

a word about our method of administering this department.

We are budgeted both salary-wise and expense-wise just the same as any other department. Our income goes into a general fund and our budget, our salaries, are in no way connected with the income from sports events.

Incidentally, I might say we usually run up a deficit. There are only two sports in our entire program that support themselves. They are football and wrestling. All other sports go in the red and depend on the budget to keep going.

Our coaching personnel consists of 11 people, besides myself. In every instance, our coaches have different jobs in the fall, the winter and the spring. As an example, I will take our soccer coach. In the fall, he coaches varsity soccer; in the winter, varsity swimming; and in the spring, he is the freshman baseball coach. That is true with every one of our coaches, with the exception of the head football coach and his first assistant. Even the head football coach is the golf coach in the spring.

In addition to that, some of these coaches are instructors in the physical education department. The only physical education we have is the required physical education for freshmen and sophomores which they must have for graduation. We have no physical education department as such.

DAVID L. NELSON (University of Delaware): What arrangements do you make for your students and faculty at home athletic events, especially football and basketball?

CHAIRMAN SADLER: Well, this is just our solution to this problem. Please remember that. We have a special section for the faculty and students in football. They are admitted on their ID card and they, and they only can go in there. They can come to the ticket office and get tickets for their immediate family. By immediate family, I mean their wives, or in some cases husbands, and their children. That's as far as the immediate family goes. It does not include brothers and sisters in this particular case.

As far as basketball, we haven't reached that stage where we have had enough interest. We do not have reserved seats and therefore do not have a problem. We have had plenty of room for basketball games.

FRED D. TOOTELL (University of Rhode Island): I noticed in your statement that all your coaches seem to have multiple duties, with the exception of your head football coach. What duties, other than coaching football, does he have, if any, and if not, why not? And, if he has no other duties, why do you keep him around in your department if all the other coaches are active and he is not?

CHAIRMAN SADLER: I will answer that question by saying that our head football coach is also the golf coach in the spring. We also have spring football practice which keeps him busy before golf starts. At other times, he is going around to the prep schools and high schools, attending banquets, and trying to induce the boys to come to Lehigh to get an education.

MR. TOOTELL: Actually, you are only allowed 20 days of spring football practice. You are not allowed any practice, except from

September 1 to usually around Thanksgiving time, at a maximum. What in the world is he going to do all the rest of the time? You've got to keep him out of mischief.

CHAIRMAN SADLER: Certainly we do. We have about 15,000 alumni, and this year he has been pretty busy because we only won two football games last fall.

MR. NELSON: I know of no place where the football coach doesn't come back to work probably six weeks, and sometimes two months, before the rest of the school starts.

LEO A. HARRIS (University of Oregon): I notice in your chart you work directly under the president of the University. Have you ever felt the need for any sort of advisory committee, either at the student level, the faculty level or the alumni level, or a combination of any of those? How do you keep in touch with those groups?

CHAIRMAN SADLER: No, we haven't felt the necessity of having that sort of committee, although we have discussed it. Actually, there is a committee, but that committee is composed of the president, the vice-president, the treasurer, and myself.

MR. HARRIS: I still worry about how you keep close contact with the students, I mean as far as their needs, etc. Do you call any of them in as an official group—the president of the student body and his staff? Do you meet with that group?

CHAIRMAN SADLER: Oh, yes. We have a governing body of Arcadia that we meet with, the Brown Key Society, and there are many other student organizations that either I or my representatives meet with to keep contact with them that way. In addition to that, of course, the coaches are always available, and I am as much as I can be.

MR. HARRIS: There is one other question. I notice there is no line of responsibility, for instance, between your equipment manager and the various coaches and between your trainer. I presume there is some sort of an indirect contact there.

CHAIRMAN SADLER: Yes, there is. Actually, we probably handle our equipment pretty much the same as everybody else, in that we have one head equipment man, and he has a couple assistants. The football coaches authorize this equipment man to issue equipment to anyone who is a candidate, and it is true of all sports. I think we have a pretty good check-up on the cleaning and repairing and care of equipment, but that equipment manager actually comes directly under this fellow I have listed as the program manager. You will notice in that section of the chart the program manager, concessions, visiting teams, equipment supervisor. He deals directly with them.

We found it is not very healthy for all of the coaches and student managers, etc., to have access to the equipment rooms. Pretty soon we begin to lose equipment, so we do have a definite system of issuing and returning equipment.

EVERETT D. BARNES (Colgate University): The questions seem to be leading to a point where you talk largely about the coaches. What personnel is required in the department for a well-rounded organization taking care of other phases besides intercollegiate athletics?

CHAIRMAN SADLER: Well, that of course would vary in different schools of different sizes. In our medium-sized school, I think that I

have been yelling and hollering and doing everything else, trying to get more personnel, but I haven't been successful so far. But we get along pretty well with our 12 men, and you can see the inter-collegiate teams that we sponsor.

There are also a couple of other teams which we sponsor, and I might add in here the so-called club sports as I am sure that we all have them. We have developed a system of handling these. They come to the athletic department for organization and supervision, and we check on their eligibility. While we don't make their schedules, we check their schedules and we check on their means of transportation. We furnish a faculty adviser for these people, and I grant you, that it taxes our 12 people and keeps them rather busy. We use, in the physical education department, student instructors, seniors mostly. In the mornings we use some of our coaches as physical education instructors. It would be better to have more personnel, but it seems to work pretty well.

HARRY J. ROCKAFELLER (Rutgers University): On your chart here you already expressed the fact that your division of physical education and athletics ties in with the University. What relationship has it with the other academic departments in the University?

CHAIRMAN SADLER: Harry, I would like to make the point perfectly clear that our department of intercollegiate athletics and physical education is run exactly as any other department in the University. All of the members of our coaching staff are also faculty members and have all the rights and privileges pertaining thereto. They mold in with the other departments, and we have contacts, of course, through our faculty meetings, the faculty club, faculty get-togethers, etc. The point I really would like to make in answer to your question is that the athletic and physical education department is on a level and is run the same as any other department.

MR. ROCKAFELLER: I think Lehigh must have copied Rutgers' organization, because ours is virtually the same as Lehigh.

CHAIRMAN SADLER: That's good; that's fine. Are there any other questions?

DELEGATE: Would you explain the program manager as being ahead of concessions, visiting teams, equipment? What's his function?

CHAIRMAN SADLER: The program manager is responsible for all programs that we publish—football, basketball, wrestling, baseball. In fact, he is responsible for the advertising, distribution and selling.

DELEGATE: Is the equipment manager responsible to him?

CHAIRMAN SADLER: He's the same man.

ALBERT E. HUMPHREYS (Bucknell University): What is the financial relationship between the buildings and grounds department and your physical education and intercollegiate athletic programs? If buildings and grounds does the work, is it charged against your budget?

CHAIRMAN SADLER: I could take a couple of minutes or a couple of hours to answer that question, Al. Our budget includes maintenance for the athletic and physical education department. My definition of maintenance and the superintendent of building and grounds'

definition are quite different at times, and consequently we have arguments which he wins most of the time.

All of the major repairs are done by the buildings and grounds. New equipment is a separate item on our budget. As I say, major items of repair are under a separate budget, but our budget has to carry the normal maintenance, such as water, electricity, and the signs, and the normal breakdown of things.

We work very closely with the superintendent of buildings and grounds, because there is always a question of changing our gymnasiums from basketball to wrestling, or wrestling to basketball, or putting up temporary bleachers, or taking them down, and cleaning up, or doing something of the kind. We have a small field crew of about six men altogether, which does most of the work.

I might also say that we work very closely in conjunction with the health service. We have a team physician, trainers and assistants who come directly under us. That is not part of your question, Al, but I just put it in.

EDWIN R. KIMBALL (Brigham Young University): You state that your coaches are all faculty members. Do they have professional status on the faculty and, if so, how do you determine their rank, as assistant, or associate, or professor?

CHAIRMAN SADLER: Yes, they do have all faculty privileges. All head coaches are assistant professors and all assistants are instructors.

DELEGATE: May I ask two questions, the second of which is dependent on the answer to the first. Did I understand you to say that your department does not conduct a program of professional training for undergraduate students in physical education?

CHAIRMAN SADLER: That's right.

DELEGATE: Then, did I understand you correctly to say that you have your classes, or many of your classes, in physical education taught by senior students?

CHAIRMAN SADLER: That's right.

DELEGATE: Therefore, of course, they are untrained, are they not, because you lack a training program for physical education for students? How do you justify the placing of untrained teachers in charge of the program of physical education?

CHAIRMAN SADLER: Physical education is required of the freshman and sophomore classes. Each must have a minimum of three hours per week.

DELEGATE: Apparently I failed to make my question clear. As I understand it, many of your classes in physical education are taught by students who are seniors in your school.

CHAIRMAN SADLER: That's right.

DELEGATE: But, by virtue of the fact that you do not have a program of undergraduate professional preparation, you therefore have your classes in physical education taught by untrained teachers. How can you justify that?

CHAIRMAN SADLER: I can't agree with you there. Many of our seniors are qualified to teach swimming, for instance, in the physical

education classes, and many other subjects. Where it requires special skill of any kind, we have coaches do it.

DELEGATE: The implication is that, in order to teach certain activities in physical education, one does not need to be trained in physical education. With that point of view I heartily disagree. It seems to me that a boy should know more about physical education than simply how to perform swimming skills in order to do a good job of teaching swimming.

CHAIRMAN SADLER: Our physical education is purely for the benefit of the man physically. We feel that after he has been there two years, it would be his own responsibility to keep himself in condition.

NORMAN WARD (Washington & Lee University): I am not an athletic director, but I suppose all directors have a very difficult job defending their budget. Do you have such a problem, if you do go in the red in all sports except football?

CHAIRMAN SADLER: I haven't had any trouble, fortunately. I draw up a budget the first part of March or the middle of March and submit it to the president's office. It is then referred to the treasurer and some of his people. They review it and—well, since 1946, all that has happened to it is that it has been raised. It has never been reduced at any one time.

Business Managers' Problems

PAUL W. BRECHLER (State University of Iowa): The only qualification I have in speaking for the business manager and his problems is that I had enough sense to ask Les Jordan to come up here and back me up. Les is the president of the College Athletic Business Managers Association. He is business manager at Southern Methodist University.

There are a multitude of problems that I could talk about and Les could answer some questions. However, in that I am limited in time, I am only going to talk about two. One is a little bit unique, I think, at least so far as I know. It involves a film that will be nine and one-half minutes long.

In 1949, we were faced with the problem of having our five home football games within a six weeks' period. Now, that is a very difficult problem as we are located in a small town. Counting the students, of which we have about 8,500, I think our total population in Iowa City is about 28,000. It is not unusual for us to sell season tickets 300 miles away in towns like Sioux City, Council Bluffs, and Omaha. Therefore, in order for us to draw well, we must interest, we feel, a large area in order to reach a sizeable population. We are not a metropolitan group.

We have been concerned, since 1947 or 1948, with professional football and other forms of entertainment and more recently television, and with the general problem of everybody having too much to do on too few nights or too few days. In addition to that, we cover quite a large territory insofar as interest in our University. It's a state institution and we feel that, in order to have people know more about us, we must tell them about ourselves and about our program and what we're trying to do.

Therefore, with that sort of a background and that kind of a problem, we felt that more methods of getting information to people had to be used, other than the old standards. Such old standards as tickets, publicity, direct mailing, signs on billboards, advertising space in newspapers. That left what we thought was a very great space in a very rich field—theaters.

We devised and developed a film which I want to show you. I want to tell you just a little bit about it. In the first place, it is shown in every theater in the state of Iowa, and there are 499 theaters in our state. We felt that last year it reached 700,000 people in theaters.

We have now a system of TV stations in the state which telecast this film. Now we can reach every person in the state, which is just under three million. We have shown it in all the theaters, over all the television stations, and we've shown it in many service clubs and many alumni meetings. So we feel it does a great job for us.

We have a few facts to back that up. Our student ticket sale has increased greatly. I am not naive enough to think the film did it all; I know you have to have a pretty good team. But I also am convinced in the the last few years that people go to football games for other reasons than just to see two teams play football. I mean by that the halftime show, the bands, the color, the picnics, the outings, the vacation—short as it might be—and even the appeal of a new hat that some lady might have who is next to my wife or yours. I believe all those things—seeing friends as well—appeal to people and cause them to go to football games.

This isn't just a high-power advertising film to sell football tickets, although it's tied in with that. It is an attempt for us to show the people of Iowa what kind of an athletic program we have. We try to show in this film everything we try to do, in the short space of nine and a half minutes.

We were a little bit concerned that it might cost us to show this in the theaters, but just the reverse has happened. The theaters took it; they wanted it. It's on 35 mm. film, for the most part. I think we make about 50 prints of that. They do all the advertising, all the promotion. They put up and make the signs that go in front of the theater, the marquee, and all that. The whole scheduling outline is made by the theater organization, and they are now asking us, "When is your next film going to be ready?"

This film is shown during August and September every year, and we feel that it has done a great job. I don't think there's any specific way in which we can determine how many tickets it sold for us, or how much goodwill it created, or how much information that it gave to the people of our state about our program. All we can do is sort of guess, and our feeling today is that it is very definitely worth what it cost. It's a little expensive.

I might say that we sometimes get a person taking a drink of Coca-Cola, and for some reason or other the bottle shows up in the film. You'll see that in this film. For this, the Coca-Cola Company helps us pay the cost of the bill.

We once had a Ford car drive through and park in a convenient spot, and the Ford Motor Company helped us pay the cost of this film. I think we could have others. I think there are businesses and

corporations who would be interested in helping finance such a project—first, because they think it's pretty good, and, second, because there might be some advertising value for them.

Now, with just that much, I would like to have the film shown. (*The film was shown.*)

We have had a few shots of every kind of athletic event in other films, so that people get an idea we have more than just football.

The other thing I was asked to talk about was complimentary tickets. The only thing I can say about complimentary tickets is that there are too many, and that we have the same problem, I assume, as most of you.

Most of our regulations are set up by our conference, and so we have no particular authorship. We are limited to four per cent of those regularly sold for the regular price. If we go over four per cent, then we must pay the visiting school their share for complimentary tickets.

The people who get complimentary tickets at our place are the members of the team, both away and at home. Our lettermen, who win major I's in any sport, are given lifetime ticket privileges, and therefore that becomes quite a sizeable number as you go along. The other people that get them are the state board of education, our own athletic board, and all the deans of the University. State officials do not receive them. We may be fortunate there. The governor buys his ticket, and this year the governor is a former letterman, so he gets a complimentary ticket. State officials do not bother us greatly for tickets. We invite them to one game a year and that usually is at Homecoming time. We charge a service fee of 50 cents.

So far as ticket business accounting is concerned, our money is handled by the athletic department, although it is not stored there. It is put in a bag and placed in University accounts and handled by University accountants. We have an athletic department auditor, University auditor, and a state auditor, all working in the same building, and they each like to check the other, so we're pretty well controlled that way.

Members of our athletic board receive tickets and they remain on our complimentary ticket list for a long period of time, in fact, either until they don't want them any more or until they die. Once a member gets on the complimentary list, he becomes a lifetime complimentary ticketholder. It makes no difference if his membership has expired.

We have one other group which receives complimentary tickets at our place, and these are hit and miss so far as the people are concerned. They are pretty well scrutinized so far as we are concerned. Any University employee who gives us special services receives tickets. Example of this is a person who is in charge of dormitory services. He'd be in charge of our football training table and he'd be in charge of room assignments. That kind of a person receives a ticket.

So far as the rule on complimentary tickets for athletes at home, it's a conference rule of two, four, and six for sophomore, junior and senior. If he happens to be the captain of the team, he gets an additional two. It it's away from home, he gets them for his near

relatives, and we consider those to be his father and mother and his brother and sister. We exclude the aunts and uncles and cousins and nephews and nieces. Sometimes they take quite a few and sometimes none. They are handled by mailing them out to the person designated, either on Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday of the week of the game, and in a few cases the parent, or the person who is going to use the tickets, picks them up from our business manager or ticket manager, either at the hotel or at the game.

Now, I am sure there is nothing startling about our handling of complimentary tickets. We feel that it's no problem. We haven't had any difficulty at all, and I am sure no more than anybody else, and probably no less.

If there are any questions relating particularly to any business manager's problems or budget, Les here is the right hand man, qualified with a great deal of background and experience, and so direct them either to him or myself. Maybe the ones you direct to me I will have to get Les to answer.

LESTER JORDAN (Southern Methodist University): Let me ask you a question, Paul. Where do you put the complimentary ticketholders?

MR. BRECHLER: In the best seats we have. I'd say between the 40-yard line—around the 50. If they're good enough to get a complimentary ticket, we feel they are good enough to make them feel important and to be in the best seats we have.

MR. JORDAN: Are your lettermen permitted to buy extra tickets alongside of them?

MR. BRECHLER: Yes, the letterman is permitted to buy an extra ticket for his wife or child, and once in a while our policy is two. If he happens to have a family of three or four and we know it, we sell him the tickets there, too.

DELEGATE: Paul, do you follow the same procedure on complimentary tickets for basketball?

MR. BRECHLER: Yes, the letterman gets the same thing. About the only request we have for our complimentary ticket lists are for football. For basketball, we have very little request on a complimentary basis. We send a yearly ticket to all those on our campus and in Iowa City and that takes them to anything else they want to go to.

DELEGATE: What about high school coaches and coaches from the smaller colleges?

MR. BRECHLER: We have not made them complimentary. If, for example, a coach from Davenport High School stops in my office on a Saturday morning and I happen to know he's going to go to the game, I give him a pass. I hesitate to do that very often. I only do it when they drop in, because if I do it for Davenport, then Cedar Rapids and Des Moines and a few others want it, and I'm sure you can understand that problem. So far we haven't had any difficulty at all.

Now, we do have an arrangement that high school squads, with their coach, can be admitted on a dollar basis. We call that the "knot-hole section." We only do that when we think we're going to have the space. We might be accused of being a little bit mercenary some times but our budget problems are a little bit different from Mr. Sadler's; we're expected not to run in the red.

MR. JORDAN: Do you have any conference regulations regarding the complimentary tickets for high school coaches?

MR. BRECHLER: We handle them through the "knot-hole section" with their squad, but I think a school can take care of its complimentary tickets for coaches within the four per cent rule that I spoke of a while ago. If we get over the four per cent rule, then Ike Armstrong of Minnesota pays Iowa for too many tickets out.

DELEGATE: How about the complimentary tickets to your coaches? How many do they get?

MR. BRECHLER: At our institution we have a "division." We don't call it a school, we don't call it a department, or anything else. We call it a "division of physical education and intercollegiate athletics." That includes the men and women interested in recreation, athletics, and the whole business. The head of that division is the director. I give you the background only to answer this question.

We, as a policy, give two complimentary tickets to each member of our staff. We consider physical education a part of our staff. We don't say that athletics is apart from our physical education program, and so we include the people who are not coaches. Now, if they have children, in most instances they'll have to buy those extra ones.

I might also say that when a student pays his tuition and fee he is given an ID card with numbers around it, and that admits him to all activities, athletics included. When he goes to a football game, he presents the card, and a number is punched out. We get \$4.00 per student per semester for the athletic budget.

EMIL L. LARSON (Border Conference): I wasn't clear on this matter of your visiting teams. When visiting teams come to Iowa, their squad members are entitled to tickets if they ask for them and yours, if you go to Indiana?

MR. BRECHLER: In basketball, we trade tickets—24, I think. In football it used to be that we didn't have any complimentary. Each school paid its own. We may have changed that a little bit. Chuck, can you give me the answer to that?

DELEGATE: We don't exchange complimentary tickets for football.

MR. BRECHLER: Each school is given an allotment of tickets for which it pays. The schools can have quite a sizeable number, if they want.

I know the business managers have lots of problems. I was a business manager one year and that made me an expert.

DELEGATE: How do you count the students admitted to the game by the ID card?

MR. BRECHLER: By the enrollment in the University.

DELEGATE: At the game, do you have a counter punch?

MR. BRECHLER: No, we make no attempt to count them at the gate. In our institution we do not give a reserved seat to the student. We reserve a section. We feel through the year that about 80-85 per cent of the student body will be in attendance at any one game, and so we do not reserve a space big enough to hold the whole student body, and we hope we don't guess wrong and are too far out. We haven't had any trouble and it's worked pretty well.

We settle with the other schools generally on the basis of 25 cents per student as to the number enrolled in the University and make no attempt to determine how many attended a specific game.

I. G. NEWTON (North Carolina College): Is it my understanding you give two complimentary tickets to each coach and member of the faculty in the physical education department?

MR. BRECHLER: That's correct, with an exception. If the football coach, for example, has a family of five, he gets five. Again in basketball, whatever the basketball coach needs.

MR. NEWTON: In other words, you issue a game complimentary ticket in addition to the season complimentary ticket?

MR. BRECHLER: No, we make it season. A basketball coach, for example, gets his tickets for the season and so do the rest. That eliminates a lot of the work and it's handier.

DELEGATE: In intercollegiate athletics, in counting the gate, say, for a football game, why is it that we can't do like they do in baseball? In a World Series game, an hour after the game, or three hours, a newspaper will say 59,503 were present. The only detail there is the turnstile situation.

MR. BRECHLER: I am going to ask Les to answer that. He's a veteran.

MR. JORDAN: I think the best answer to that is in some colleges you have so many tickets out. You have so many tickets out on consignment to different ones you don't get the report back until later.

I can give one example I heard of today. The Universities of Texas and Oklahoma played in Dallas this last fall and they settled before the game was played. It was a sellout. Tickets were counted and they knew exactly what happened to it and they settled it all right.

Usually it takes time to check back on the tickets returned from the various places. Sometimes the visiting team will return the tickets maybe three, four or five days after the game is over. That's one of the main reasons, I think.

The next reason is, that you may not have time to count all the tickets and be sure you've got everything. We'd rather wait two or three weeks after a game away from home and then make up a report on that game.

At other times the schools may be needing that money that they have taken in to meet certain expenses.

MR. HARRIS: What was the approximate cost of developing that film?

MR. BRECHLER: We got \$1,500 from Coca-Cola. You saw the coach in this film drinking it. I think the total cost runs about \$4,000. For what reasons there are, our season ticket sale has increased greatly and some of the time our team was not so good or we didn't expect them to be so good. In 1949 and 1950, we weren't a ball of fire and we still aren't. We won five and lost four last year, which is not phenomenal, but I think our teams have been better the last couple of years, and that, too, has helped sell season tickets.

But there are some other factors and we think the film has been one. It does create an interest in football in August and September.

MR. HARRIS: You're developing next year's film this year, is that correct?

MR. BRECHLER: Yes, some of the scenes have already been shot. Frank Havlicek started this film when he was the business manager of athletics and we were satisfied enough that we do it every year. Havlicek is no longer with us, but we have this production company in St. Paul which assists us. We think it's an excellent public relations film. It has done a great deal for us.

MR. HARRIS: Do you blow up your 16 mm. to 35?

MR. BRECHLER: Yes, we develop and take our own film on the campus. We have a very excellent film laboratory there for 16 mm., but they do not do the 35, and so that's the reason we go to an outside company. But they use a lot of our actual game film here, as you saw, and blow it up.

CHAIRMAN SADLER: I notice in your film there is not much advertisement with reference to the price of tickets and where they may be obtained, things like that. Do you feel that's not necessary?

MR. BRECHLER: Well, we tried to have it on a high plane and not get too much dollars and cents into it. That's one reason it isn't there.

The second reason is that we also feel, in sending out in our state about 60,000 pieces of advertising—that is, pamphlets and posters and things like that—that people know what the ticket prices are. This card that came on at the end is simply a picture of the card that we send out with this information. We don't have much trouble about the ticket price.

DELEGATE: Does that \$4,000 item include the prints?

MR. BRECHLER: Yes, it includes everything. Once in a while it is just a little more, but that in general is what it's been.

Gentlemen, I think we have come to the end of the time that was allotted to me, and I am grateful to Les for having come up here. I know there are a lot of questions he could answer and would be glad to, but somebody else follows us and we want to stop right now.

College-Professional Relations

MADISON BELL (Southern Methodist University): First, I would like to inform you that I have merely been designated to deliver this report. I hope you will bear with me with this poor voice. I will do my best to make myself clearly understood.

This presentation is being made because the NCAA Council and the special NCAA committee which was assigned to college-professional relations believe there is a need to clarify the existing relations between college athletics and professional sports. Considerable confusion exists and I hope my remarks will contribute in some small degree to a better understanding of the matter by all concerned.

At the outset, I should note that the purpose of this report is to bring into proper perspective our college-professional relations in connection with the over-all and far-reaching program our Association has just launched toward re-establishing and re-emphasizing the collegiate ideal and collegiate concept of athletics. The amateur ideal is a cornerstone of the American philosophy and it is vital to our country and our youth, in my opinion, to keep it alive and forever before us.

A meeting was held in Chicago last June, at which the representatives of colleges and conferences throughout the country were present. The meeting dealt with many matters related to intercollegiate athletics, but in particular it concerned itself with a re-examination of amateurism and a discussion of ways and means of strengthening and promoting the amateur concept. There were some relatively minor and fringe suggestions made regarding the colleges' relations to professional football which had little importance in relationship to the over-all purpose of the meeting.

The minutes of the meeting were confidential, but they apparently reached the hands of certain professional football men who, in turn, leaked excerpts to favored newspapermen in an effort to discredit the meeting and intercollegiate athletics in general. While this report will deal with much more important matters, I will attempt to straighten out the particulars of this incident as I go along.

Before dissecting college-professional relations it is important, I believe, to take a look at the purposes and objectives of intercollegiate athletics. There probably are as many purposes and objectives as there are college athletic programs. They vary in large and small degrees depending upon each institution. In general, however, the colleges have certain basic purposes and objectives to which we all are mutually bound. For a discussion of these, and the meaning of intercollegiate athletics, I would like to borrow from the recently issued *Public Relations Manual*. You will hear more about this program later in the meeting from the chairman of our Association's P. R. Committee, Dick Everest of the University of Washington.

At the outset it should be noted that college athletics is based upon a different philosophy, organized with a different concept and administered with a different viewpoint from that of athletic exhibitions, professional sports, special promotions and similar-type events. Our intercollegiate athletic programs serve as a vital educational training ground and laboratory dedicated to teaching young men important character traits which will better enable them to perpetuate the American tradition. The following quotation is taken from the Reverend Alfred W. Swan, First Congregational Church, Madison, Wisconsin, and catches the flavor of our philosophy:

"Sport stimulates the activity of struggle, is itself a vigorous form of struggle precisely that it may make young men strong for the battle of life. Take the element of risk out of it, and there would be no stimulus to strive, no cultivation of courage, demonstration of what is in a man waiting to be called out. Not only are athletics worth all they cost; they would lose their meaning if they did not run the hazard and excite the chance. The glory of man, especially glowing in youth when there is much to lose, is that he can throw himself into struggle at whatso cost may come. It is this that makes the spirit of men unconquerable."

One of our aims is to keep that philosophy and spirit significant and forever alive. Our objectives and purposes include:

"1. To nurture and properly channel the competitive urge inherent in all of us and carried with us throughout our lives.

"2. To engender the will to win, by fair and honest means, in the youth of America.

"3. To highlight and promote the traditional American pride in successful effort for the sake of accomplishment.

"4. To build team spirit and a desire on the part of those who engage in sports to work with each other in a cooperative effort.

"5. To teach self-discipline and self-control.

"6. To develop morale and mold character in the tradition of American individualism.

"7. To build sound minds and bodies through mental and physical coordination.

"8. To encourage spectators and non-participants generally to take an interest in and appreciate the values of competitive effort.

"9. To stimulate a continuing institutional interest and loyalty among students, alumni and friends.

"Now let's not forget it. We have an obligation to see to it that our purposes and objectives are constant and the end results are true; fulfilling that obligation, we have a sister responsibility to see to it that our internal and external publics are acquainted with the true scope and meaning of our program."

Against that background, then, it should be possible to bring this subject into clearer focus.

The purposes of professional sports are so different that there are only minimum grounds for any relations. As an example, let's consider professional football. It's an entertainment promotion of business organizations designed to turn a profit for the stockholders. The entertainers are paid what they are considered to be worth, in relationship to gate draw and team contribution. As an example, the Chicago Cardinals recently announced they have instituted an "incentive pay" scheme. In other words, if you produce a little more you get more money. This, obviously, is directly contrary and opposed to the collegiate philosophy of instilling in the youth of the nation the "will to win" spirit—the idea that worthy effort and the pride of accomplishment is its own award.

The idea that an athlete should run faster or throw farther for a few extra dollars in his pay envelope is so foreign to the true concept of competitive athletics that I shudder to see this type of thinking accepted on the nation's sport scene . . . even in professional sports.

Our collegiate programs have enjoyed a traditional and inherent support from our people. It is not unusual, then, for the professionals to try to capitalize on the fame of college athletics. Such developments are natural and understandable because that's the nature of things.

Our programs certainly are not designed to develop athletes for such purposes and for anyone to claim otherwise is to identify himself as a person completely ignorant of the basic purposes of intercollegiate sports. It may well be that our outstanding athletes will become professionals after their collegiate eligibility is completed. That is their choice and decision, based upon many factors. Some choose to have professional sports careers for a limited or ex-

tended period. Others do not. Those that decide to earn money in that fashion, we wish them every success and, naturally, hope they realize all they have planned. But still, that does not change the purposes of our program which I stated earlier. The basic educational function of our universities and colleges is to help fit men to enter upon life with character, enthusiasm, knowledge, power and a capacity for honorable leadership . . . and to take their place in society as useful citizens. Most boys are satisfied with a high school or college sports experience and then are more interested in turning their attention to important, constructive jobs and professions.

To point up what I am rather clumsily trying to say, I would like to quote from the speech that Robert Moses made in this city last April. Mr. Moses is commissioner of parks for New York, and he pointed out that an amateur in athletics is not necessarily a bungler and incompetent, just as a professional is not necessarily his opposite who is highly efficient and productive. Many of our greatest athletes never became professionals. Mr. Moses went on to say:

"In athletics a professional is one who makes money and an amateur is one who doesn't. There's no crime in earning a living by physical prowess and likewise nothing insidious about competing for the sake of exercise and good, clean sport without making a business of it.

"There is room here for both professional and amateur, but in this American scene the amateur athlete means more to us than the professional. If there were no paid athletes—which I for one should regret—our world would somehow survive, but if all our amateurs turned professional it would be a tragedy too deep for words and too devastating to contemplate.

"This is what amateur athletic competition does for boys and girls; it teaches them to fight fair, to recognize the gap between eligibility and victory, to accept defeat with a grin and success without swelling, and to realize that in the long run the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong. What pursuit teaches more? Where else can you find the spirit of comradeship and sportsmanship which prevails at every amateur track meet? Where else do you see the unselfish, spontaneous delight of seasoned pole vaulters when a college freshman for the first time clears fourteen feet? Where else is there so little attention paid to race, creed, color, money, origin and the extraneous considerations which often mar our democratic way of life?"

In effect, the colleges go about their business without regard to the professional groups until there is a conflict or point of concern. Whenever the professionals do something which we think is injurious to our broad and comprehensive athletic programs, then we have always tried to sit down with them and work out a solution to the problem.

As an example of what I mean, let's take baseball. For some time now, we in the colleges have felt that the professional indiscriminate signing of undergraduate collegians was tearing down our collegiate baseball programs. We have been at work with the professionals for a number of years to try to come up with a

solution and now at last we have reached agreement on something. Maybe it's not everything we want but it certainly is a step in the right direction and one which, in my opinion, will be a great boon to college baseball.

We've never had any reason to have many relations with professional football until a few problems recently developed. Some of the college people felt there should be a discussion with the professional football people regarding their procedures in talent scouting and certain public relations techniques they apparently were employing to discredit college football. A third problem arose when the professionals decided to telecast their games across the nation Saturday night to get away from competition and we thought it was completely unthinking and selfish for the professionals to black out their own games but telecast their Saturday night games into collegiate territory. The NCAA Council, after our Convention last year, appointed a committee to meet with representatives of the professional football to discuss the matter. The commissioner of the professional league told our Executive Director that he wouldn't meet with an NCAA Committee. Discourteous treatment was accorded our group who—mind you—merely wanted to discuss certain problems which we felt could be ironed out.

Now the lines have been charted and our course is clear. It is obvious that the professionals care nothing about the game of football and its future; their only concern is to make a dollar out of a game which was conceived for other purposes. The facts are that the professionals attacked the colleges and it is true that at the meeting I mentioned last June, when the report was made regarding the professional football matter, there was considerable resentment. Some of this was reflected in the minutes of the meeting which were twisted and distorted by some people. We must reacquaint our public with the basic differences between college and professional sports. Further, we must make certain that there is always a firm and positive line of demarcation between the professionals and their entertainment, money-making activities and the colleges' educational functions. As I have stated, there is room for both but they are entirely different and should remain so. For example, collegiate athletic personnel should not participate as scouts, players, officials, coaches or promoters in such professional sports as football, basketball, baseball, boxing, wrestling, etc. As another example, our college facilities should not be made available for professional sports' activities. We are in education to teach the basic concepts of collegiate amateur sports and our facilities were built for that purpose and should be used for that purpose. Also, I have always had the feeling that our coaching personnel should have proper educational backgrounds with appropriate high school and collegiate experience.

In conclusion, I should note that we have been guilty of a rather serious mistake. During recent years, we have been too concerned with our internal problems and intra-family fights. We are past that stage and now have a good, solid organization which really makes us one family. It is true that we have different operating policies within this family, but all conform to the broad and basic standards enunciated by the NCAA.

We have started positive programs in several directions . . . we must unite in the successful implementation of these programs in behalf of the ideals of college athletics.

CHAIRMAN SADLER: I don't know how Matty's voice is at this point, but he will be glad to answer any questions if you have them.

WILLIAM C. LAM (University of Colorado): Most of the pro teams are sending questionnaires to the registrars and admissions officers. I wonder how many schools refuse to provide the information? For instance, do schools refuse to provide it, then the pros try to come in and try to sign the boys up before they graduate.

MR. BELL: I can only give you a personal opinion on that question. I definitely think the registrars, administrators of the schools, should inform the pros the class the boys enroll in. I personally have always been very friendly with professional football. I still intend to be very friendly with professional football. But the ideas in that report I approve of and am in complete accord with, because, frankly, it is just the way I feel and I think a great many other people do.

Professional football started out on a much fairer basis of operation, I would say, than professional baseball, because professional football has never drafted a boy until his class has graduated from college. Therefore, I think, personally, the registrar should furnish the professional football teams with the information in regard to the boy's rank in school, whether he is a sophomore, junior, first, second, third or fourth. Does that answer your question?

I might just make one other comment. This is a personal comment also. We would be very foolish saying we were declaring war on professional football. But we should do more toward promoting our own game.

We have played into the hands of the pro football people for a long time. What looks like a very small grievance, could turn out to be a very big grievance if they start playing Saturday afternoons, for instance. They are already playing Saturday night games. Sunday is their day; that's the day we stay home.

So it is not the matter of declaring a war against them. It is certainly a matter of having an understanding, that we think they should give us more consideration.

NCAA Public Relations Program

H. P. EVEREST (University of Washington): I do not intend, at this time, to give you a speech on public relations, or the techniques of public relations, nor is it my purpose at this time to give you a dissertation on the value of intercollegiate athletics. Matty Bell has given you some of that and I am working on the assumption that you, as well as I, are sold upon the values of intercollegiate athletics as we know them and the good that they can do. I am here primarily for the purpose of giving you a report on what is being accomplished by your Public Relations Committee.

At our last Convention, you will recall the NCAA decided that it was time to take some positive action in the direction of formulating a public relations program. That was done because of the fact that over the preceding years we had been deluged with a

series of incidents which brought unfavorable publicity so far as the NCAA and so far as intercollegiate athletics were concerned, and we found ourselves, in NCAA circles, completely unprepared to cope with that situation. It was for that reason that the Council and the Convention decided that there should be a Public Relations Committee, charged with the responsibility of formulating a long-range program with definite objectives and definite ideas as to what we could do or should do about re-evaluating our position and putting our best foot forward at all times.

That Committee was formed. That Committee has been at work during this past year. Traditionally, college athletics and college institutions have felt that it wasn't necessary for them to go out and sell their product. Well, times have changed and time moves forward, and as times change and they move forward it becomes necessary for us to look at our hole card once in a while and find out whether we have the answers, whether we are evaluating our picture correctly, and what we should do about it.

Your Public Relations Committee then sat down and began to completely evaluate our position and determine what we could do to sell the product that we have, and that is simply what it is. We are selling a product that we know is a good, sound, solid product. The question is, did we make any real constructive attempt to solve it?

Now, you have just listened to Matty Bell discuss one of the problems that we have. It is the feeling of your Public Relations Committee that we should do a constructive job, a positive job, and take what we have, knowing it is a good product, and start telling people about that product.

In order to do that, your Committee had, first, to analyze what its problems were. It had to first ask itself what are our objectives, and we had to set them down in black and white. Then we had to determine how we could reach those objectives in the most effective manner.

We determined then that it was necessary for us to look at our various publics, just as any business would do, any bank or any manufacturing plant, or what have you. If they are selling a product, they want to determine who is the public to whom they are selling this product, and that is exactly what we did. We determined then that we had two types of publics. We had an internal public and we had an external public.

Laying out a platform and a program of public relations for an organization of this size that covers the nation is not an overnight job. It is a job for which solid foundations must be made. And then you start working on the basis of those foundations and attempting to reach your objectives, and see that each move you make is along that line.

So then we divided up our external and our internal publics and determined that the first job we had to do was to sell our own people on the potential that you have.

Gentlemen, we have, in my estimation, the finest product that anybody can hope to sell. In addition to that, we have the best potential sales organization of any outfit in this United States. We

have these educational institutions in every part of the country. We have men in them who know what athletics is all about. We have men in them who are trained in public relations, trained in publicity. All we have to do is harness that machinery, put it together, and get it to working.

As we get that machinery to working, we have to be sure, or as sure as we can be, that that machinery is working in unison, in uniformity and in harmony, and if we are all striving for the same objectives and plugging the same lines all the time, then we are going to accomplish results.

We started out on our job with a large Committee. It became necessary to break that Committee up into subcommittees.

I would like at this time to express appreciation of myself and especially the NCAA for the work that all the members did in contributing to this *Public Relations Manual* which we have prepared.

The *Manual* sets forth our objectives and our long-range patterns, and says these are the things we have to do. In the limited time we have, I am not going to attempt to cover those objectives and the whole program, but there are a couple of things I do want to say to you.

We set forth those objectives. Then we divided our publics up—internal: administration, students, and the relationship to the press through our internal publics. Now, gentlemen, the press, the radio and the TV are friends of ours. They want to do the things that will be helpful to intercollegiate athletics. We have to provide them with the tools by which they can do that kind of a job, and we have to be prepared with the kind of information that they want. They can't afford to be shooting in the dark all the time. We have to give them the ammunition, and the kind of ammunition we want to get out. But if, over this country of ours, each of us is giving to the press, the radio, the TV, all across the country the same kind of information, believe me, we'll have a program that is really working.

We have developed this *Manual* on the basis of a continuing book. It's not a book of rules; it's not a textbook. It's a book of suggestions and ideas. The value of this *Manual* has just started, in my estimation. I hope this coming year the *Manual* will not be that thick (*indicating*), on your desk, your shelves, wherever it may be, but that thick (*indicating*), because we are expecting you as individuals and all institutions over the country to send in the very best ideas you have. Maybe the idea that you send in will click in some particular locality which never thought of it. An example of this is the film which we saw here today. We should know how it was done, how much it cost, the whole story about it.

Your coaches are making talks all over the country. They want ideas. They want something they can talk about. They get a request for a specific type of talk. If we can get the examples into this handbook and get it out into these institutions all over the United States, then we're talking about the same thing. Then we're beginning to do a public relations job.

Gentlemen, it's getting pretty late and I know there is one more man here on the program. I could stand here and talk to you about

the things we can do for the next two hours, but this is a job that's under way. It's a job that's well worthwhile. It's a job that's going to do you individually a lot of good if you will help us put the machinery together to help you. That's all the job is for and we hope it clicks. We hope you'll help us and keep these handy and help us build it up for the other fellow.

National Football Foundation—Hall of Fame

VICE-ADMIRAL JOHN H. BROWN, JR.: The Football Foundation and Hall of Fame, which I represent here today, appreciates this opportunity to present its case before what I consider the most important audience coming to us.

I will be very brief in this. About three years ago, the Foundation, through death, illness, and other contributing factors, almost suspended action. Since then, it has had a Ways and Means Committee which came up with the new organization which you should know about. It brought in constituent groups which it felt were needed to make the project go.

The NCAA furnished eight directors, the AFCA eight, TV Broadcasters and Announcers eight, Football Writers eight. In addition to this, there were the continuing officers. The Ways and Means Committee itself has been expanded into an executive committee, with the addition of 12 directors-at-large, who are able-bodied men representing colleges all over the United States. They meet monthly and take an active interest in every phase of the operation.

They changed the name to the Foundation because they expanded the purposes. Formerly the purpose was to build a Hall of Fame and honor individuals who had been football greats, and to preserve traditions, and be custodian of that sort of thing in football.

This organization has extended its purposes to include the defense, preservation, and you might say, the promotion of football. Each person in this organization believes that football did great things for him, was greatly responsible for his success, and he wants every boy to have that opportunity. He feels that football needs its defenders today and wants to present a strong influence throughout this country in defense of the intercollegiate and scholastic game.

To that end, the present operations plan calls for building the Hall of Fame on a greatly reduced scale at Rutgers, which will be sufficient, certainly, for the time. It will cut the old large plan into about one-fourth; it will award scholarships to a boy from each NCAA district, the scholarship to be for higher education, for post-graduate work; it will present a citation each year to the leading high school football player who most closely approximates, by selection, the ideals of the Hall of Fame, which are football, scholarship and leadership.

I know that these purposes are very closely allied to the thinking of this group. I know that the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame is eventually going to be successful. I believe recognition, endorsement, and blessing of this group could turn the tide quickly in its favor.

Today the organization is solvent. It is surrounded by the best type of people. There is a meeting at this moment in Parlor B.

If you could walk in there and see the crowd, the enthusiasm, the interest, I am sure you would be impressed.

We need the colleges' assistance. This thing can't be done without the colleges. It stems from the colleges. We need your aid, in being our representatives in your local area, helping us when asked to select chairmen of state committees.

We are presently organizing by states. We have already organized five states. We expect three more in the next few months. But this organization that we have at this moment has not been fully formulated. It has been growing on a strictly off-the-cuff basis. If successful, it has proven that our product is saleable.

This country is full of people that believe like we do, that football needs its defenders today. So many colleges are quitting football. So many high schools are quitting it. We believe that football is a very necessary thing in this nation and to the individual.

The military agrees and I am sure this group will agree. I hope that you will be able to give us this endorsement. I hope that when we ask you for information to aid us in selecting chairmen, committeemen in your area, lovers of football in your alumni, that you will give it to us and give it to us willingly.

CHAIRMAN SADLER: I would like to take this opportunity to thank my Committee members, Paul Brechler, Mox Weber, and Chuck Flynn, and Les Jordan, for the help that they have given us, and for the amount of work that they've done. I personally appreciate it very much, and I am sure I can express the appreciation of the members of the NCAA.

The meeting was adjourned at 5 p.m.

FACULTY REPRESENTATIVES ROUND TABLE

January 5, 1955

THE FACULTY REPRESENTATIVES ROUND TABLE MEETING convened at 3:15 p.m., January 5, 1955, with Ralph W. Aigler, University of Michigan, presiding.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: Gentlemen, I am sorry we are late in getting this program under way. A number of you have asked me why we don't get started. The only fitting reply under those circumstances is to say that when there is an execution scheduled for a certain hour, you can't get started until the victim gets there. Not all of the participants are here.

As the condemned man said during his march to the gallows, when his spiritual adviser was helping him along a little bit too much, "They can't start till we get there." That's about the way it is with this program. We cannot get started until the gentlemen sitting here at this table are ready to go ahead.

I should like you to know these people. Maybe most of you know who they are already. On my right are: Colonel D. S. McAlister, faculty representative, the Citadel, and Richard C. Larkins, athletic director, Ohio State University. Some of you may have heard of that place in the last few days. On my left are: Wallace Wade, commissioner, Southern Conference, and Rev. Wilfred H. Crowley, faculty representative, University of Santa Clara.

Perhaps I should introduce myself as Ralph Aigler, University of Michigan. My function here this afternoon is a comparatively simple one—to get things started. As the man said to his wife who had frequently referred to him as "just a crank," he said, "You look that up in the dictionary and you will find that a crank is a useful little device for getting things started." So that is my function here, to serve as a crank to get things started.

This, I believe, is the second of the annual programs of the Faculty Representatives Round Table. I don't understand "faculty representative" as used here in its generic sense to merely mean the term we use in connection with conferences where we have faculty representatives. The term here is a broader one, "representatives of the faculty."

When I was asked, as an emergency matter, to take charge of this program and arrange it, it was rather late, and the first thought that occurred to me as to a topic for consideration is the one that you find listed in the program. That is: "What should be the role of the faculty in the control and administration and management of intercollegiate athletics?" You will notice it says: "What should be the role of the faculty?" I suppose it is perfectly natural that a speaker should have something to say about "What is the role of the faculty," not only what it should be, but as a foundation, what is it?

I was aware of the fact that over the country generally there are different practices and different opinions. Intercollegiate athletics, I suppose, started as a sort of spontaneous activity. Young men certainly instinctively have something deeply rooted in their makeup

that leads them to want to test themselves with others in skills, speed, endurance, etc. When you get together in a college or a university a group of young men, the conditions certainly are right for giving vent to that particular instinct which is so deep, I think, in all of us, at least when we are young. Oftentimes it persists when we are no longer young.

In the early days that was intercollegiate athletics. These contests took place among the students of a particular institution, and then they wanted to test themselves against representatives from other institutions. I say that is where intercollegiate athletics began. Originally, if they were not disorganized, at least they were not organized. It was a spontaneous sort of activity, and many of you may remember what President White of Cornell said on one occasion when a group of students—it happened to be a group of students from the University of Michigan—sent a challenge to a like group of students at Cornell University to engage in a football contest. That was a long time ago. President White replied to the effect that he could not see any reason why any group of young men from Cornell or any other place should travel 250 miles to agitate a bag of wind.

These activities went on despite President White's rather scathing remark, and as they grew in interest and intensity, the problem of control and management naturally arose. Then we got different kinds of control. We realized that these activities were a phase, at least, of the activities of the student bodies of collegiate institutions.

It seemed to me that it would be an interesting thing for the group if we had a representative from the West Coast, a representative from the South, a representative from the East, and a representative from the Middle West.

Father Crowley, as you know, comes from California, Wallace Wade from the South, and Dick Larkins from the Middle West. Dean McDonald, Dartmouth College, was invited to represent the New England area, but apparently was unable to be present. I hope that there will be one or more in the audience from that area who will be willing to discuss the role of the faculty in the administration of intercollegiate athletics in the East.

I was perfectly frank when I corresponded with these gentlemen to say that they were not being asked to prepare any formal addresses, that I hoped we could keep this meeting quite informal. It is just a case of talking, as we might in a smaller group, and after we have completed these informal addresses, I hope enough variety of opinions of practices will have been expressed so that those of you out there in the audience will be moved to express your views.

I can think of no better way to begin than to start where the sun sets, California. The representative of the West Coast is Father Crowley.

REV. WILFRED H. CROWLEY (University of Santa Clara): Ralph introduced me as representing the land of the setting sun, and I hope I don't put you to sleep.

When I read the question, I emphasized the thought of this aspect of what should be the role of the faculty in the control and administration of intercollegiate activities. When I read that, my first thought was that some coaches might say with a touch of cynicism,

"Well, let the faculty educate the alumni so that they will see intercollegiate sports realistically and rationally." Indeed, if we could succeed universally in giving our alumni rational and sane and objective viewpoints of intercollegiate sports, I suppose we would have a much more healthy condition in intercollegiate athletics. But we are not here to discuss Utopian ideals.

I think for the purpose of discussion that we have to define our terms, and I will say that the word "faculty" here would refer primarily to the academic faculty as contrasted with the athletic faculty. Whether or not they have all the privileges of the academic faculty, I think is immaterial. No institution can expect to attain its educational ideals or fulfill the ideals of the conference or the NCAA unless it chooses men who are mentally and morally qualified to lead young men in sports activities.

If these intercollegiate athletics have a proper place in college and university life, then the directors and leaders have a proper place on the faculty. The question, as I understood it, refers primarily to the academic faculty.

If we would start with the acceptance of the proposition that appears in our excellent *Public Relations Manual*, namely, that it is essential that effective liaison be set up between the various departments of a college and a university and the athletic staff, then we would be committed to the logical corollary that the conduct of intercollegiate athletics is a mutual venture involving both the academic and the athletic staffs.

Then I suppose we are faced with the question, what are the responsibilities of the academic faculty in the matter? First of all, it is obvious that without the academic faculty there would be no intercollegiate athletics nor would there be any intercollegiate athletes. The boy in college presents himself to the coach primarily as a student. He is not entitled to the tutelage of the coach, he is not entitled to represent the institution or to try out for the team until he has been certified by the academic faculty that he is college material.

So that is the first step. Well, should it end there? Is that all that is necessary on the part of the academic faculty? In the majority of institutions and conferences and within this organization, the NCAA, we have to give a strong negative to that question. Since the primary aim of the student participating in intercollegiate athletics is the advancement toward a degree and not toward the winning of a letter in any sport, and since his own immaturity and outside pressures can and have distracted athletes from their primary aim, the responsibility of the academic faculty has to be carried further.

Without specifying—and I am not qualified to do that—the particular type of machinery that ought to be set up in carrying out the control and administration by the academic faculty, may I suggest simply that the academic faculty should be entrusted with a form of control and administration which would effectively contribute in the following ways to the intercollegiate program.

I would say, first, by insuring that the educational ideals of the institution are protected and realized through intercollegiate participation. Secondly, I think it is necessary that the academic faculty

assist effectively the chief administrative officers to assume ultimate responsibility for the program and satisfy his obligations as an educator in a conscientious and intelligent manner. Then, administration and control by the academic faculty should also aim at guaranteeing justice and the elimination of pressures both for those who direct the intercollegiate program and for those who participate in the program. This last item, as you well know, leads to some very practical steps, and many of them have been incorporated into the rules of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, into conference rules and institutional rules.

I would say that brings the responsibility of the role of the academic faculty into the following areas: 1. The admission of athletes to an institution in accordance with standards established for all. 2. And this is a rule of our organization—the granting of aid through the regularly established agency. 3. The granting of full freedom to an athlete to choose his major field or study, even though that may mean the curtailment of practice sessions in intercollegiate athletics. 4. The requiring of all athletes to meet the quantitative and qualitative standards which lead to a degree. This may mean the imposing of temporary or permanent suspension for academic deficiencies. 5. The limiting of practice sessions, the restriction of travel, the number of contests, so that the academic welfare of the athlete will not be compromised.

Of course, those remarks may seem rather trite and hackneyed and may sound like a summary of some regulations that have been enacted within the past few years. Many of you in the audience can no doubt contribute more clarity and incisiveness to the problem than myself.

In the interests of truth and reality, I think that we of the academic faculty have to accept our role in the administration and control of athletics with a great deal of humility, because someone can rise up and say that we have contributed towards some of the evils in intercollegiate athletics by the soft spots, the snap courses which have been provided. Someone might get up and say, "Why don't you clean out your own attic first?" With those I will not argue because I do think that that has been the cause of some of the evils, and we are guilty. All we could do, I suppose, would be to refer the question—and this would lead us into the vexing problem of the philosophy of education—to a panel of educational leaders, and probably after referring it to such a panel, we might find out just how confusing this business of education can be.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: Next, I present to you the commissioner of the Southern Conference. Wallace Wade has established a high reputation in the field of intercollegiate athletics as a long-time successful coach and now a commissioner. I am sure you will be interested to hear the viewpoint of an ex-coach and a commissioner on the answer to the question that is before us.

WALLACE WADE (Southern Conference): As has been pointed out, I have not been a faculty representative. However, through many years of experience in intercollegiate athletics as a player, coach, athletic director and now as a commissioner, I have had considerable experience with faculty chairmen and faculty representatives.

I would like to go back to a theory that I have in regard to the original attitude of faculty people toward athletics. There is quite a feeling, and in my opinion it is justified, that too often the athletic program is too much separated from the faculty, that the faculty is not close enough to it, the feeling that sometimes the athletic program is separate from the faculty, and the faculty is not too interested in it. I have heard some people say that the faculty is hostile to it.

You go back to this incident here to which Mr. Aigler had reference. I have said this to faculty groups at institutions where I have coached when we would be discussing athletic problems, and I would like to repeat this thought to you. I think that is the situation we now have, where athletics looks, to a certain extent, for control and support—guidance, even—to influences other than the faculty. These influences came about, perhaps when this athletic program was first being started, because the faculty was not sympathetic enough to these boys who were trying to organize a team and to get some games started.

I almost go back to that time myself, and I can well remember the first football team on which I played. I was captain, coach, business manager, athletic director and everything. Well, we had quite a time. If we wanted to go to the neighboring town 10 miles away to get some equipment of any kind, a ball for instance—that's about all we expected in equipment was a ball—then we would need a horse and buggy or a wagon to get there. The faculty wasn't much interested, as has been said. Pushing around a bag of air did not appeal to them, so we turned to the other sources of help, and we would go to a man who ran the drug store, or some chap who had graduated a year or two before, and said, "Now, here, we have to have some help from somebody," and we found response there where it was not found in those days on the part of the faculty.

I think that is one of the great misfortunes that has come about in our present athletic program. I think if our faculties in the earlier days had the vision to realize that this was something that could be made worthwhile to students, and had been a little more sympathetic and a little more interested, I think the students naturally would have turned to the faculty. But they didn't. They turned to the outside and the alumni got their fingers in it. Then the thing grew into something rather spectacular, and the alumni still put the fingers in sometimes. That is just my idea of how we came to have a situation that through the years has been considered not too desirable by some people.

If I may refer to my experiences as a coach and athletic director, I have been most appreciative of help and guidance from faculty people. I feel that the faculty certainly must be a balance wheel. This matter of pressure has been referred to, and I am very sympathetic to the coach and the athletic director. I know something about the pressure that is on them, getting greater perhaps from year to year, but even back in my day it was rather strong.

These coaches are under pressure to win games, and the athletic directors are under pressure to make money. The faculty is fairly well relieved of that pressure, and due to the fact that they are

relieved of that pressure, then I think it is definitely their responsibility to step in and serve as a balance wheel and serve as a check, if you will, to that coach and that athletic director, who, as a result of that pressure that is put on him, is going to become a little bit too enthusiastic in his efforts to achieve what he is expected to achieve. He is so close to the problem; it looks so big. You take a football coach who has a boy coming in who looks like he could make the team a championship one for a couple of years. It looks so important to the coach. The fact that the boy didn't take but a year and a half of algebra when he should have had a year and a half of algebra and a year of plane geometry—that does not look too important to the coach when he has the fine prospect there. The coach and the athletic director must have somebody who is a little more removed from the pressure of the problem, to get a little broader viewpoint, someone who understands the basic problems that are involved, and that, to me, is the important role of the faculty.

The faculty cannot exercise that responsibility, in my opinion, unless they are close to the problem. Someone in the faculty must know what is going on and he must be close enough to be able to step in there and straighten these people out and give them the broader view. I, personally, think that the importance and the responsibility of the faculty chairman, as we call it down in our section, is most important. I think it is his responsibility, primarily, inasmuch as he is relieved of that pressure that is on the coach and athletic director, to see that the welfare of the student is protected.

Father Crowley has detailed better than I can the various elements of this welfare, but we all know in a general way what the welfare of the student is, and he needs somebody there with that broader view who is going to see to it that his welfare is protected.

Now for a short word about the function of the faculty in our section, down through the Southeast. Insofar as the conference activity is concerned and the institutional activity, the faculty chairman has a rather important position in the institutions and in the conferences throughout our section. I think in all of the three major conferences in the Third District the faculty chairman is appointed by the institution's president, and he is more or less the president's personal representative, and in some instances the president leans pretty heavily on that faculty chairman.

Sometimes he may pass the buck and not get into some of these involved problems. In other areas of the Third District, the presidents are very active. For instance, in the Southeastern Conference, the presidents, I understand, attend pretty regularly the annual meetings of the Conference, and they cast the vote for their institutions when they are there. However, in all of our conferences in the Third District, I believe it is true that in order to be a voting delegate of an institution at any of the conference meetings, the delegate must be a teaching faculty member.

As I say, this faculty member either is the president himself or the representative of the president, and we do have, I think, a fairly wholesome interest on the part of our faculty in our section.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: I am glad that you touched, at the end of your remarks, on a point about which I gave warning that I wanted to ask Father Crowley.

I am delighted that we have with us today an athletic director of considerable experience, one of my very closest and dearest friends, for whom I have the highest admiration, both as an athletic director and as a man. Dick Larkins was a student at Ohio State. He was diverted to Ohio State though he was headed for Michigan, and that is the biggest mistake he ever made. He did not go through with his original intention. But I am very fond of Dick Larkins. I respect and admire him, and I am sure we will all be interested to hear from an athletic director on the subject that is before us this afternoon.

RICHARD C. LARKINS (Ohio State University): I am a little apologetic in trying to make any presentation to you gentleman on several counts. One is that I just returned from the Rose Bowl and have not given any thought to the problem that Mr. Aigler presented to me early enough to make a presentation, and I find myself ill-prepared to adequately express how I sincerely feel on this problem.

Secondly, I see so many gentlemen in the room who are my peers in this athletic business, that I am somewhat apologetic in trying to express a personal viewpoint to so many of you who have had so much more experience than I in this field.

Third, I might say, as an athletic director, I feel somewhat reluctant to discuss the problem. I would be a little blunt on this particular problem, probably more so than Father Crowley or Wallace Wade.

I have a deep feeling regarding the athletic problem. I can only speak generally because I know that there are so many different situations in the different schools that I cannot speak in any other way. I believe that there are some very serious problems facing those of us in athletic administration. I think sooner or later we have to face the fact that we have to recognize that intercollegiate athletics has become a very definite part of the entertainment world. I think it is significant to point out exactly where we are.

I think that we have come a long way from being what I think is a real integral part of the educational system. I think that we have drifted toward the entertainment of the American public.

This question of what should be the role of the faculty, therefore, becomes definitely important to those of us who are trying desperately to administer a sound, solid athletic program within our institutions. I think everything that Father Crowley and Wallace Wade have said is extremely important. We must have standards. We must fulfill the role of education that belongs to us. I do not think we can afford to drift.

I believe sincerely that the faculty is ignorant of the athletic problems. That may be a pretty blunt statement. The faculty can fall into many classes. The academic faculty, a great many of them, have no conception of what our problems in athletics are. Some of them are very well informed, and, as I said, I am speaking generally and not specifically. Some of them are as bad as the so-called alumni who are waving flags and pennants. They are the ones

who would be glad to put in snap courses and turn their heads the other way to accomplish such a thing as a winning team. There are others on the faculty who are so antagonistic that they would not do anything, even the normal common things, to help a youngster in his college program like any other adviser in any other program.

We have at Ohio State an athletic board, and I found that when an academic member of the faculty has been appointed to that board it takes about three or four years to actually acquaint him with the specific athletic problems that we are facing. I think the only hope in the situation—this is purely a personal expression—is to have the kind of support and the kind of knowledge of the academic faculty of our institutions to understand what we have in the way of pressures and to be sympathetic with an honest desire to keep the college athletic program a part of the educational system, as wholesome and sound as we can possibly keep it.

We are not now, and I hope we never will be, pros. I think our only function is to keep our athletic program in a relative position to the other forces within an institution, which has only one goal, as I can see it, and that is the education of the young man. Athletics is a part of that. It is not something in a sideshow tent. It merely is one aspect of the whole educational program.

Our battle is to keep it there, and how in the devil you can keep it there without the faculty knowing our problems is beyond my conception. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I can only say from an athletic director's standpoint that the role of the faculty should be one in which it is in complete understanding of all the problems that we have in the hope of training young men for American citizenship and then back us 100 per cent. Without that backing, without that knowledge, without that understanding, gentlemen, we are practically helpless.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: I think Dick Larkins has given what is, in my judgment, the basic reason for the faculty having, if not really control, at least a very large voice in the intercollegiate athletic programs. There is just one justification for a college or a university having an intercollegiate athletic program, and that is that it is a legitimate part of the educational functions of that institution. That is why the institution exists. It is not created for the same purpose as organizations that sponsor and employ professional baseball players, professional football players, etc. It is, in my opinion, the real basic problem in athletic administration, the keeping of intercollegiate athletics in the proper relationship to the main activities of a college or a university.

I was thrust into what you might call the administrative side of intercollegiate athletics when I was a young member of the Michigan faculty. It was quite a surprise to me, when I picked up the student paper one morning in May of 1913, before many of you in this room were born, and found that I had been appointed a member of a board in control of athletics of the University. I have been continuously a member of that board from 1913 down to the present time, and if any one of my friends had told me in 1913, "You are going to be a member of that board for 41 years," I would have said "you are plumb crazy."

Maybe I should have considered myself plumb crazy to have started off on any such career although it has been one of the most interesting, one of the most delightful experiences that I have had in a rather long, busy life.

I grew up in an atmosphere of faculty control of intercollegiate athletics. We take it for granted in our part of the country. You have heard of the so-called Big Ten, sometimes called the Western Conference, which seems to be a rather absurd name, particularly when we visit on the Pacific Coast. The Western Conference! Think of it. Do you know what the real name of that organization is? It is the Intercollegiate Conference of Faculty Representatives.

Back in 1895, the then-president of Purdue University, a man by the name of Smart, thought that intercollegiate athletics had gotten to the point where the institution should take some hand in control. Prior to that time it had been just a hit-or-miss student control, such as it was. Then there was some disposition on the part of the alumni to step in and control.

President Smart had the idea that it should be made a matter of institutional control, so he invited the presidents of seven universities in our Midwest area to meet in Chicago to consider this problem. They discussed the matter for a full day, and agreed that there should be institutional control, and not only institutional control, but that a group of institutions of like character in that area should get together and form an organization and adopt some rules of eligibility. It was agreed by those presidents that they would go back home and each one would appoint a member of his faculty to meet in Chicago at a date not far in the future to consider these matters and formulate a set of rules and regulations.

I was not there, I assure you. I don't go back that far. The minutes of the first meeting of those men start out: "Minutes of the meeting of the Intercollegiate Conference of Faculty Representatives." That is where we got our official name. I said I have grown up in an atmosphere of faculty control. We take it for granted in our area. I find in talking with men from some other parts of the country that that, to them, is a rather strange sort of thing, that we should have faculty control.

Not only do we have faculty control, but you may be interested to know that in the rather loose Constitution of our Conference is this language: "Only institutions having full and complete faculty control of athletics may hold membership in the Conference. Faculty control at each institution is customarily exercised in one of the following manners: (a) by the faculty as a whole."

If I may interject a comment at that point, having been a member of the University's faculty for a number of years, I think that the control of intercollegiate athletics by the faculty as a whole would be a terrible thing. In fact, I am rather inclined to think that faculties as a whole are pretty bad. I had occasion to write a brief memorandum in longhand to my own president recently after attending a meeting of the University Senate, which is not the University faculty, but composed of faculty members with the rank of professor and above. I wrote this note to him. I said, "The more I see of faculties, the more happy I am that my term of service

as a member of the faculty is coming to an end." Like the man who said the more he saw of men, the better he loved his dog. Maybe I am being a little harsh on faculties because there are some pretty good men on university faculties. A lot of them are in this room.

Back to the Constitution: "This faculty control may be exercised by (a) the faculty as a whole; (b) by the faculty members or (c) by a committee of faculty members, students and alumni, and in which the faculty members are in a majority."

I am going to read one more short paragraph: "While the Conference recognizes that in the member institution's final authority over all units of the institution, including the faculties, rests in their governing bodies, trustees or regents, it is to be noted that a member institution becomes ineligible for membership if its governing body fails to respect its delegation of control over intercollegiate athletics to its faculty."

I think you might be interested in an experience we had in our organization a number of years ago. I am not going to mention the institution, but there was a new football coach at this particular member institution which we will call "X." They had an athletic committee which complied with one of these alternatives that I have just read, and that committee had decided upon a certain person as the suitable man to be the football coach. There had been a movement among the alumni, or a certain segment of the alumni, at that university who wanted another man as football coach, and the regents of that university were going along with that choice.

Thereupon, this Conference, of which I am speaking, stepped into the situation and adopted a resolution which said, in effect, that the Conference recognizes that, of course, in any university or college that plenary authority over the activities of that institution, whether it be athletics or otherwise, rests in the controlling or governing body. If this institution wants to continue as a member of our Conference, its Board of Regents must delegate the control of intercollegiate athletics to the faculty and must respect it. The result was that they backed down, a very wholesome thing, in my opinion.

As a matter of fact, the president of my own institution, not the present president, told me that he kept a copy of that resolution at hand at all times because the members of his Board of Regents not infrequently manifested a disposition to say what should be done in intercollegiate athletics. He said, "I pull that resolution out of my pocket and I read it to them, and I say to them, 'Now gentlemen, if you are minded to do so, you have the power to do it, but you have got to make a choice. Do you want to cease to be eligible for membership in this so-called Western Conference, or don't you?'"

It is not controlled by the governing body, it is not controlled by the president, it is not controlled by any other group but the faculty. In our organization—it varies in some institutions—you will find one of these three methods of exercising that control, and in others some one of the other methods.

I may be 100 per cent wrong, but it is my understanding that in some sections of the country there is at least nominally still student

control. I know something about the organization on the West Coast, the Associated Students. To what extent the Associated Students at those western universities actually run their athletic programs, I don't know. Perhaps Father Crowley can tell us, and if he can't, I see we have sitting down there in the front row a long-time expert in the field of intercollegiate athletics with whom you are all acquainted, so I would like to have either him or Father Crowley tell us how does it work out? Where does the control rest in your institutions? What about the Associated Students? Do they run athletic programs? Do the presidents run them, or does the faculty run them? I ask that question without the slightest notion of implying anything as to whether one is good or bad, but I think it would be interesting for the people in the room to know.

I have told you something about what is required and what is common and what is taken for granted in my section of the country. What about the West Coast? Which one of you can answer that better?

Do you wish to caucus before you decide which one has the honor?

HUGH C. WILLETT (University of Southern California): I was going to say so far as I know there are only three universities in our Conference which have the Associated Students involved in any way in intercollegiate athletics. One is the University of Washington and if Dick Everest is in the room he can tell you what the circumstances are there. The other two are the two branches of the University of California, one at Berkeley and one at Los Angeles. We have a freshman in our Conference, Joe Kaplan, who is from UCLA, and he may be able to speak for both branches of the University of California. So far as I know, the other members of our Conference—and I believe the other institutions in general on the Coast—are not particularly involved with Associated Student control in any real sense of the word.

I would like to ask Joe Kaplan to make a statement relative to the University of California where I think they have had considerable experience in evolving from Associated Student control to the form of control they now have.

JOSEPH KAPLAN (University of California at Los Angeles): I appreciate the nomination, but as Mr. Willett points out, while I have been at UCLA for 27 years, I am new at this job of faculty representative and consequently cannot speak from the point of view of control as Mr. Aigler has indicated. I certainly cannot speak in detail; particularly, since like my predecessor, Dr. Jones, I am not on what is called the Board of Control. The Board of Control of the Associated Students, however, does not mean the Board of Control of Athletics. It is the Board of Control which essentially operates the entire Associated Students program which includes, of course, many things other than athletics. So, by implication, I think it should be clear that there is a certain element of control, that is, of administrative control of athletics vested in the Associated Students. However, as far as my short term of experience is concerned, which Mr. Willett described to Mr. Aigler, it is seconding all of the motions at the last Pacific Coast Conference meeting. The

last time they let me make a motion to adjourn. So, with that very short term of experience, I think I can say clearly that the term "control" does not mean control in policies, points of view or in any sense dictating the attitude of the faculty representative.

I want to point out in the final analysis it is the faculty that is the controlling element in the real sense of the athletic problems. I think student control would be the matter of handling the over-all budget of which the athletic budget is one.

I wish Wilbur Johns were here. He has been on the Board of Control. But this is my point of view, so in that sense, I agree entirely with Mr. Aigler.

If I may just add one point, while I am up here, on the question of the snap course. I might mention that I am a physicist, and I have had a hard time in over a quarter of a century to create a snap course in physics. I might mention that one of my great ambitions—and I am starting it beginning next term—is to provide a snap course in physics so that practically everybody in the University would be able to come in and pass it, so that our students at the University would be able to use good judgment with regard to some of the things you have been reading about in the newspapers recently on which physics has had a terrific impact. Such a snap course would probably be the most difficult to create and the most difficult to give.

I frankly wish I could give a snap course in which all students could learn enough to reach that objective, and at the same time make "A's." If all the athletes were in that snap course, I think I would contribute greatly to their education, for I would want anyone when he uses the words "snap course" to use it with judgment.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: I take it, then, that schedules are made by your athletic directors and they are approved by your athletic committee, not by your Associated Students.

MR. KAPLAN: Exactly.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: Hiring of coaches, or if it comes to the point of firing them, I suppose it would not be the Associated Students' responsibility?

MR. KAPLAN: I can only comment that with regard to the firing of coaches, we have absolutely nothing of that sort in mind; and I personally have had no experience, particularly this year.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: Wallace Wade has told us something about the type of athletic control that prevails in his section. I am terribly sorry that Dean McDonald of Dartmouth is not here because I, for one, would have been deeply interested to hear somebody from the Ivy League territory tell us what their method of control is.

I would judge from what I read in the newspapers that the presidents, at least in the Ivy League—and I don't know whether that is generally true in the New England area or in this Northeast area of the United States—play much more direct parts in the management and control of intercollegiate athletics than is customary over the country generally.

Is there anyone in the room who can speak with any feeling of assurance or authority as to just what is prevalent in this North-

east section, so that we may have before us a general survey of the country?

This is a digression and has nothing to do with the subject of the afternoon. I think the first time I attended a meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association was when the first World War was getting underway, and a special meeting was held in Washington for the purpose of deciding whether or not the colleges and universities should go on with intercollegiate athletics or suspend them for the period of the war.

I remember so vividly, as if it were yesterday, that the then-Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, appeared before the Convention and made a stirring appeal that the colleges go on with their intercollegiate athletic programs. The only reason I refer to that is so that you may know that my knowledge of the affairs of the National Collegiate Athletic Association goes back a good many years. That is merely introductory to saying that in those days the men who were most prominent in the activities of the Association were the men from Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, etc. It may be that there are some people here from those old distinguished institutions, but you know in recent years, to me, they have been conspicuous by their absence. I don't know whether it is because they have lost faith in this Association, or because they think everything has been done that can be done. To me, it is a matter of some significance that those old-line institutions don't seem to be any longer interested in the affairs of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

SAMUEL J. GOLUB (Brandeis University): I am afraid I cannot help you an awful lot, speaking for the Northeast generally. I am a veritable neophyte in this business. I represent a very new school and have only been in this sort of function for one year myself, but being a neophyte, I wrote to a dozen or so of the small colleges in New England, the Yankee Conference, the Little Three, etc., and that is what their athletic committees did. I would gather that in that level of organization the usual practice is that the faculty athletic committee acts as an advisory committee for the president.

In our own University the athletic committee is elected by the faculty and is responsible only to the faculty. For the larger institutions in the Northeast, I cannot speak.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: At least that helps us some.

I see in the audience a man who was attending National Collegiate Athletic Association meetings as early as I was. I say it not disparagingly, George. You come from a small college, one of those numerous small colleges in Ohio. What is the point of view of you people down there?

GEORGE GAUTHIER (Ohio Wesleyan University): For the majority of our colleges through Ohio, the policies established for the operation of our athletic program are in the hands of committees of the faculties who report to the presidents, but are directly responsible to the faculties for all of the actions of our intercollegiate programs. These faculty committees serve as members of athletic boards in which there may be several alumni representatives, several stu-

dent representatives, but the faculty members are in majority on all of the committees and are directly responsible to the faculty in the operation of the programs.

I think that is correct in most of our institutions in that part of the country.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: Does it work pretty well?

MR. GAUTHIER: We think it works pretty well. In fact, we think we have the ideal system so far as the control and operation of the intercollegiate program.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: I see another man in the audience who comes from the Southeastern Conference, Dean Lewis of Vanderbilt. Would you be willing to tell us something about your area?

FRED J. LEWIS (Vanderbilt University): Ralph, I am happy to outline to you what we use as a plan of operation. Almost exclusively within our Conference we operate under the system of faculty committee, the chairman of which usually is designated as faculty chairman. He represents the organization at such meetings as this, as well as the regional conference. In the absence of the president he casts the vote of the institution. I might re-emphasize the word which Wallace Wade gave you, that one must be a faculty member to have a voting rank in that Conference.

I can speak more familiarly with Vanderbilt's set-up. We have an incorporated organization known as an athletic association. In about 1939 we came over to a faculty committee appointed by the board, upon recommendation of the chancellor. This committee was given the task of being responsible for the conduct of intercollegiate athletics. It had supervision over the recommendation of all employees. It had the supervision over the recommendation of the annual budget. It had the approval of all schedules involving travel from the campus, and, in fact, it serves as an executive committee for the operation of the entire athletic program.

I think perhaps one of the things which has been the most difficult for the faculty committee to do is that which the representative of Ohio State pleaded for a few minutes ago—to educate our own faculty as to what is being done by and with the department of intercollegiate athletics, to gain the sympathy of that faculty for the program, and it has not been done well.

We have had meetings, however, which involved round table discussions on our own campus in which we tried to educate our own faculty to the knowledge at least that not a dime of tuition money is used in our intercollegiate program. Some of the receipts are used beneficially in other channels, and we have found that what little education we have done there, has produced great results.

I trust that under the impetus of what we have done there we can further sell our faculty on the idea that the intercollegiate activities are a portion of our athletic program, bearing in mind, however, that the chief objective is the education of the youth himself. I think, by and large, our program works real well.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: The meeting is now open for discussion or questions.

J. H. NICHOLS (Oberlin College): In the Western Conference you spoke of the appointment of the faculty representatives. Is that a presidential appointment, or is it an appointment of a faculty committee on committees, or is it an appointment of the president alone, or how are the faculty representatives nominated or appointed?

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: You are talking now about the 10 faculty representatives?

MR. NICHOLS: Yes. I am talking about the faculty representatives on the board. Of course, one of those is the faculty representative to the Conference.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: That's right. I can answer the question as far as my own institution is concerned. I could not answer it for the rest of them although some of my associates are here who can do that.

At our institution there is a body known as the Senate Advisory Committee which is a smaller group. The Senate itself meets twice a year. That is a heterogeneous body covering the whole campus. The Senate Advisory Committee is a group of about 25-30 and they prepare a panel of—I can't tell you exactly how many names—and then the president appoints from that panel. It is really a presidential appointment as far as the faculty members or local committee is concerned.

MR. NICHOLS: I know in some places that is true. In our own college these appointments are made by a committee on committees which includes one faculty member, two deans and the president. That is, the appointments are made by more than one individual, and I think that sometimes is desirable in faculty committee appointments.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: I can answer your question only with reference to my own institution. If you feel it is of sufficient importance or interest to get the answer from some others, there are several of them represented here.

MR. NICHOLS: I don't think it is a matter of great importance, but I do think it is important enough to have one person not make the selections.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: Even if he is the president?

MR. NICHOLS: Yes.

ROBERT B. BROWNE (University of Illinois): I am chairman of a faculty committee of athletics by election of the faculty. I am representative to the Intercollegiate Conference of Faculty Representatives by appointment of the president. Does that answer your question?

MR. NICHOLS: Yes.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: That answers it for Illinois as far as Bob Browne is concerned.

MR. BROWNE: I am quite confident that were I to fail at re-election any single year on the part of the faculty committee, I would no longer be representative.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: Bob, you have only partially answered Nick's question. You have told us how you get there. How do your faculty associates get there?

MR. BROWNE: The entire committee is elected by the University Senate which is composed of about 400 members of the teaching faculty.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: That answers your question, Nick?

MR. NICHOLS: Yes.

EDGAR HARDEN (Michigan State College): As faculty representative of Michigan State, I am appointed by the president. As a member of the Athletic Council, I am elected by what corresponds to Bob Browne's Senate which is faculty holding the rank of assistant professor or above. As chairman of the Athletic Council, I am appointed by my peers on the Council.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: Do you want to hear from any more?

MR. NICHOLS: No! That is very interesting, though.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: I am sure there are some others who would be glad to speak or who have questions to ask.

DELEGATE: As I understand it—and I might not have it correct—the legislatures of the various states delegate authority to their boards of trustees to conduct their colleges, and the boards of trustees delegate their authority to the presidents. It would seem to me that the president must make these appointments because in the end he has the ultimate responsibility. If he does not make these appointments, it would seem to me that he is on unsound footing, because he is not sure that he has full control. I was just wondering if the president is not the man with the ultimate responsibility.

DELEGATE: It is true the trustees do delegate a good deal of the legal responsibility, but they also, in the creation of the statutes of the university, delegate many, many powers to the general faculty including all control in matters of educational policy.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: There is not any universal method of selecting these people. It will vary from institution to institution. I repeat what I said a while ago, that while the governing board of any one of our 10 institutions in our Conference can do what they please, if they want their institution to continue as a member of our Conference, they have to delegate and respect that delegation of authority over athletics to the faculty.

We can't tell the regents what to do, but we can tell them, "If you don't do it this way your institution is ineligible for membership," and it is a powerful weapon, as I indicated already.

GEARY EPPLEY (University of Maryland): Would you find out how many schools have a written set of by-laws for their council?

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: How many schools represented here have a set of by-laws for their athletic council?

MR. EPPLEY: That's right.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: A set of by-laws they themselves wrote?

MR. EPPLEY: Yes.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: Will those of you who have a set of by-laws please hold up your hands? Some of them apparently don't have any by-laws at all.

ALFRED W. SCOTT (University of Georgia): I don't quite understand the question about the by-laws. Our faculty has a set of by-

laws, part of the by-laws dealing with the athletic situation which they turn over to the athletic committee which they elect.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: I understood the question was—what councils or athletic committees have a set of by-laws. That was the question, wasn't it?

MR. EPPLEY: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: You have a set of by-laws, but your athletic committee doesn't.

MR. SCOTT: Yes. Don't let's get involved in that. We have three different set-ups. Then the state has some connection.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: Are there any other questions?

MR. GOLUB: If I can trouble the group once more with my naivete, I would like to ask if any schools have athletic committees which take the initiative in promoting good intercollegiate relations resulting from athletic activities. Perhaps I am a little sensitive being from a new school, about the impact of our school on other universities through our athletic program; but frankly, we are more concerned about the impact we have on other universities as a result of such a program than we are about the impact of our fallback on opposing tackles.

For example, Brooklyn College came to play basketball with us. On the same evening we invited Queens College women's team to play our women's team. That evening we threw all four squads together in a social activity, and it worked out splendidly, we thought. I wondered if there were any activities on the part of athletic committees to promulgate better intercollegiate relationships in connection with intercollegiate athletics—any activities other than those taken over by student activity groups. Does any school have a faculty committee that takes a lead in promoting such activities? If so, how do they do it?

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: Can anybody answer that question?

R. WAYNE KERNODLE (College of William and Mary): We do not have a set-up exactly as he was asking about. We do appoint from among the regular faculty a faculty member who sponsors each sport who, when any particular team—basketball, tennis or track—comes to visit our school, he is responsible for sponsoring that sport and seeing that the students from other teams, visiting teams, are entertained and taken care of. That is just sort of an incidental affair.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: Are there any other answers?

J. S. MERRIMAN (United States Coast Guard Academy): We have a social affair at every home football game, in that our superintendent invites the visiting college's president and his wife to tea or lunch before the game. It is rare when we go out of town that our superintendent is not invited to the home team's president's house for luncheon or tea or even a cocktail party. In three instances we have a cocktail party after the game for the visiting faculty and staff. In other words, we have a social affair besides the football game.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: I think one of the nicest affairs of that character that I know of has been carried on at Ohio State University

for a good many years. They are fortunate in having very palatial stadium quarters at which they can put on this sort of thing, and I think it is before each football game. It is not just before the Michigan game, is it, Wendell?

WENDELL POSTLE (Ohio State University): No; every game.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: The president of Ohio State is officially the host at a luncheon attended, I would judge from the times I have been there, by 100-200 people. Some of those people at least are visitors from the competing institutions. It is a very nice occasion.

We are unfortunate in not having sufficient facilities in close proximity to the football field to do such a thing, but our president, before each game, has a luncheon—smaller, but with somewhat the same sort of thing. I suppose he got that when he was your vice-president down there at Ohio State, and he brought it up to Michigan.

T. H. HENDERSON (Virginia Union): I am intensely interested in this question of limited monarchy. For example, in the area from which Mr. Wade comes athletics must be in the control of the faculty. That is one of the requirements for accreditation.

I would like to know, for example, in how many institutions represented here is it customary for the president to actually attend the regional conference and cast a vote for the institution. I am concerned with the extent to which the president is willing to delegate to the faculty the control of that sort of thing, or whether he feels he must ultimately control everything himself.

Could I see the hands of all those whose president in the past year actually cast the vote in the regional conference for the school?

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: Not very many, apparently.

MR. HENDERSON: Let me see the hands where the presidents in the conference have a president's organization within the regional conference—a regional conference apart from the presidents' conference?

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: One representative from my own conference held up his hand and then took it down. We do have a presidential organization, but it is not a presidential organization for athletic purposes. The 10 presidents of our universities have organized what they call the Council of Ten, and they meet at least twice a year; I am not sure but what it is more often. They do not meet only for the purpose of considering athletic problems, but problems of common interest to those universities, and among the things that they do discuss will be athletic problems. They are interested and our commissioner makes an annual or semi-annual report to them so that they know what is going on. They discuss these matters but carefully avoid anything in the way of directions.

The Pacific Coast presidents have met with our presidents on various occasions to discuss matters of common interest including athletics.

MR. KAPLAN: That is correct.

CHAIRMAN AIGLER: Are there any other points of view or questions? If there is nothing further, all I can say is thank you all for your patience and your participation.

The meeting adjourned at 4:50 p.m.

GENERAL ROUND TABLE MEETING

January 6, 1955

THE GENERAL ROUND TABLE MEETING convened at 9:45 a.m., January 6, with Harvey Cassill, University of Washington, presiding.

CHAIRMAN CASSILL: I am not going to belabor you with any introductory remarks. The mimeographed report of the NCAA 1954 Television Committee is available to you. It has been read completely at past sessions. We have decided to dispense with that today. You will find in the report this time, incidentally, the research figures for this year. It is the first time they have been available at this time to be included in the report, and as a result there will not be a later report on the results of the study of the NORC.

I would like to give my thanks to the members of the 1954 Television Committee. I would like to introduce them, if I may, at this point and express to you and to them my sincere appreciation for what I think has been a very able, very honest, and very conscientious job. The complete Committee:

District 1—Eugene F. Flynn, College of the Holy Cross
District 2—Robert J. Kane, Cornell University
District 3—Jeff Coleman, University of Alabama
District 4—H. O. Crisler, University of Michigan
District 5—Reaves E. Peters, Missouri Valley IAA
District 6—Howard Grubbs, Southwest Athletic Conference
District 7—E. L. Romney, Mountain States Conference
District 8—Harvey Cassill, University of Washington
Small Colleges (East)—J. Shober Barr, Franklin & Marshall
Small Colleges (West)—Wilbur V. Hubbard, San Jose State
At-large—Asa S. Bushnell, Eastern College Athletic Conference
At-large—Walter Byers, NCAA Executive Director

Thank you, gentlemen, all of you, for a job, in my way of thinking, well done.

I have stated that the report of the Committee is available to you. It is of some length, but undertakes to provide you with as much information as we felt was important that you know in regard to the various problems and various pleasures that we suffered and enjoyed during the progress of the year.

I think our secretary has a telegram or two and some correspondence at this time. Asa, would you present that to the group?

ASA S. BUSHNELL (Eastern College Athletic Conference): You will recall at comparable meetings in past years spokesmen for the subscription television companies have been present to give information to the NCAA representatives. This year, in order to allow more time for the general discussion, the Committee decided to ask the subscription television people to report in writing, and there are three responses to our request for up-to-date information. The information will be of interest to you, I believe.

A letter from Arthur Levey, president of Skiatron, the subscriber television people, reads as follows:

"... we are pleased to report:

"(1) A petition was filed by Skiatron in September 1954 with the Federal Communications Commission for an amendment of its rules to permit subscription television and urging a prompt hearing.

"The preparation of this petition has taken months of time and effort by eminent lawyers, economists and engineers and set forth that as a result of the more than four years of continuous field testing and experimentation over WOR-TV, Channel 9, New York City (with authorization of the FCC), the system we have developed, known as 'Subscriber-Vision,' is ready to operate as a commercial service immediately after the FCC grants approval.

"(2) In keeping pace with developments in the television industry, Skiatron has also developed a combination UHF converter and decoder unit to allow for the use of the Skiatron system in UHF areas where subscribers do not have converters. Of course the present decoder can be used by subscribers who now have UHF converters.

"(3) Skiatron has further developed an electronic subscriber decoder card with provision for 30 different programs, each with an individual code. This card could contain a series of 30 sports events alone, or a combination of sports and other types of entertainment. A system of this type can be used to offer a sports event card to one type of subscriber and yet make available the same events to a subscriber who wishes to view other programs along with the sports events.

"We are pleased to report that an early hearing is indicated and we confidently expect an official announcement to that effect shortly."

This letter was dated December 28th.

And from Paul MacNamara of the International Telemeter Corporation, under date of December 27:

"—following are few highlights:

"(1) Telemeter development continues to go forward and very shortly will show for first time new coin box with credit storage feature which makes possible overpayment without loss to subscriber.

"(2) New box much smaller, more rugged and less expensive.

"(3) Six-month operation pay-as-you-see TV in Palm Springs gave over-all average of approximately \$9.00 per month per box.

"(4) USC-Notre Dame game was picked up in Palm Springs at \$1.00 by every set with Telemeter attachment. Racquet Club set which carried game charged \$1.00 for public to go into room where game was on. We charged Racquet Club 50 per cent of capacity of room as specified by fire department.

"(5) Pro football games blacked out in southern California but telecast by Telemeter. In Palm Springs hit between 90 and 100 per cent of capacity. Every indication is public very willing pay for games on TV.

"(6) Recent meeting minor leagues in Houston indicates baseball may draw petition to send FCC in effort to push pay-as-you-see in order that economic dislocation now going on because of TV still will be stopped.

"Hope these points are of interest."

And, finally, a few excerpts from a release from the Zenith Radio Corporation, which sponsors Phone-Vision.

"Zenith Radio Corporation has requested the Federal Communications Commission to authorize immediate commercial operation of subscription television by properly equipped TV stations.

"This petition pointed out that the Commission has legal authority to expedite subscription operation by granting a simple modification of existing TV station licenses without prolonged formal hearings.

"The establishment of subscription television would make possible a new and better kind of programming that will not duplicate or interfere with present commercial programs. It would also restore to home TV many important events, such as grand opera and championship fights, which have been lost to theater TV or blacked out altogether.

"Subscription TV would not replace present programs or equipment. Instead, it would put first-run movies, heavyweight championship fights, Metropolitan opera, Broadway openings, a variety of top sports events, and other major box office entertainment into subscriber homes on the same TV receivers with which they watch commercially sponsored programs.

"If subscription TV is approved, the public will be able to see box office events in the home at a fraction of the cost of attending them in person, or of seeing them in a TV-equipped theater. From the standpoint of the producers of fine entertainment, the payment of only a few cents per persons in millions of homes would provide a box office to finance those fine and costly productions which cannot now be seen in the home.

"The public itself will determine the amount of time it will devote to subscription television, and will pay only for programs that are markedly superior to those supplied by advertisers. The amount of program material of this caliber is small in relation to the airtime requirements of hundreds of TV stations operating 18 hours a day. Consequently, very few stations would devote more than a small percentage of their broadcast time to subscription programs.

"If the FCC approves the petition, it will be many months before subscription TV can be established. Vast problems lie ahead, such as the necessary production and distribution of coding and decoding equipment, installation of this gear at stations and homes, making necessary program arrangements, etc.

"The Zenith Corporation stands ready to venture additional millions to put subscription TV into operation, so that the public may have what it wants from television, and not be limited to what the advertiser can pay for."

CHAIRMAN CASSILL: We have one guest this morning who has been invited to speak to us, Thad Brown, of the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters.

THAD BROWN: I represent the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, the national trade association for radio and TV. I am here in the interest of understanding, understanding

as between your organization and you people and ourselves. We believe that understanding is primarily based upon knowledge and knowledge upon information, and that's why, speaking on behalf of the television broadcasters, I am so keenly appreciative of the thoughtfulness of your Television Committee, Mr. Cassill, in inviting us to talk television with you, just as we have invited you to attend our conventions and talk intercollegiate football with us.

I hope, indeed I know, that the spirit which has inspired these mutual discussions as between ourselves will continue to the end that the public will better profit thereby.

Perhaps I might quickly explain, as I did to your Committee last year, Mr. Cassill, the NARTB. It represents over 1,500 radio stations and over 260 of the television stations in the country, big, medium and small, as well as the national networks. The individual units composing the Association are licensed by the FCC, based upon the touchstone of public interest, convenience, and necessity. As such, it is the obligation of these stations to bring to the American public the finest in diversified programming, in order that all facets of the public may be served. And I must emphasize that each individual station licensee is directly and solely responsible for meeting this obligation.

Last year, you were kind enough to ask our president, Hal Fellows, to make a brief address to you, and he met with you in Cincinnati and told you about the industry as it existed at that time. Well, today, dating its commercial beginnings from the 16 commercial stations on the air in 1947, and less than 200,000 sets produced in that year, television broadcasting in 1955 is entering its ninth year, with 34 million sets in the hands of the American public, about 7 million more than a year ago, and with the prospect that they will have 6-7 million more before the end of 1955.

The new year starts with 426 television stations on the air and approximately 25 under construction, an increase of over 100 from a year ago, with the possibility of 50-75 more starting in 1955.

Telecasting has just ended a \$900-million advertising year and there is good reason to expect the 1955 figure will go over \$1-billion for time, talent, and all other costs. The impact upon and the reception by the public of television broadcasting in the home can well be surmised from these figures. It has indeed, along with the other great developments in modern America, changed our way of life.

Television stations are now on the air earlier and signing off later. There are more multiple-station markets. Talent is flooding to television from other media.

Perhaps one of the most striking developments in 1954, and certainly one that will accelerate in 1955, is the breaking of the great log jam in first-class films, together with the rush by leading producers to convert production to the development of films specifically made for television.

There has come about a realization in many quarters—in moving pictures, in the publishing industry, in the talent pools, and in the field of sports—that the selling impact of this fabulous medium not only relates to the sponsor's product, but redounds to the benefit of those engaged in the programs themselves.

In short, television broadcasting, commercial television broadcasting, like commercial jet airliners and radar and fireless cookers and labor-saving devices and shorter work weeks and higher standards of living, is certainly here to stay. Readjustments, new ideas, new concepts, imaginative thinking, are all necessary in keeping up with and taking advantage of this modern world of opportunity.

The television broadcaster recognizes the field of sports as one of the finest and most wholesome in his many and varied program sources, having in mind the welfare and the desires of the American public. For this reason, as I hope you all know and certainly Mr. Bushnell and Mr. Cassill do, a committee on sports has long since been appointed by our Association. It is chairmanned by George Higgins of Kansas City, and is composed of television and radio broadcasters of stature in our industry, most of whom have a history in sports themselves, and this latter fact is not unintentional, I assure you. It therefore recognizes the problems of readjustment in the field of sports occasioned by the changing way of life in modern America. It is anxious to confer and counsel with and inform those in the field of sports who are interested in the utilization of television. It is anxious to develop a spirit of mutual understanding as between our two professions upon this basis.

It recognizes, as does each individual telecaster, that intercollegiate football has a place in a station's yearly program content. There is the challenge of the game itself, its popularity in the American sports scene, the alumni interest, the interest of those who would know more about more of the colleges and universities of the United States, big or small, and the great and untapped reservoir of those who have never attended a college football game.

Briefly, gentlemen, Asa asked me here for just a few words and I am limiting myself to that. It has been for this spirit and this recognition that I have addressed these several words. I know again, Mr. Cassill, I am speaking on behalf of each individual telecaster when I reiterate our appreciation for your kind invitation to make these few brief remarks and to answer any questions which might arise in the course of this Round Table session.

CHAIRMAN CASSILL: If there are any other members of the industry that are present that wish to be heard at this time, they are welcome to do so. I recognize some of them out here. It is my understanding they have no desire to speak; however, the floor is available at this point if they do.

I might say that this orange circular contains four or five so-called types or plans of televising. As a result of the discussion last year, and the feeling on the part of many of our members that the Television Committee went into its operations from year to year without the advice of this Convention, we felt it fair to circularize to you the recommendations, conclusions, and the proposed resolution of this Committee. The purpose of this meeting is to give information and guidance to the succeeding committee which will be appointed by the Council for 1955, in the event this resolution is approved.

I think I will take the liberty and the time to read these conclusions and recommendations. Many of you may not have them

and our discussion will be pointed primarily to the contents of them.

"The conclusions of the 1954 Television Committee, reached as it completes a year-long assignment given to it by last year's Convention, are now offered for the information and perhaps guidance of the Association and of any additional TV committees which it may organize in the future.

"The Committee is of the opinion that the NCAA Football Television Plan for 1954 was successful in achieving its four specific purposes, which were announced at the time of the Plan's formulation as being the following: (1) to reduce insofar as possible the adverse effects of live television upon football game attendance and, in turn, upon the athletic and physical education programs dependent upon that football attendance; (2) to spread television, within the limits of the Plan, among as many NCAA member colleges as possible; (3) to provide football television to the public to the extent compatible with the other objectives; and (4) to develop ways and means of advancing the best interests of intercollegiate athletics through the facilities of television.

"The 1954 Committee believes that any TV plan adopted by the NCAA for 1955 should continue to emphasize the protective purpose which was inherent in the 1954 Plan, but that all rights should be reserved to any successor committee appointed for 1955 to determine what pattern should be used for the accomplishment of that purpose.

"On the basis of its experiences during the year just concluded, and of its reviews of the earlier years of NCAA television supervision, the 1954 Committee feels that the 1955 Committee should give consideration to several possible plans of procedure. Following are five plans which the 1954 Committee has reviewed and discussed:

"A. *Readoption of 1954 TV Plan*—only one game telecast per Saturday; no college to be televised more than once during season, and points of origin of weekly telecasts to be widely distributed geographically with all NCAA districts represented.

"B. *Adoption of national-regional type of program*—national control through the medium of an NCAA TV committee which would establish basic limitations for operation of the program within each region. Such controls might take several directions. The following are suggested as way of an example:

- "(1) United States be divided into regions for television purposes, along lines of traditional groupings.
- "(2) Institutions be allowed to telecast any time once at home, and once away from home, on stations in regions where game is played.
- "(3) Institutions be permitted to telecast across regional lines one Saturday during season, except on those Saturdays between the last Saturday in September, and the Saturday before Thanksgiving, inclusive.
- "(4) An institution be restricted to a choice of either regional or national telecasting (but not both).
- "(5) Each institution be allowed to negotiate its own television contracts with the consent of opponents in games involved.

- "(6) Adjustment in the above (1 through 5) that might be advantageous in the respective regions would be at the discretion of the national committee.

"C. *Adoption of the "one rule" plan*—there shall be this single rule governing the live television of member institutions' football games: any member institution may televise one of its home games and appear on television in one of its away games, only one of which may be carried on a network (a network telecast being defined as one carried into more than one TV market area). Member institutions may make their own television arrangements under this one restriction.

"D. *Adoption of regional program*—regions to be established along traditional lines; no televising across regional lines; maximum televising of one home and one away game per college.

"E. *Adoption of no restrictions*—with all restrictions eliminated, each member college would negotiate for the telecasting of its games on a local, regional or national basis. There would be no rules imposed by the NCAA concerning the number of an institution's TV appearances or the area covered by its telecasts.

"Not included in the foregoing list of alternatives is one definite possibility, the complete elimination of the television of college football. The 1954 Committee is convinced that such a policy would be disastrous, since it would sacrifice any potential benefits from the publicizing of college games over the air and would leave all networks open for presentations of various sorts which might have harmful impact upon football game attendance. Also excluded as impracticable is the device of blacking out any area in which a game is being played. The Committee wishes to point out that if this procedure were followed by the colleges on a Saturday when 150 or more games are being played, there would be virtually no areas left into which to bring a football telecast. The 1954 Committee proposes that, for the benefit of the new committee, the Association's membership represented at the 49th Convention be asked to express opinion on the following question:

"In the future should the major objective of the NCAA television program be (a) the protection of game attendance, or should it be (b) the exploration under a controlled program of greater use of television in promoting the interest of college football?

"The present Committee is convinced that the 1955 TV Committee should be free to devise the best program possible in light of the ever-changing conditions in the television field. In offering the appended resolution to the 1955 NCAA Convention, the Committee desires to state its understanding that, if this resolution is adopted, the 1955 Television Committee would be expected to give consideration to the first four suggested plans of procedure, but would not be bound to accept any of these suggestions if the Committee felt, on the basis of its own information, and explorations, that other provisions would better cope with the conditions then existing.

"The NCAA 1954 Television Committee now recommends to the Association the adoption of the following resolution, which will be presented tomorrow at the business session:

"WHEREAS, it is the sense of the member institutions of the NCAA to continue a reasonable program of television reconciling to the greatest extent possible the conflicting interests (i) of the colleges in maintaining attendance at their football games and thus obtaining the necessary support for their athletic and physical education programs, (ii) of the public in viewing college football on television, and (iii) of both the colleges and the public in preventing the monopolization of television by a few institutions;

"NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the members of the NCAA hereby agree that there shall be a national television program for the 1955 football season to be directed by a Television Committee appointed by the Council of the NCAA;

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that said Committee shall hold hearings at which all member colleges and other interested parties shall have full opportunity to be heard and to make proposals for the 1955 television program;

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that, as promptly as possible after such hearings, the Committee shall formulate a 1955 television plan in accordance with the general spirit and purposes of this resolution and after full consideration of the suggestions contained herein, the information obtained at the hearings, and such other explorations as it deems necessary and proper in light of the ever-changing conditions in this field;

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the 1955 Television Committee shall study the present and potential effects of delayed, subscription and theater television upon college football, and shall have authority to include in the 1955 Television Plan such provisions with respect thereto, if any, as it deems necessary to prevent adverse effects upon college football;

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the plan as devised by the Committee shall go into effect if and when it is approved by mail referendum vote of two-thirds of those voting;

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that no member institution of the NCAA shall make or extend any commitments, arrangements or contracts for any form of television of college football games until the adoption of the approved plan and then only for the 1955 season and in conformity with the provisions of that plan."

At the conclusion of this session, ballots will be passed out to you. The purpose of this ballot is not to accomplish a definite action as of this meeting, and as a matter of fact the information about the results will be retained for the benefit of the thinking of the 1955 Committee. The plans as indicated in this article just read are noted on the ballot. You are asked to make your choice on a preferential basis naming 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 as to preference for it. The information, as I have indicated, will give the 1955 Committee a rather conclusive indication of the thinking of the membership of this group.

I have been asked, and I have had prepared for me by, I would not say proponents, but interested parties, outlines of the various plans. I am going to give that to you at this time as it relates to Plan "A" and Plan "B." I am not going to give you "D," because it rather parallels "B." Also, I have one for Plan "C." I think Plan "E,"

unrestricted television, is covered as fully as it can be in the article just read.

With regard to Plan "A," the information that I have been asked to present to you says that:

"Option A is the 1954 Plan over again—or the same type of plan which was used this past fall.

"As the membership is well aware, the basic components of this particular arrangement are four:

"1. Only one game telecast on each series date;

"2. No member college to televise more than once;

"3. There is geographical spread in make-up of schedule. (Each NCAA district being presented at least once, but not more than three times.)

"4. No obligation for any member college to appear on program.

"Other less essential 1954 features could be included or excluded as desired; these are:

"1. Prohibition of sellout game exceptions;

"2. Restrictions on small college game telecasts eliminated;

"3. Deadline established for delayed television;

"4. Permission required for theater or subscription television appearance;

"5. Multiple game program authorized for Thanksgiving Day;

"6. No limitations placed on telecasts at times other than Saturday afternoons.

"Like any other plan, this one should be subject to adjustments by the new Television Committee to meet new conditions developing in 1955."

With regard to item "B," to enlarge a bit for your information, and previous to discussion, I have this information before me:

"The first characteristic of this type of program (national-regional type of program) is that it is one of national controls.

"It is contemplated that an NCAA Committee would set up certain basic limitations for the operation of the program. Individual schools would then be free to televise or negotiate for the televising of their games, within the framework of those basic restrictions. After establishing those basic ground rules, the function of the NCAA Television Committee would be essentially a policing job, to see that no school exceeded the privileges which had been set down.

"The distinguishing characteristic of this type of program is that between certain designated dates conforming to that period in which the greatest number of college schedules are played, no Saturday afternoon games will be televised except on stations located within the geographical region in which the game is being played.

"To state this another way, the NCAA would divide the United States into a certain number of geographical regions. There has been some thought that these regions would coincide with the eight NCAA districts. This is a possibility, but probability more illustrative than practical. What the proponents of this program have said is merely that the regions shall conform to traditional groupings of

colleges. There might be as many as eight such regions; there might be as few as four. The practical considerations which would control the ultimate definition of regions would include television network facilities and lines of public interest in the schools to be commonly grouped.

"Having defined the geographical regions, the NCAA would say that on certain Saturdays games played within one of these regions could not be carried by TV stations outside that region. In other words, there would be no national networks on these dates; no television broadcast would cross regional lines.

"The period in which this restriction would apply would probably be the 10 Saturdays preceding Thanksgiving Day. On these 10 Saturdays, there is the greatest concentration of football. The restriction would not apply to Thanksgiving Day or to Saturdays following it. In other words, on these dates it would be possible to have national network television. Hence the designation of this plan is a national-regional program. It is apparent that, for instance, this plan would permit a game of such national interest as the Army-Navy game to be televised nationally.

"The second basic restriction would be a limitation on the number of times a team might appear on television on the restricted dates. This is a basic restriction borrowed from each NCAA control plan that has been in effect in the past. The merits of this type of restriction in limiting the monopolization of television facilities by any school or group of schools are generally acknowledged.

"As originally conceived and as described in one of the alternate plans circulated to the Round Table, this type of program would permit a school to go on a regional program once at home and once away, or to go on a national program once only. A school would not have the dual option of appearing regionally or nationally, however.

"This original conception has been modified in other versions of this basic national-regional plan. It has been suggested that a school simply be limited to one television appearance at home and one away. Either, but not both, might be on a national network.

"Further, it has been suggested that a regional television appearance by a school in a game played in a region other than its own should not be counted against that school. For example: School A is located in Region 1. It has a game at School B, which is located in Region 2, and School B has arranged for a broadcast in Region 2. School A would be permitted to appear on television in that game without prejudicing its privileges to appear on a regional broadcast of its other games which are played in Region 1, its home region.

"This provision has been suggested in the interests of flexibility, which is one of the principal objectives and merits of the regional concept. With such a provision, in the example just cited, School A might decline to televise its game with School B because it wanted to reserve all rights and privileges for televising in its home region; and School B thereby would be deprived of an opportunity to televise.

"It has been mentioned that an objective of this type of plan is flexibility, which is to say adaptability to particular conditions prevailing in particular localities or parts of the country. It is therefore

intended that adjustments in the basic restrictions might be made at the discretion of the national committee, which would be advantageous in the respective regions. As an example, it might be considered advantageous by the committee to permit a school to televise an away-from-home game on a single station serving its home locale, without such an appearance being counted against the school in any way.

"To recapitulate the characteristics of this type of program:

"1. It is a program of national control—basic restrictions on television appearances would be set up by a national committee.

"2. These restrictions would include:

"a. On certain specified dates, which would not include Thanksgiving Day or the Saturdays thereafter, no games could be televised across regional lines. These regional lines would conform to the traditional groupings of colleges, and would be defined by the NCAA.

"b. Each school would be limited in the number of times it might appear on television, whether on regional broadcasts in the periods reserved for those broadcasts or on a national network.

"3. Adaptations in these basic restrictions might be made by the national committee to fit special circumstances in particular areas.

"4. Within the basic restrictions, each school would be free to negotiate its own television appearances."

On the so-called "one rule" plan which you have before you, the comment of its proponent is as follows:

"This report is designed to explain the meaning and concept of the so-called one-rule plan which has been identified as Proposal C in the report of the 1954 NCAA Television Committee. I am referring specifically to page 133 of the Convention Bulletin, where you will find the following definition of the one-rule plan:

"... there shall be this single rule governing the live television of member institution's football games—any member institution may televise one of its home games and appear on television in one of its away games, only one of which may be carried into more than one TV market area. Member institutions may make their own television arrangements under this one restriction."

"First, it should be noted that the preceding Television Committees of this Association have drawn conclusions which have led to the presentation of this rule and I would like to present some of their thinking. To do this, it will be necessary to review briefly the workings of the previous NCAA television plans.

"The Association first voted to control the telecasting of college football in January, 1951, at Dallas, Texas. Television was just developing and no one knew the effect of television, the pattern of growth it would follow, its potential, etc. I would not burden this meeting by reviewing the results of all the research and planning which has been a part of the NCAA programs during the past four years. However, I would note that at the outset there was considerable concern with the impact of television upon attendance and this has been amply supported by research and actual experience.

Consequently, the preceding Television Committees drew television plans primarily aimed at protection. The TV Committee intentionally bound the membership to strict television requirements because of the newness of the problems and the many unknown factors.

"For the past three years, we have had approximately the same type of plan, often referred to as the game-of-the-week plan. The 1954 edition of this plan was probably the most rigid and restrictive of the three. This year's Television Committee, when it adopted the 1954 Plan, was quite conscious of certain weaknesses. Some of these weaknesses showed up in a striking manner this past year; others did not develop. However, it is fair to observe and point out to this meeting that any new committee certainly will want to give attention to the following significant factors connected with the past year's TV Plan:

"1. The provision whereby one game and only one game shall be telecast each Saturday afternoon results in many of the same teams being on television year after year. There are those of us who believe it can be rightfully said that our game-of-the-week idea lends itself to the development of a TV hierarchy. One of our objectives, of course, was to prevent such a thing.

"2. A TV schedule which is picked in advance requires the schedule-makers to select the games before the season starts. Naturally, the past year's performances become important criteria in selecting the new TV schedule. No allowance is made for the unheralded football team, which, while not rated strong in pre-season predictions, comes on to win top rating. He is excluded from Saturday afternoon television by a schedule already picked.

"3. There have been those institutions who question the fact that the institution's right of negotiation, determination of sponsors and such other matters are placed in the hands of the TV Committee. These have been traditionally institutional prerogatives jealously guarded.

"4. The cost of the game-of-the-week drastically restricts and limits the number of potential sponsors.

"5. Further, the game-of-the-week idea provides televisable college football to one network and one network only, which results in the other networks developing competitive programming which can be as damaging as other college football games.

"It is recognized that any type of program plan has problems and failings. The foregoing is cited not to criticize the 1954 Plan and previous plans, but merely to point out that there have been weaknesses in past programs which we must consider in the future. Our game-of-the-week idea has been an excellent plan which served its purpose during a period of development—development in college control of television and the expansion of the industry itself. However, it is believed that we are now in a position to assay the scope of television, obtain reasonably accurate estimates on its impact and to make adjustments to meet the new situation in light of experience we have gained during the past four years.

"Before describing in more detail the one-rule proposal, I would like to make mention of the NCAA's recent legislative philosophy. It has been our plan to adopt, through the NCAA, certain broad and

positive principles of athletic administration and conduct under which the individual institutions and conferences shall adopt the details of athletic policies and procedures appropriate to their region and locale, their problems and sizes. It is believed that this philosophy should be applicable in our television plan.

"Now, as to the meaning of the one-rule plan. The language, as you can see, is quite simple. To paraphrase, it means that Institution A can telecast one of its home games and it also may telecast on one of its away games, either one of these games may appear on a network, but not both. If the institution were particularly attractive to a TV network or sponsor, it undoubtedly would receive an offer to telecast one of its games on a national network. An institution not quite as attractive probably would get on in an area network. Those institutions which the sponsors do not believe merit network attention would have the option of local appearances.

"However, keep in mind the fact that there are only 30 or 35 teams each year which have sufficient national following to hurt the rest of us and they are already being televised under the game-of-the-week plan.

"It should be noted that under this rule institutions would have complete freedom in planning their telecasting, negotiating the sale, in accepting or rejecting sponsorship, etc. A considerable number of institutional rights would be left to the member universities and colleges without appreciably increasing TV damage or disrupting our TV control pattern.

"Two criticisms which have been voiced most frequently regarding this proposal are (a) the plan would be difficult to administer, and (b) it would appreciably increase the impact of television.

"As to the first point, the rule is not impossible or unusually difficult of administration. By its very nature, the rule is simple and it would not be difficult for the various institutions involved to reach agreement upon the game or games which they would be willing to release for television purposes. It would seem that sufficient study of the rule has been made that it can safely be said the administration of it is not a serious drawback.

"As to the second criticism, it seems at first glance that the increased television of football permitted by this rule would have considerable impact. An analysis of the rule's potential does not bear this out. Let's keep in mind that the top teams in the nation have been telecast from coast to coast each year. This has been possible under the one-appearance rule which was the keystone of the 1954 game-of-the-week plan. I wish to point out that the same key rule is the heart of this proposal.

"Mind you, a network is defined as any telecast carried into more than one TV market area. If an institution is telecast once on a network involving 160 stations from coast to coast, or only on stations in Dayton and Toledo, that institution has used up its network appearance.

"The one-appearance rule has been proved, during the past three years, as an extremely effective device in restricting harmful telecasts. You have only to sit down and try to work out schedules and you find how limiting it is.

"What are the principal differences in this rule compared to last year? The true net result is that it permits some flexibility in our TV operations which heretofore have been bound by rigid, inflexible controls.

"The national powers were telecast during the past football season under the game-of-the-week plan and they will be telecast under this rule. However, other teams which have never had a chance to be telecast before will have an opportunity to telecast locally and/or have one network appearance. Any secondary networking undoubtedly would be of an area nature and the impact, I believe, would not be appreciable. I want to emphasize that the additional teams will not be national powers, but rather teams of secondary following and they would not increase TV's impact to any appreciable degree—no more than a strong competitive program of another nature.

"It is not possible to give a detailed analysis of possible scheduling and telecasting under this plan because it would entail the use of charts and maps and would take too much time. It is urged that the 1955 Television Committee give full study and complete exploration to this proposal. It has merit!"

Are there any further plans to be heard from the floor, prior to opening the general discussion by the group?

ROBERT J. KANE (Cornell University): As chairman of the Eastern College Athletic Conference Television Committee, I have been asked to present this plan for your consideration. You have had enough plans read to you, so I am pretty sure you are confused now, but not nearly as much as you will be when I get through. I shall read it, because that's the briefer way of presenting it.

"The ECAC, after full investigation of the football television situation and due consideration of its findings, has reached the following conclusions:

"1. That the televising of college football continues to have harmful effects upon game attendances, though attendance losses have been checked by the plans for TV control operated for the past three seasons by the NCAA;

"2. That experience of the member colleges has established the validity of the theory advanced by several NCAA Television Committees that maximum damage is done to a game's attendance by the telecast of an important contest in the same geographical area, lesser damage by the telecast of a similarly significant game from another area;

"3. That the NCAA has been well advised, in the application of its successive plans for the control of television, not to concentrate solely upon the elimination of TV's impact upon gate receipts, but instead to strive to lessen that impact while at the same time providing good football television for the public and also making the use of the TV screen as a means of furthering the popularity of an already popular sport;

"4. That the NCAA's 1952 and 1953 TV Plans were considerably successful—and its 1954 Plan ever more so. The NORC will verify that.

"5. That the NCAA would do a grievous disservice to the vitally important sport of football if, in 1955, when protection of gate from excessive competition from TV will surely be as much needed as it has been in the past three years, the Association were to abandon the essential features of plans which have made that possible in the past three years.

"On the basis of these conclusions, the ECAC now strongly recommends that serious and favorable consideration be given to the adoption for 1955 of a program for television control which would include the following features, and would thus continue the best components of the 1954 Plan, with changes made only to render that plan commercially attractive for network presentation, and I have been personally assured by responsible people in the industry that this would be commercially acceptable and practicable.

"a. Program to be administered by a representative television committee organized by the NCAA;

"b. Program to provide for one national telecast each week, but only one game during a period of 13 weeks;

"c. Sponsor and/or network may select and announce the game of the week during that week. In other words, it could be announced four or five days before the ball game.

"d. No member college to make more than one network appearance during the period from September 23 through December 2, and that follows the essential element of the plans of the past three years, a very important part of the protection that we have had during that period.

"e. Also there would be the opportunity for one home telecast locally of a game. In other words, any school may televise on a local basis once during the year. That has implications that go farther than that one local appearance, because it could be true that a team would be selected on a local basis, and two or three games away from its home base.

"f. No restrictions at all on small colleges. Small colleges, as in the past year, would be free to televise as they please."

I would suggest that if you are interested in this type of program, rather than making a sixth category, that you mark your ballot after "A," ECAC Plan, if it appeals to you.

CHAIRMAN CASSILL: Are there any other members who wish to forward a suggested plan or type of plan? If not, the floor is open to such discussion as you care to carry on.

H. O. CRISLER (University of Michigan): I hasten to suggest that I am not before you as a representative of the Television Committee of last year, nor will I represent the Television Committee of next year, because I will not be on it—thank goodness!

I am here with reluctance, because it is not by my choice at all. I am here delegated by my colleagues in the Western Conference to attempt to explain to you, in the light of recent press reports, the position of the Western Conference and the evolution of its thinking, as to how it has arrived at the position which it has favored.

I do not expect you to hear me out, and I will not be hurt at all if you get up to leave. It may well be that you are like the chap

who awakened early in the hotel one morning and was very much hung over. He grabbed the telephone and called the operator, and said, "What time does the bar open in this place?"

The operator said, "It opens at eleven o'clock, sir."

He continued that every 10 minutes, and finally the manager got on the other end of the phone and said, "We appreciate your patronage. We'd like to have you as a guest, and all that, but you've annoyed this operator for over an hour. You've tied up the switchboard."

He said, "Yes, but what time does the bar open in this hotel?"

"The operator told you it opens at eleven o'clock. And, what's more, I'm going to be down there to see that you don't get in."

He said, "I don't want to get in; I want to get out!"

If you want to get out without hearing me, I shall not be hurt.

You have read, no doubt, the press reports having to do with the Western Conference announcements. My colleagues in that Conference felt it only fair to explain to the delegates somewhat further, because it is difficult in a brief statement to the press, after hours of discussion, to have it reported in a complete and understandable form.

It is not the fault of the press at all, but sometimes interpretations are not exactly accurate, and for that reason, it is felt that we owe you an explanation of the Conference position and the evolution of its thinking.

Back in 1950, and before that, unrestricted television prevailed. In 1950 the Western Conference declared a moratorium on television and established a ban, in order to study the problem and make observations before making commitments on any television policy. In 1951 at Dallas, this Convention adopted a control plan, which was put into operation that fall. In 1952, a very similar plan was approved. Then the 1953 Committee began to deliberate on the plan for that particular year.

At that time, the people in the Western Conference began to feel that there should be exploration, at least, in thought and exchange of ideas on the possibilities of regional television. The thinking then was influenced by the notion that it was very difficult to adopt a national pattern and a plan which would fit every particular region, and the conferences and institutions within those regions.

The problems were quite different and they exist in different aspects today. It was proposed to the 1953 Committee that consideration be given to the adoption of some form of regional television. The Committee very courteously considered it, but inasmuch as no plan was resolved and no details spelled out, the 1953 Plan which was finally recommended was very similar to that of 1951 and 1952.

We were constantly urged to explain what we meant by regional television. It wasn't until last year that the Conference did actually spell out a plan for regional television. That plan was presented to the Television Committee, and again they gave long and courteous study to it, but in the end, it was rejected, not by any discourteous action at all by the Committee, as they did give it very serious and courteous consideration.

It has been interesting to note, in the later years of the television plan, the increasing number of institutions which now are interested in getting on television. At first, everyone was concerned about protection, and, as a matter of fact, the plans emphasized the protective feature. Probably the 1954 Plan was more restrictive than any of its predecessors. However, there began to be an unrest in the NCAA membership and an increased expression of desire to get on television.

The reasons, I think, were obvious. It was for prestige purposes, as one factor and the other, of course, was revenue. The Western Conference still held to its notion that there were many features about regional television that could accommodate the particular forces in that area that had considerable merit.

I presume that our region is not unlike any other. Others have many factors and many problems, but we do have some that have become very serious to us. We are a community of universities, composed of 10 institutions. Nine of them are state-supported institutions, and one privately endowed.

Of the membership of this NCAA organization, there are many of you who are located in institutions which are privately endowed. By and large, the majority of NCAA institutions are not supported by state funds. I wish to assure you that when one gets support from state funds, problems increase, not only in the television area, but many others as well. These 10 institutions, which have a student population of about 150,000, have a very strong force with political overtones in the state legislatures.

We were much concerned in the NCAA, particularly the Television Committee, when the control plan was adopted, concerning political overtones in the Justice Department. We were vitally aware of the implications of it. As a matter of fact, we spent more than \$20,000 to retain counsel to advise us on the matter of possible action by the Justice Department and what litigation might be initiated. The matter was of very lively concern to this group and to the Television Committee, because of political overtones.

We have, within the Conference area, seven state legislatures. There have been introduced in each one at least one resolution or bill from time to time regarding television. It has taken no end of effort and campaigning to forestall legislation. Those political overtones still exist, and they are quite as important to us as was the importance of the political overtones with the Justice Department two or three years ago. While we are probably out of the woods as far as the Department of Justice is concerned, yet those of us who are associated with state institutions have a very serious continuing problem.

There is one state legislature in our area which was about to introduce a bill last year forcing its state university to televise, but fortunately it was headed off, with the hope that there would be some change in the 1954 NCAA Plan. It is probably true that, without some change in the 1955 plan, a bill will be passed in one of our legislatures directing one of our institutions to televise.

There is another institution which has had very great difficulty with the state legislature. This institution has been constantly on

the alert to prevent passage of directive legislation, but they have finally reached a position of exhaustion in this attempt and are inclined to let the chips fall where they may. This attitude does not stem from athletic authorities alone but is shared by the governing board and university officers as well.

It would be most unfortunate if some state legislature did pass a bill. If that occurred in our Conference, I think there would be no doubt what the reaction would be. I think the other nine sister institutions would stand by her and accept the consequences of whatever might happen to those institutions and the NCAA.

Their closeness is so important, their loyalty one to another is so clearly defined, that I can't conceive of one of them being left forsaken by the nine others if they are in trouble with some bill in the legislatures.

Governing boards in all of our institutions have installed or are completing the installation of television stations. They are supported by university and state funds. Trustees and regents hold the notion that all university enterprises should be made available to a television station owned and operated by the institution.

We have a governing board in one of our institutions in the Conference which has constantly taken the position that its institution should televise all of its games. The administrators there have been able to hold the line because of Conference membership, but again I hazard a guess that, if they get in trouble with the legislature or governing board, the nine sister institutions will not forsake them.

There are very strong forces in our area. We have been able to withstand them so far, but we all have serious doubts as to how much longer that can prevail. We have, of course, in our particular area half of the pro football teams out of the 12. Their bid for public favor and popular acclaim through promotions, particularly in television, leaves us in a position of real concern.

It is interesting to observe, since the pros have been on television, that pro football has been talked about more than ever by many, many people who had never seen a football game. It is interesting to observe how their ratings have increased on Sunday, and also significant to note that our ratings in the past few years have been on the decline. I presume that we could fairly interpret this fact as meaning that interest in their game is gaining and we are losing interest in ours.

We can all observe, if the pro statement is correct—and I have no reason to doubt it—that their attendance has increased very considerably. Whether that is associated with their television activities, of course can be only an item of speculation, but it seems only reasonable that there might be some correlation.

Our attendance has increased, as the NORC report has indicated, but not nearly in the degree percentagewise as has that of professional football.

When we think in terms of a possible plan, it is only natural for any of us to start in our own region by measuring the forces and impact of things there. In developing ground rules for any plan it is necessary for an appraisal on a national arrangement as to whether

or not it would be suitable for other regions and institutions within the NCAA.

The declaration of the Western Conference people has always been for a controlled plan. It should be very clearly understood that there is no one in our group who is inclined to the notion that we shouldn't have controls.

The next firm position in which a very, very strong conviction is held, is one of institutional rights or sovereignty. As was indicated when our chairman read one of the plans, it has been a fundamental principle in the NCAA in its legislative philosophy to pass certain broad principles in athletic administration under which the individual institutions may adapt details according to their locale, their size, their problems, and particular situation. That principle has been jealously guarded through the years within this organization and we feel very strongly about it in the Western Conference. The plans which we have been under in the past four years allow for no institutional sovereignty at all, no right of negotiation—an exception to a sacred principle.

We hold the hope that any new plan will offer greater flexibility than any of its predecessors. Originally we were not unlike everybody else; we were concerned with the protective angle. We have shifted our thinking a bit because of conditions and the study of the plan in the last four years, particularly in the light of the unsaleability of the 1954 Plan except at distress rates. Is it not time to develop a flexible plan with controls to permit exploration of ways and means to use television as a benefit to our colleges and universities?

It would be desirable, it would seem to me, to break away from the exclusive network arrangement which we have been under, so as to permit programming with other stations and other networks. Again, as was pointed out in one of the excerpts which Harvey read, it would seem to be to our advantage to do that, because NBC has a sports staff and promotional funds for sports. So does CBS, so does ABC, so does Mutual, so does DuMont. Saturday afternoon is a lean afternoon for programming on television. Would it not be much better if we offered for sale to other networks our college games with restrictions, because if we don't, it is likely the telecast of some other event may hurt more than another football game.

As a ground rule with restrictive control, we believe each institution should have the right to be on television once at home and once away. This would permit any single institution to negotiate with sponsor, network or station, for one of its home games. It would further permit the acceptance of an invitation from a sister institution to appear in a game on television away from home. These simple principles, we think, would be workable and could be adapted to a national plan.

We are aware if our institutions were on once at home and once away without any geographical restrictions, that we could hurt somebody else. It has been stated there are those who feel that any of the Western Conference games coming into their area would have a very serious impact. We are very flattered to hear this because it would indicate that our teams might have better quality and people

would be more interested in seeing them. But I assure you that we play the same kind of football in our Conference as played in any other section. There are only two kinds of football played, good and bad, and we play both of them in our Conference. As an institution, I think we have contributed more than our share in the second classification. We are willing to withdraw our games from national scope on a one-and-one basis back to whatever areas might be established as regions.

In our proposal to the Committee, we left the regional definition open, leaving that to the Committee. But we were willing to withdraw all the way back to our own seven-state Conference area in order not to go across regional lines and have any impact on anybody else. We will stand on that, or any revision of it, as has been proposed by the Pacific Coast Conference.

You have heard the details of the so-called Big Ten national regional plan as reviewed again by the chairman. We asked to be permitted to try that experimentally in our region last year, but the Committee thought it would be unwise to grant the request.

In 1953, the Western Conference accepted the NCAA plan with reluctance. Last year we accepted it with reluctance and under protest, because we felt very earnestly that it was time to re-examine this whole thing and possibly time for a change.

It is not my purpose, nor the Western Conference's purpose, to attempt to sell any particular plan to you. It is not our purpose to speak discreditingly or disparagingly about the ECAC plan that was so ably presented by my good friend, Bob Kane, or likewise about the one-only rule. That is for you to decide. We are not trying to sell any plan. That's your choice, gentlemen.

It is your right, of course, to reject any plan that is brought down by the Committee. Likewise, it is our right to reject any plan that may develop which we feel to be in violent conflict with the forces in our area. If the same plan as last year is brought down by the 1955 Committee, or any plan bearing a close resemblance to it, we feel that it would be within our right to reject it, and in conscience we would abstain from participating.

That, of course, poses a very serious question—what would happen then? While we held the line with a ban in 1950, if we abstained from participating in the 1955 plan, I doubt very much if we could hold the line and not participate in television in some way. Quite obviously the thing that would probably develop would be pressures by governing boards and state legislatures to force us to televise. If we were obliged to do that, we would probably develop controls and restrictions within our Conference community of institutions, but indeed we hope that will not come about. It certainly would not be our choice.

But if we should be forced to televise, in the course of events, it would not only pose a serious problem for us, it would pose a serious problem for all of us in the NCAA and we might have as an only choice to take the consequences.

This feeling does not represent only the Television Committee of the Western Conference; it represents the directors' feelings; it represents the faculty representatives', and it represents our institu-

tions' feelings. It has not been a hasty decision. It has been a long, serious one. But with the forces that prevail—the economic force in television now is a tremendous one—the impact of public opinion is staggering, the political overtones are frightening, and the play of other interests for public acceptance and popular favor is alive and very active. With all these forces, we feel that we must look to how they can best be met.

It is well within our memories, of course, at the Dallas Convention in 1951, when we faced a critical situation with the Sanity Code. We feel we have a very serious situation in television today. We are in trouble. We don't ask you to bail us out necessarily, but if we are in trouble, everybody else is. We can't meet this question as we did with the Sanity Code in 1951, and vote its demise, because you can't vote the demise of television.

You have been very kind and very patient with me. I am very grateful.

MR. KANE: I would just like to refer to two or three of the statements made by Fritz. I would like to say first of all, in connection with your comparative statement with pro football, that the college and pro situations are entirely different. It is not possible, for instance, for the colleges to black out. Perhaps increases in pro attendances are due perhaps partially to the fact that they have been able to use TV for exploitation, and also it may be due to the fact that there is no TV competition against the attendances at their games.

If it were possible for us to use the same formula in the college ranks, I think it would be a pretty ideal situation, but if we were to black out against all TV competition, there would be no television at all, and I don't think we can go back to that period in our history.

I would like to say, too, as a member of the past two Television Committees, that I don't believe that it is possible for the NCAA to possibly devise a pattern that would fit ideally the situation of any particular college or any particular group of colleges. I think the NCAA must keep in mind that we are trying to do the best for college football, because the membership of the NCAA comprises practically all football-playing colleges in America. And, certainly, everyone must admit that the NCAA plans have accomplished this. We have accomplished protection. We have likewise put on a fairly popular television show each Saturday during the college football season. The fact of the matter is that this is probably one of the best years attendance-wise in the history of college football and certainly one of the best income-wise.

Personally I don't feel badly that my neighbor is doing well, as long as I am doing okay. It's all right with me if the pros are doing better, as long as we're doing pretty well, too, and I feel that we are. The NCAA plan has helped us, has protected us, and that's what we tried to do.

I would certainly hope that we would continue to try to live together, because it has only been through cooperative efforts that we have been able to accomplish our ends. All of us have had our own personal problems. I congratulate those of you who have felt otherwise from the way the Committee has been able to devise a program. I admire you for your restraint and your tolerance, and I have ad-

mired the way everyone has cooperated after the program has been announced each year. It's been a real mark of advancement in NCAA circles.

I would certainly hope that all of our member schools would continue this cooperation for the betterment of intercollegiate football.

FRANK N. GARDNER (Drake University): There are one or two questions to which I would be personally interested in having the answers given by either Fritz or some other member of the Western Conference, before a ballot is taken.

The first question: the answer is not clear to me at this point, as to whether the Western Conference is proposing a national-regional control program or whether it is a national-conference control program. I am not sure at this point whether, for instance, the Western Conference would be willing to abide by the vote of the members of District 4 of the NCAA in which the Western Conference is located. I think that's an item to be considered.

The implication of Fritz' remarks is that they would be compelled by political forces in their area to do certain things which would really mean it was not regional but rather Conference-controlled.

I am sure that we all have known that state institutions are faced with the problems arising from their affiliation with the political organizations of their states; however, some of those of us who are in private institutions know also that such affiliation often solves other problems that have been created.

I am sure that this is only one step toward something else. As I think Mr. Crisler knows, the legislature of one state in his area had a bill proposed which would make mandatory the televising of every game by that state institution, which creates another question. Would the members of the Western Conference, if a sister institution was compelled by its legislature to broadcast every game—would they also feel, as they do now, that they would be compelled to stand by that sister institution? If that is true, that would mean wide open telecasting without even regional control.

There is a very practical question which involves the district which I represent here, as well as my own institution. The state of Iowa, which is one of the seven states in which there are members of the Western Conference, also has another tax-supported institution, Iowa State College. I am as interested in Iowa State College as I am in the University of Iowa. If the Western Conference were allocated the territory of this region in which its institutions are located, and no telecast could be brought in or sent over that line, it raises a very serious practical problem for Iowa State College, also a tax-supported institution. If Iowa were given the rights exclusively to the state of Iowa, that would mean that Iowa State College could not telecast games in Iowa, by marking that out as one of the regions to which no telecast could come or any go out.

These are very serious questions and I, for one, would like further information on these points.

ALFRED R. MASTERS (Stanford University): I happen to be chairman of the Television Committee of the Pacific Coast Conference,

and I would like to put our Conference definitely on record as being in favor of the regional control.

I think Fritz probably has forgotten that about two years ago we submitted a plan to this Convention on a definite regional control plan that was not adopted. The plan we have this year is very similar to the plan we had two years ago and we are very definitely in favor of the regional control. And we are also perfectly willing to take into consideration the rest of the schools in our District, District 8. We don't care how you divide the districts. That's immaterial. But we feel that we have a better understanding of what our problems are out there than you people do back here in the Eastern section. Therefore, we want to go on record as being in favor of the regional control.

By the way, Bob Kane made the remark that we had a very substantial year this year. As a matter of fact, it's one of the poorest attendance years we've had in the last five or six years.

THOMAS J. HAMILTON (University of Pittsburgh): I don't have the power of oratory of some of the other speakers. I have gone through the trials and tribulations of the Television Committee and I would like to point out this one salient fact. We are dealing with the economics of college athletics and football, if you please. And this has been a matter of national concern. I don't think you can divide it up by regions, but the basic consideration is, are we going to continue to have football across the land as part and parcel of our educational pattern?

I think the philosophy of the past television decisions has been based on the poor man's economic problem. The television revenue and receipts have been luxury items, I think, for those schools who have been fortunate enough to have been on the programs, but by and large the budgets of all of us depend upon the receipts that we get at the gate. And the past plans have served to protect the basic budgets on which we work.

I feel strongly that all of you, in your ballots, should be reminded of that, whether you are going to stay with the poor man's economic principle or possibly the rich man's economic problems, which are different. I think that this group is eminently more competent in solving the problems of football and other athletic problems than going by way of intimation to the legislatures of various states.

We all know that politicians try to put a chicken in every pot, and they are inclined to bring up measures for their own popularity or from the interests of pressures which are exerted on them. We have those pressures to deal with, of course, but our consideration is, do we protect the game and the programs which we feel are so important?

J. SHOBER BARR (Franklin and Marshall College): I am on the Television Committee, representing the small colleges of the country, and have been for three years. I have heard Fritz on many occasions tell us of his difficulties with the politicians in the areas in which the Western Conference is located, and in a great deal more detail than he gave us this morning, so that I know they do have some problems.

However, I feel that these state legislators, even though they are greatly interested in the state-supported institutions, neverthe-

less, the 200 or 300, or how many they have in the various legislatures, come from districts all over the state—cities and counties and various areas. They are supposed to represent the patrons in their specific area. They are not elected primarily to support the state-aided institutions. They are obligated to the interests of the patrons in the areas from which they are elected, and that includes public schools, industries, colleges and universities. And even though there may be 30 or 40 or 50 or 60—some private institutions spread throughout the state, those men who are elected to those legislatures from those various areas are certainly concerned, and very much interested in, those X number of institutions that might be located in the areas from which they are elected.

Mr. Crisler said they were complimented when it has been said that their games attracted television audiences throughout the country, and there's no question about that being true. The research reports we have had over the past few years have indicated, in each instance, that a televised game hurt more in the area in which the institutions were located than it hurt throughout the rest of the country, as far as gate receipts are concerned. If that's the case in District 4, I am wondering if the Western Conference has made any plans to compensate the other institutions in that area for what damage they might suffer at the gate?

I am not particularly interested in a share-the-wealth plan; I don't like the smell of it. But there should be some plan devised to take care of the hundred or more other institutions in that seven-state area, if they are going to suffer tremendously from such a regional program. If not, I am afraid that the other 85 colleges and universities that have stopped playing football since 1946 might skyrocket, and we would have fewer and fewer teams instead of more and more, as we all hope to have.

I. G. NEWTON (North Carolina College): I represent an institution which may be regarded in this Association as a small, small college. I am located in an area surrounded, within a 22-mile radius, by four of the largest colleges in the nation—University of North Carolina, Wake Forest, North Carolina State, and Duke. To us, an additional 200 patrons means a considerable income on Saturdays when any one of these particular institutions may play.

If we were to assume that the Big Ten plan is acceptable on a one-and-one basis, it would mean that on any one weekend four colleges would play or be available for television and for eight weekends, on the one-and-one basis, each of those colleges could be televised. That would mean that an average of 200-300 patrons may very well stay home and watch any one of those games, and would mean a great deal of difference to our gate receipts.

We are in a situation in which we must consider dropping one sport. In this case, it would have to be track. Our conference requires that we maintain track. If we drop track, then we are put out of the league. If we are put out of the league, then we can get no competition from any of the other colleges in our conference.

THEODORE HARDER (Santa Barbara College): I would like to pose a question for Mr. Kane. Under the ECAC Plan, as I understand it,

the sponsor can select the game at his leisure, or, rather, just prior to the day of the game; is that right?

MR. KANE: That's possible.

MR. HARDER: Would he be limited to the number of games he could select in any one region? In other words, I think our present plan calls for it.

MR. KANE: No.

WILTON SCOTT (Savannah State College): The very purpose of the institution of higher learning is to prepare leaders to live in a democratic country. We fully understand the regional problems. They are like state problems, states' rights. I believe that after this Convention has given due consideration to all of the comments made, that every member of this group should abide by the decision of the body.

An institution that prepares leaders should definitely demonstrate what it teaches and practice what it is preaching. I can't conceive of an institution which is recognized as one of our better institutions, recognized as an institution that prepares leaders to live in this great country, which would demonstrate the type of things that you have expressed. I believe that if the majority votes in favor of something that we all should abide by that decision, because we are preparing leaders and not preparing leaders to live in a dictatorship but in a democratic American country.

REV. EDMUND P. JOYCE (University of Notre Dame): It is terrible to have to break New Year's resolutions just four or five days after the new year has begun. I have spoken to you at all of the previous Conventions, sometimes at great length, on this television question, and this year I intended to sit back and do a lot of listening. Actually, I am not going to take up too much of your time right now.

I think that most of us must realize that this might well be a very historic Convention, from the point of view of the NCAA, and with particular regard to the television problem that we have been facing, which is one of the major problems faced by the NCAA in the last few years. Things have been said this morning that would seem to indicate there is a considerable divergence of thought which did not exist too much in the past years but is now coming to a head. I am not going to speak at great length about that this morning.

Last year I mentioned that I had great misgivings about the procedures of the way we handle and discuss this whole television problem and those misgivings are still with me, because once again we are being asked, I believe, to give the Television Committee a blank check, and it will be their responsibility to come up with the answers for next year's program.

There are many, many questions that I would like to ask and would like to have thrashed out on the floor where the faculty advisers of all of the schools in the NCAA would have an opportunity to express their thoughts on the subject. That has never been done on the floor and of course there are practical considerations that make it difficult.

But, just as an example, here we have had presented to us very ably a suggestion that we go into a regional plan of television. There

are many questions concerning that regional plan that I would like to ask and would like to be able to discuss, because the way it stands now it is somewhat vague, and we are just not quite sure of what it involves. We are not quite sure of what it involves with respect to the television industry, to the networks with whom we will have to work and will work over these next few years.

One thing that I would like to ask right now, Mr. Chairman, is whether or not it would be possible to have the results of this ballot this morning counted and made public at the business session tomorrow, because if we knew exactly how this body felt about television, if there was a preponderance of votes in favor of regional television, I presume that the Committee, during their deliberations, would come up with a regional plan. And, if so, I for one would like to make some suggestions in connection with that, and perhaps others would too.

If, on the other hand, we find that the vote is preponderantly in favor of the national plan that we followed for the past few years, then probably further discussion ought to ensue here among this body and at the business session of the NCAA itself tomorrow, because, as I say, the situation that we now confront seems to me to be fraught with considerable danger for all of us, and we ought to meet this with full deliberation and as peaceably as we possibly can.

Am I out of order to make that request, Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN CASSILL: You may make it, Father Joyce. I think I lack authority to answer it at this point. I am merely chairman of the Committee and, as indicated, the Committee's intent indicated on the ballot is that it be confidential and disclosed to the members of the 1955 Committee for their information. I think I would be presumptive at this time to give an answer to your question without consulting with the members of the Committee.

FATHER JOYCE: Well, I wonder from where that answer might be forthcoming. Would it be this particular group and might we vote on that this morning? I wonder whether there are others in this room who might like to get the temper of the entire group in regard to these plans so perhaps more discussion could ensue?

CHAIRMAN CASSILL: I am conscious of the importance of their thoughts. I think I am bound, however, by my Committee's actions until I am relieved of that particular direction.

FATHER JOYCE: Again, does your Committee have the power to maintain this as a secret ballot, not to be disclosed until the Convention has come to an end?

CHAIRMAN CASSILL: I am limited in my knowledge, frankly, to reply, Father Joyce. I would suggest that, if there is objection to the approach, that a request or direction by the Convention to reveal the ballots—that the Committee might reveal the ballot.

This is not a meeting in which specific action can be taken, but I feel compelled, under the direction and under the action of the Committee, to take that position. Should we choose to raise the point on the floor tomorrow and it be the sense of the Convention that it be done, certainly, I am sure this Committee would recognize power beyond what we have. Our position is, as of now, it will be retained unless other action is taken.

FATHER JOYCE: Well, I shall bring it up again tomorrow morning then. The only difficulty there is that tomorrow we have a great deal of business to get over, and if the vote were disclosed, as I say, I think it would engender a good deal more discussion, because I, for one, would have some comments to make and some questions to ask, and perhaps there would be others. But, as I say, we have a limitation of time, whereas this morning we have more time and an opportunity for more people to express themselves on this very vital subject.

CHAIRMAN CASSILL: I have no strong feeling about it myself, Father, except that I have an obligation and I lack the personal authority to change my position at this time.

FATHER JOYCE: Thank you.

WILLIAM R. REED (Western Conference): Earlier in the discussion, Mr. Gardner of Drake posed certain questions about the Western Conference plans, which would not be left unanswered and, therefore, I would like to attempt to answer them at this time.

As I have noted them, the first question was whether or not the so-called national-regional program, which has been described and spoken for, is a program of district controls or a program of Conference controls. Actually, it is neither. It is a program of national controls. It is a program of national controls because it says that the NCAA shall set down certain limitations on television privileges, that then shall be exercised by the institutions individually, according to their desires and abilities.

The second question was, what would eventuate within the Western Conference if one of the Conference members was compelled by legislative fiat to televise all of its games? I think the answer to that is, without doubt, the members of the sister institutions would no doubt feel compelled to stand by that institution, and it has been pointed out that could very well lead to uncontrolled television.

May I point out, however, that the very objective of this plan is to avoid such an eventuality. The objective of this plan is to head off any such legislative fiat, and therefore to avoid any such embarrassing situation.

The third question was one which related to the definition of regions. As has been stated in the description of the so-called national-regional program, and by Mr. Crisler, the proponents of this plan intend that the NCAA should define the districts. It is obvious, I think, from the proposal that those lines should follow traditional groupings of the colleges, that in the specific instance which was cited the University of Iowa would have to be identified with the Western Conference area and Iowa State College would have to be identified with the Big Seven grouping.

Now, if that involves a division of the state of Iowa, there is a possibility it may involve using the state of Iowa overlapping in two regions.

GEARY EPPLEY (University of Maryland): I just want to get a clarification. There was a program read—I believe you read it—very similar to "B." Is that the same as "D," or is there some difference?

CHAIRMAN CASSILL: It was simply enlarging on "B," as it is in the letter that you have.

MR. EPPLEY: It's about the same, isn't it?

CHAIRMAN CASSILL: Yes. I might point out that it wasn't the purpose of this group to specify all the details of any program, but the principles in "B" were basically the ones that were enlarged upon this morning.

MR. EPPLEY: The other question I wanted to ask, I wonder if Mr. Kane would again explain just the difference between the ECAC program and "C"?

MR. KANE: I think the essential difference is that the one-rule plan, as I read it, gives every institution the right to make its own negotiations, whereas under the ECAC plan it would be a format such as the one we have had in the past few years, where the NCAA Committee would deal with a network and/or sponsor to make a program involving a national game-of-the-week.

Also, in the ECAC plan, there is one possibility for local telecast. Perhaps I was not as explicit as I should have been in describing that. There was also qualification in connection with one local telecast option, that there be no damage to other games in the area. I don't believe that's a part of the one-rule plan. You have a one-and-one option regardless, whereas there is a definite qualification in the ECAC plan that there be no damage to other games in the area.

CHAIRMAN CASSILL: Is that an answer to your question? Does anyone else desire to be recognized?

Will you gentlemen please distribute the ballots? You will notice there are boxes across the front of the ballot. Vote in any box that you choose. You will notice there is a place for the signature. I might add only one ballot per institution will be counted, nor will any ballot be counted that is not signed.

Upon completion of the voting, the meeting was adjourned at 12:15 p.m.

COLLEGE ROUND TABLE MEETING

January 6, 1955

THE COLLEGE ROUND TABLE MEETING convened at 2:20 p.m., January 6, with Marshall S. Turner, Jr., Johns Hopkins University, presiding.

CHAIRMAN TURNER: It is my privilege and pleasure as chairman of the College Committee of the NCAA to welcome you all to our 1955 College Round Table. This Round Table, as you know, is part of the program of the College Committee and of the NCAA to try to make available to the smaller institutions of the NCAA information and thoughts which we hope will be of some value to them, to the athletic directors and other representatives of the smaller institutions, which they can carry back to their institutions.

Part of the job of the NCAA and of the College Committee is to develop and raise the standards of the conduct of college programs, and then to develop objectives and methods to put these standards into actual operation. We hope the material which will be presented in these Round Tables will be of some help in achieving those purposes.

The College Committee occasionally runs across this question: What does the NCAA do for smaller colleges who are members of the Association? For those who were not here and who must read accounts of the actions and the deliberations taken here in the proceedings, the NCAA has tried, through the College Committee, to make smaller institutions feel more a part of the Association.

Naturally, there are two parts to the problem—one is that the smaller institutions must, whenever the occasion arises, take part in whatever they can. The second part is that in order for the NCAA to try to do something for them, we must know what they would like to have done.

The College Committee has been trying very hard this year, through its district members, to contact the smaller institutions of each of the districts and find out what things they have on their minds.

In addition to that work, the NCAA has provided during the last three Conventions what has been called a headquarters' room, which is open to any one of the NCAA. It is available for any delegate to come in and talk out any problems that he has, make any suggestions that he has, and let the College Committee people know the kind of things that they would like to have the NCAA do.

The College Committee would appreciate very much anyone who has criticisms or suggestions to meet with us in the College Committee Headquarters. It is only through your letting us know what you have on your mind that the College Committee can be effective for its purpose, and in turn the NCAA be effective in its purpose.

I would like at this time to thank the members of the College Committee. They have done a good job in contacting members in the various districts.

District 1—Malcolm E. Morrell, Bowdoin College

District 2—George E. Lawson, Muhlenberg College

District 3—Thomas E. McDonough, Sr., Emory University
 District 4—Mack M. Greene, Central State College
 District 5—Ralph Ginn, South Dakota State College
 District 6—Edwin Knapp, Texas Western College
 District 7—M. I. Signer, Colorado School of Mines
 District 8—Theodore Harder, Santa Barbara College

Our program this afternoon is outlined in the Convention Bulletin. In order to give more members of the Committee an opportunity to participate in the program, I have asked various ones to introduce each of the speakers. Because one of our speakers is involved in some other committee work, we have placed him first on the program in order that he may complete his talk and get in a few questions, and then proceed to his other work.

All the speakers will be very happy to answer questions and all have agreed to make themselves available after the meeting for questions, if you so desire.

I would like to have George Lawson, Muhlenberg College, introduce our first speaker.

GEORGE E. LAWSON (Muhlenberg College): I don't believe this Committee gets any more questions on any one subject than on the National Collegiate Basketball Championship. I think we are extremely fortunate this afternoon in having the gentleman in question to answer your questions.

No man is better known in the entire Association than A. C. Lonborg. Just as a matter of introduction, he is the director of athletics of the University of Kansas and chairman of the NCAA Basketball Tournament Committee. I notice he has a nice high-sounding subject here: "Selection Procedures, Operation of NCAA Basketball Tournament Committee."

Operation of Basketball Tournament Committee

ARTHUR C. LONBORG (University of Kansas): First, I would like to say that I am simply chairman of the NCAA Basketball Tournament Committee. I have two Selection Committee chairmen who handle the tough selection duties. I had hoped that Lew Andreas of the Eastern Selection Committee, and Reaves Peters, the chairman of the Western Selection Committee, could be here this afternoon to answer your questions. They are the men who work on the selection of teams for our tournament, and know a lot more than I do about it.

I would like to say from the very beginning that any team eligible to compete under the NCAA rules is looked over by our Selection Committees, and if it is strong enough to be selected, it will be selected. We want to make this point crystal clear to this group.

Selection of teams has been a part of the tournament set-up from the very beginning. In the early years of our tournament, we had eight teams competing. Each of the NCAA districts had one representative, and it was the duty of the District Selection Committee to select the strongest team to represent that District. All eight teams met in a tournament to determine the champion.

I am sure you gentlemen can remember some of the hassles that we had in connection with the selection of teams to represent some

of the districts, especially teams that were strong in the district, which didn't meet each other, so the Selection Committee had a tough job making a decision.

The District Selection Committees also had the problem of selecting a team in case of a tie in some of our conferences. This one incident which comes to mind right now concerns the Big Seven Conference. There were three teams tied for the Big Seven championship, and it became the duty of the Selection Committee to make a decision. It so happened that the Committee selected the University of Kansas. Kansas State was tied with Kansas, as was Nebraska.

The folks in Manhattan felt that the Committee should have selected Kansas State and they called on some of the Selection Committee members. The folks in Manhattan sent to me at Northwestern about 1,000 of their student newspapers, complaining about the decision of the Selection Committee. I got them by the carload. So you can readily see that the Tournament Committee soon decided that a change had to be made. We were excluding some very fine basketball teams from the tournament, and so the structure of the tournament was changed.

As you know, we are now operating on a 32-frame bracket this year, with 15 teams qualifying automatically as conference winners and 9 teams selected as "at-large" entrants. Five are in the eastern half and four in the western half. Selection of these nine at-large teams sometimes can become a very difficult task. This is especially true in the eastern half of the country where there are so many fine non-conference teams that it is a difficult job for the Selection Committee to narrow down the list to the five strongest teams.

We, of course, want the five strongest teams in the East and the four strongest non-conference teams in the West, so that we can truly come up with a national championship team.

Maybe one of these days it will be necessary for us to enlarge our tournament to 32 teams so that we can get all the fine teams in the tournament. That is one of our selection problems right now, and I realize that as long as we have a tournament we are going to have these problems.

The Selection Committees are composed of members of the NCAA Rules Committee. In addition, two basketball coaches are appointed from each district to assist the Committees in the selection of the at-large teams.

Now, I could discuss some of our other problems, such as bye situations, and all that, but I think right now the selection of the team is pretty much the most important item before this group, and without taking any more of your time I would like to throw the meeting open for questions.

KELLY THOMPSON (Western Kentucky State College): I happen to be the director of public relations for the Ohio Valley Conference. I would like for you to suggest to me how a conference might present an appeal for recognition of its champion for an automatic entry into the tournament.

We may be like some other conferences represented here who feel that we have some pretty sound arguments and logic that we would like to present in order to gain that recognition. I would very

much appreciate it, on behalf of our Conference, if you would suggest to me the proper method that we employ, with the hope that eventually our Conference would be recognized automatically as an entrant into the tournament.

MR. LONBORG: I can answer that very easily. You or your chairman should write a letter giving data with regard to your schedules and your schools, their size, etc. This letter should be directed to me with a carbon copy to Walter Byers, NCAA Executive Director. Ordinarily, Mr. Byers and I usually visit with the members of the conference before anything is done.

MALCOLM E. MORRELL (Bowdoin College): I know, of course, that they play some wonderful basketball in Kentucky, but it seems to me that one of the developing weaknesses of the selection system is that there are now so many conferences that automatically qualify a team and quite often those conferences do not qualify the best team. Certainly that is true in the East. The more conferences you have which automatically qualify as a team, it seems to me, the more good at-large teams you are going to keep out.

MR. LONBORG: I think you have a point there. Eventually we probably will go to a 32-team bracket, so that we will not exclude any good team.

MACK M. GREENE (Central State College): I notice you said that you have a problem of determining or selecting a team on the basis of strength. My question is: What are the factors for determining strength in instances where you don't know about the strength of the teams that they have competed against? How do you go about determining strength?

MR. LONBORG: That is where the selection of a team becomes so difficult. We have to consult with the basketball coaches, who are members of our advisory committee, and the Committee then has to make up its mind whether or not a team is strong enough to qualify.

MR. GREENE: Purely on the opinion of the fellow, without any factors that are specific?

MR. LONBORG: Well, of course, they study the record and look at the various ratings of the teams to guide them in their selection of teams.

REV. JOSEPH A. GLAVIN (College of the Holy Cross): One objection in recent years has been the excessive travel involved. What thought are you giving to trying to cut down those travel requirements so that the boys will not be too much away from their classes?

MR. LONBORG: We constantly keep that in mind. Sometimes it is most difficult for us to select sites that are close enough which will be able to handle the game on the particular dates that we want. You probably are talking about the Buffalo situation of a year ago. It was one of those things where we just couldn't come up with a site for that particular date, and I am sure Mr. Andreas was almost forced to play a double-header in Buffalo. We are trying to avoid situations like that. Sometimes we can't do it, but we appreciate the fact that too much travel will eventually hurt our tournament. We know that.

I. G. NEWTON (North Carolina College): I understood you to say that there are certain conferences whose champions automatically

become a part of the tournament. Am I correct in assuming then that these conferences are members of the NCAA?

MR. LONBORG: Correct.

MR. NEWTON: That is the only way you can get into the tournament?

MR. LONBORG: The institution is a member and the conference is a member. If your conference is not a member, it is very simple to become one.

EDWIN B. KIMBALL (Brigham Young University): I don't know whether this is in order or not, but I would like to ask, what is the basis of site selection? I know that in our conference we have gone to the Pacific Northwest for the last four years, and we are to go up there again. We have two—at least two—places in the conference which are capable of having the meet. I would like to know the basis on which the selection is made for the site.

MR. LONBORG: The Tournament Committee meets and attempts to find five sites—four for the regionals and one for the finals—but sometimes it is most difficult to find suitable places where we can play on the dates that have been established.

Frankly, we attempted and wanted to play close to your conference a year ago, and at the very last minute a school decided that they couldn't handle it. We are getting to the point now where we have more fine places to play than we have ever had before, and it will be easier for us to rotate the regionals as well as the finals. We are not going to establish permanent places for the finals or the regionals. They are not set at any one place. We have been handicapped somewhat by not having enough buildings large enough to handle our tournament, but that is gradually being eliminated, and I know that our tournaments, regionals and finals, will be passed around. I know the Tournament Committee feels that way.

For further information, you may refer to the report of the Basketball Tournament Committee and a copy of the 1955 Championship bracket, both of which may be found in your Convention Bulletin.

LEO A. HARRIS (University of Oregon): I would like to say something in support of Mr. Kimball. I imagine the Committee has considered it also. I think a chance to get the NCAA tournament is a great encouragement for schools to enlarge their facilities. I know that in our conference we have had an enlargement in facilities in several of the schools. I think as far as the healthiness of the situation is concerned in our situation, it would be better to pass around to different localities.

MR. LONBORG: I agree with you, and the Committee does also.

J. B. MCGLENGON (Tennessee A&I State University): If there are small colleges and if the teams are stronger than what you might call a small college team, is strength determined by the possibility of their competition in large college areas?

In case a team is strong in a small college area, I would think, according to the way the program has been set up, that the possibilities of the smaller colleges ever getting into the tournament are very small, just on the basis of what you call strength.

MR. LONBORG: Would you define "small college" for me?

MR. MCGLENGON: Well, I should have asked you that question first. In looking over statistics for a number of years it has been difficult for me to determine myself which colleges are small and which are not. A number of the larger teams in basketball have small enrollments, and a number of schools with large enrollments have small teams.

MR. LONBORG: I am sure the Selection Committees do not look at the enrollment of the school when they make a selection. They simply look at the strength of the basketball team that is competing for that school. We do not, I am sure, take the size of the college into consideration. The Selection Committees feel that if they are strong enough to qualify in the East and the West, they will be selected. I think we have had many small colleges in our tournament already; at least, I see some faces here that have had teams in our tournament.

MR. MCGLENGON: Does competition between conferences help? For a team that has stronger intersectional schedules, would they be more likely to be selected in one place, and if strong in their own area—

MR. LONBORG: If they are playing the outstanding teams, we would take that into consideration. That would be one way we would have of knowing. Where the problem comes in is when there is a good team that has not competed against other strong teams. That is one of the troubles.

MR. MCGLENGON: Then it would seem that intersectional competition isn't considered, because, as long as some teams win their own conference, whether they go into intersectional play or not, they are taken into the tournament automatically.

MR. LONBORG: You are partially correct on that. We still have selected some conference champions who are not automatically qualifiers.

Thank you, gentlemen. I am sorry I don't have any more time, but it seems that all of my meetings happen to come on Thursday, so I must go up and talk now with my managers for the tournament this year.

CHAIRMAN TURNER: Thank you very much, Mr. Lonborg. Again, if any of you think of any questions you would like to ask him, you may buttonhole him later.

At this time I would like to introduce and have stand up a person who has been very interested in the College Committee since it was first formed back in 1937. He is the man responsible for getting me interested and giving me the guidance for my work in this thing; whether good or bad, it has been the result of him. C. E. Bilheimer, retired athletic director of Gettysburg College.

The NCAA provides funds now for the College Committee to have a mid-year meeting. This gives us an opportunity to sit down and talk over matters that we obtain from the small college representatives here at this Convention, and see what sort of program we can develop for the small colleges of this Association.

In order to get into the record, then, a few of the things that transpired at our last mid-year meeting, I would like to ask Mack Greene, Central State College, to report on the meeting. He acted as our secretary there.

College Committee Mid-Year Meeting

MR. GREENE: This is just a brief statement outlining the proceedings of our meeting, March 24-25, 1954, at Swarthmore College.

The members present were:

George Lawson, Muhlenberg College, District 2.
Thomas E. McDonough, Emory University, District 3.
Mack M. Greene, Central State College, District 4.
Ralph A. Ginn, South Dakota State, District 5.
Edwin J. Knapp, Texas Western College, District 6.
Theodore Harder, Santa Barbara College, District 8.
J. Shober Barr, Franklin Marshall, Vice-President-at-Large.
Ted Whereatt, Assistant to the NCAA Executive Director.
Willis J. Stetson, Swarthmore College.

The items of business follow:

1. Under the leadership of the Vice-President-at-Large, the Committee discussed the duties of this new office created at the 1954 annual Convention based on an outline prepared by Mr. Barr. The Committee requested the Council to approve a budget for the operation of the new office. This has been approved. It was also requested by the Committee that the Vice-President-at-Large be urged to take every opportunity to visit with small college athletic directors, faculty representatives, and presidents, as he attends meetings.

2. The Committee recommended to the NCAA Council, in order to further the policy of institutional control of athletics, that all nominations on rules and tournament committees be confined to coaches, athletic directors or members of the faculties of member institutions, and an amendment covering this item is included in the proposed constitutional revision for this meeting.

3. The Committee urged the executive offices of the NCAA to send representatives to the then pending Washington conference on physical education for men and women which was to set minimal standards in required physical education programs. This conference was held in Washington, D. C., October 4-6, 1954.

4. The Committee discussed at length the question of championships among the smaller colleges of the Association. It was unanimous in the opinion that whatever is done with regard to championships for smaller colleges should be done in the existing framework of the National Collegiate Championship program. The Committee urged the Executive Committee and the Council to continue their efforts to open the basketball and baseball playoffs to more smaller-college qualifiers.

5. The Committee discussed the report of the Joint Committee on College Physical Education and Athletics concerning its work in securing a revival of policy enunciated by the Commission on Accreditation of Service Experiences of the American Council on Education. On October 23, 1953, the new policy was adopted giving credit to veterans to cover only the training they had had in the armed services rather than giving all of them blanket excuses from physical education because of their being veterans. The College Committee recommended that the Joint Committee be properly commended.

6. The College Committee recommended that the Association take a more active part in improving relations with the other professional organizations comprising the Joint Committee of the AAHPER, the CPEA, and the NCAA.

CHAIRMAN TURNER: One of the projects of the College Committee which has begun several years ago by Mr. Bilheimer was the matter of getting small college representation on some of the major committees of the Association. The final outgrowth of that project of the College Committee was the constitutional provision providing for a Vice-President-at-Large, adopted by the Association last year, and the subsequent election of Shober Barr, Franklin and Marshall College, to this office. Mr. Barr.

Report of Vice-President-at-Large

J. SHOBER BARR (Franklin and Marshall College): I have had a very busy year, as has been indicated. During the course of the year, I made 17 trips involving 42 days of meetings, not counting travel time. Probably it was very fortunate that during most of this year we have been without a college president. He resigned to take another position and our new president hasn't yet put in an appearance, and that is probably one reason why I was able to get away with it, as we say in the language of the street.

Those trips involved meetings of the Council, the Executive Committee, Television Committee, and College Committee, and recently I attended the meetings of the College Physical Education Association here in New York, representing the NCAA, and served on a panel discussing methods which might be used to reduce over-emphasis on athletics.

Mr. Greene, who served as secretary of the College Committee at our meeting in Swarthmore, referred to some of the items of business that took place that day. I would like to follow up on some of those.

I will read you, first of all, the constitutional amendment that was adopted last year, which resulted in the office which I now hold:

"The Vice-President-at-Large shall represent the interests and viewpoints of the small institutions of the Association, work in close cooperation with the College Committee, and aid in the formation of any policies to further the cause of intercollegiate athletics in smaller institutions."

That was the extent of the duties and obligations that were assigned to the office. We picked up some of the proposals that were issued in the "Crowley Report"—a study which had been made covering several years—and then, following that report, I got together with Mr. Turner, the chairman of the College Committee, to outline some specific duties, some of which I would like to read to you. This list, incidentally, was approved not only by the College Committee, but also was approved by the Council and the Executive Committees.

These duties are divided into three parts, the first pertaining to the Vice-President.

1. The Vice-President-at-Large should work with and through members of the College Committee.

2. He should work toward a feeling of partnership of all small colleges in NCAA.

3. The Vice-President should take every opportunity to visit with small college presidents, faculty representatives, and athletic directors as he attends meetings of the Council, Executive Committee, Television Committee, etc.

4. The Vice-President should have a budget enabling him to attend regional meetings of small colleges.

The second section pertains to the College Committee members. I will read a few of those:

1. Aim for unanimity of views and principles in intercollegiate athletics.

2. Have College Committee members more active and responsive to NCAA members in their own districts.

3. Get a greater representation of small college men on NCAA rules and policy-making committees.

4. Have active list of well-qualified and available small college men to suggest for NCAA committees when openings occur.

5. College Committee mid-year meeting for project planning.

There were several others, but those are the most important.

The third category pertained to the institutions, the small colleges. I would like to raise two questions with you at the conclusion of my report. This is one of the questions to which later reference should be made.

1. What to do about post-season tourneys. Are they desirable? If so, which sports, and how are they to be run? How financed? Do we want two tourneys? Shall we have Class A and Class B tourneys, or do we want to compete with the best teams in NCAA?

2. Promote a program of "Athletics for all who wish to participate."

3. Encourage athletic directors (particularly those whose backgrounds have been only in the intercollegiate field), to take a broad view of the entire field of physical education with its principles and standards.

The next topic I would like to discuss very briefly is television. I will not spend too much time on that, because everybody had an opportunity this morning to ask questions, to express their views, and to obtain any additional information. That is the second question which I would like to come back to in a short time.

In August, I attended a meeting in Chicago of the National Athletic Steering Committee. I spent a day with that group, which covers 17 states and the District of Columbia.

There are eight conferences and 75 colleges involved in this National Athletic Steering Committee. They presented a resolution at that time regarding participation in the National Collegiate Basketball and Baseball Championships. This petition was channeled through the Council and Executive Committee, and also the Baseball and Basketball Selection Committees.

The next topic I would like to refer to is my Vice-President's report in the Convention Bulletin, which I hope you will read. If

you have any further questions to ask about it, I will be glad to answer them now or at any time later.

At the same time, I would like to urge you to read in this same Convention Bulletin the minutes of the Executive Committee and the Council. If you feel that you are uninformed and that you do not know what has been going on between Conventions, I urge you to read these minutes and that will give you the information. If there are any items at all in the minutes of these meetings, either the Council or the Executive Committee, that you feel are of utmost importance to the small college group and you are dissatisfied or would like to make other suggestions as to how your representative can better present the things that the small college people have in mind, I hope that you will write to me after the Convention or speak to me while we are here. Come up to the College Committee Headquarters and we can discuss the matter.

The final topic I would like to discuss with you is in connection with the amendments that will come to the floor tomorrow. I don't know that there are any that are particularly pinpointed to small colleges. They are amendments which affect all member institutions of the Association. If you have any questions that you would like to raise about those proposed amendments, I hope that you will bring those to my attention, too.

Now, if I may, I would like to return to the two questions which I said I would bring to your attention. These are tournament participation and television.

The question which I asked a few minutes ago concerned post-season tournaments. First, are they desirable? And, if so, which sports, and how are they to be run? How financed? Do we want two tournaments, or do you want to compete with the best?

I am frequently asked what is the attitude of the smaller college men toward this question. I am limited in the answer I can make, because of the comparatively few small college men that I have been able to reach. I know rather solidly the feeling of the small college people in my own area, District 2, but when it comes to the other parts of the country, my opinion is based on conversation or letters from a very limited number of you small college people. Consequently, I would like to open that question for discussion for a few minutes to have some ideas expressed. How would you like me to speak for you in that regard?

F. H. DELANEY (Centenary College): You mentioned the possibility of a Class A and Class B division, and you mentioned major college and small college. How would you suggest that division be made?

MR. BARR: I will answer it as to how I think about it personally. If you recall, the minutes of the College Committee meeting held at Swarthmore contained the unanimous feeling that we should compete as small colleges within the present framework of the basketball and baseball tournaments. In other words, we should have a strong enough team that would qualify because of the team's ability and schedule to earn a berth in the present set-up.

Now, that is different than your question. You asked, how would we affect such a division? That would have to be worked on by a

committee if that is the sentiment. I wonder whether or not you would prefer a division, or would you and the small colleges in your area prefer a Class A and Class B?

MR. DELANEY: I have one more question along the same vein. A move in that direction would seem to me to affect the NAIA group. The small schools belonging to the NCAA would come into direct conflict with the NAIA program and aims and objectives, or could this be operative within the framework of the NAIA? The NAIA has done a great service for the small college and seems to have their interests at heart. Would we be biting off our own nose in that particular instance?

MR. BARR: That is a very pertinent question, and one that would have to be worked out by a committee with a great deal of study and planning, so that there would be no conflict or so that the NCAA plan would be more desirable than the NAIA plan, which would give you a choice of one or the other. That would be my approach to it.

Are there any other questions? I wonder if I might ask this. We will not count the hands, but just see what the general feeling is. Let me ask you a few questions:

1. Do you prefer to have your small college team qualify within the present framework of the basketball and baseball tournaments?

2. Do you prefer that some study be made of a plan whereby a second tournament might be arranged, having a Class A or Class B, or whatever you want to call it? May I ask that question and ask for a show of hands? I do not want to bind you one way or the other.

R. B. FROST (South Dakota State College): Before you ask that question, I would like to suggest a third alternative. It is done in some states successfully. I believe there are some teams among the small colleges which are good enough so that they wouldn't like to be barred from the Class A participation if that were the case. At the same time, certainly we would like to see more people in the smaller group get a chance to take part in tournaments. So, as a third possibility, couldn't we suggest some plan whereby either the two top teams in the Class B tournament would go into the Class A tournament or some combination of these two tournaments, whereby it would be possible for small schools to get into the Class A? I am not suggesting details for such a plan, but merely saying that there could be a combination plan where the best teams in Class B would not be barred from Class A.

MR. BARR: Your last statement could involve a question which I have in my own mind. You indicate that probably the winner, or the two finalist teams, be included in the Class A tournament?

MR. FROST: That would be one plan. The other plan would be if smaller colleges were good enough on the basis of season's ratings, even though they might be classed as small colleges, they might still be selected by the Class A tournament committee for Class A competition.

In other words, as I see your first proposal, I would think we would have a hard-and-fast classification of Class A and Class B schools and the Class B schools would not be able to participate in the Class A tournaments. I would hate to see that.

MR. BARR: Is that third question clear enough to have any choices? All those who would favor remaining within the present framework, may we see a showing of hands? (It appeared that the majority voted for the same.)

MR. BARR: Now all those who prefer two tournaments of Class A and Class B alike, please hold up your hands. (This vote seemed to indicate that there were very few in favor of this.)

MR. BARR: How many would prefer the third suggestion which came from the floor? (There were a considerable number of hands showing, but apparently not as many as showed in answer to Proposition No. 1.)

MR. BARR: May I again refer to a statement I made not so long ago that we would be glad to have you come up to the College Committee Headquarters. If you have some good ideas on this question, we can discuss the thing up there.

Now, I would like to take about a minute more to refer to this second question, television.

Those of you who were here this morning heard that there is a possibility that the question might be brought on the floor tomorrow regarding the straw ballot taken this morning. In case it isn't brought to the floor, and in case we do not get the results of the balloting, I should like to know how you answered the question at the bottom of the sheet. Let me read the question again: "In the future, should the major objective of the NCAA television program be (a) the protection of game attendance, or should it be (b) the exploration under a controlled program of greater use of television in promoting the interest of college baseball?"

I would like to know in general how you answered that, and I wonder if you would object to a showing of hands as to whether you answered (a) or (b). I have been asked what is the attitude of the small colleges in this particular regard.

In case I don't get the answer tomorrow, I would like to know how you feel about. Do you object to a showing of hands on that? If you do, I will not ask it.

MR. GREENE: I want to ask one question in connection with that. Are you implying that if the Television Committee approves Item "A," that there would be no exploration of any kind? Would there not be exploration anyhow if they approved that objective?

MR. BARR: During the three years that I have been on the Television Committee, there has been exploration work going on all the time. I have every reason to believe that the 1955 Committee will explore as much or more as past Committees. There has always been exploration, but with the way this question was asked I take it that the exploration would be more important in the consideration of the Committee than protection.

MR. BARR: Will those who answered for "A"—protection—give me a showing of hands? (Approximately 50 per cent of the audience responded.)

MR. BARR: Please show me a vote of hands on the exploration.

MR. BARR: I would say that the exploration was a few more.

MR. GREENE: I don't think so.

MR. BARR: I would like to give you a chance to ask me some questions if you have any on your mind.

I. G. NEWTON (North Carolina College): I happen to be located in District 3, composed of a large number of institutions. In that District, there are several large institutions, which means that a great deal of emphasis for activities within that District is placed upon the activities of large institutions.

What is the possibility that District 3 could be split into two districts so that some of the larger institutions would be in one and the smaller institutions in the other?

MR. BARR: That is a big question. That would require a constitutional change, increasing the now specified eight regions. Your proposal would make a ninth. It would have to be an amendment, a duly authorized amendment, and it seems to me that the group that would be primarily interested and concerned about such a change would be the Third District.

My suggestion would be that you discuss the proposal with the Vice-President of the Third District, and have him approach it in a manner that he feels might be wise, and to have the Third District, itself, reach a decision or come to some conclusion as to whether or not it would like to be divided. That might not be the kind of answer you would like, but that is what I would give off the cuff. Thank you, gentlemen. Let me say again if I can speak for you at any time please let me know.

CHAIRMAN TURNER: As the result of legislation adopted a year ago which provides for the Vice-President-at-Large, there are two channels through which members of the smaller institutions of the Association may offer suggestions as to the over-all NCAA program. One is through the College Committee and the other through this Vice-President-at-Large. If the Vice-President is to represent the views of the smaller institutions of the Association, he must have information. Otherwise, he must guess as to reactions of the smaller institution members. It is impossible for him to represent properly the views of the smaller institutions of the Association unless he can obtain that information.

The College Committee is trying very hard to establish through its district representatives a method by which you can advance your suggestions and comments to the attention of the proper people in the Association.

If you fail to take advantage of it, then it is very difficult for us to try and serve you as we would like. If you could cooperate by giving us your thoughts, it would be a big help in the work of the Committee and it would further your interest in the NCAA as a whole.

HARVEY C. CHROUSER (Wheaton College): I would like to ask about the possibility of having our Committee circularize our membership to determine how we feel about some of these questions which have a certain controversial nature about them. I am thinking about the football rules situation. We were circularized. Also quite a few smaller colleges were circularized, and the statement was released that the rules reflected the voting of the schools. Well, maybe they do, and maybe they do not, but I would like to see,

and I think a good many other schools would like to see, our own organization find out how we do feel. I think too few of us contact you men directly to give you our opinions. Some do. A good many have added notes at the bottom of these questionnaires to indicate how they felt and to make constructive criticisms.

I would like to just mention this—in view of this substitution rule change in football. We have a problem. Whole bodies of very good schools played their games this year under a different substitution structure, and they did so to protect the existence of football in their own schools and conferences, because of the rule against the size of the squad.

I think that is serious. I think on some of these things we would be much wiser if we were polled by the Committee.

CHAIRMAN TURNER: The Committee would like to be responsive to the interests and desires of the smaller college members of the Association. Frequently the questions that come before the Association come in so many different ways, and it is difficult for the College Committee itself to try to do anything to secure information. Unless it has advance notice of it and is given an opportunity at the time to contact the groups and the members, it is difficult to spearhead any movement.

That is again the reason why we would like to have you, when a subject comes up that you feel, as a small college person, is contrary to the best interests of your institutions and conferences, to bring it to the attention of the Vice-President-at-Large, or your district representative, or chairman of the College Committee. Then the College Committee, if it can possibly do so and feels that it is a matter of general concern to the smaller colleges, will do what it feels it can to develop information to assist in answering that particular problem.

MR. CHROUSER: I would like to suggest this; that our Football Rules Committee have on the Committee more members of small colleges, for this reason—there are many times more small colleges playing football than large schools. There are two big-time schools in our area. I think that the rules should be left as to how we all feel for the good of football as it concerns each of us. We are living in two different worlds. If we are, we should operate that way. If not, then we ought to get together and get some of these things right out in the open so that we can all live together.

CHAIRMAN TURNER: If you recall listening to Shober Barr's report, one of the objectives of the program was to try to get small college representation on rules and games committees, etc. That is still one of the objectives, and we will try, as always, to get adequate representation on these committees.

Obviously, it will not come in a hurry. There are also advisory groups from the various coaching associations. I am sure you are aware that the American Football Coaches Association itself is taking steps to get more small college representation in its activities. It is something we can't do overnight, but we would like very much to pursue this problem of getting more adequate small-college representation on these committees.

The suggestions that you can make to the Committee, verbally or through letters, are the kind of things we would like to have. We

would deeply appreciate having these things. Of course, there are only nine of us, and that limits our ideas. If you could write us or speak to us at the Convention headquarters, it would be of immeasurable help to you, and we hope eventually to all of us, too.

Are there any other questions of that general nature?

Now I would like to introduce Dr. Ted Harder, who will introduce our next speaker.

THEODORE HARDER (Santa Barbara College): Today we have the pleasure of being addressed on a subject that I believe will be of great interest to all of you and the work of your respective institutions. The subject is "Relationship of NCAA to the Athletic Program of Smaller Institutions." Our speaker is a man who is recognized throughout the United States as one well qualified to speak on this particular subject. Dr. Harry A. Scott is professor of health and physical education at Teachers College at Columbia University.

Two years ago, I had the pleasure of hearing Dr. Scott on a topic similar to this. I can assure you he stole the show at that time. He has been at Columbia University since 1945. Prior to that, he was a faculty member at the Rice Institute and the University of Oregon. Gentlemen, it is my pleasure to give you Dr. Harry A. Scott.

NCAA—Athletic Programs of Smaller Institutions

HARRY A. SCOTT (Columbia University): I am going to launch into a rather theoretical discussion of this problem, so in order to save time and get across my points I am going to read from my paper. I hope that it will not be too boring to you in this manner.

That the first hundred years are the hardest must have been said about intercollegiate athletics. It has been slightly more than a century since the Crimson oarsmen of Harvard defeated the Yale Blues in the first intercollegiate athletic contest of record in the United States. In this first contest it is significant to note that certain circumstances prevailed which can be identified as falling within the field of major problems confronting present-day programs of intercollegiate athletics.

When Harvard and Yale met in July, 1852, the race was contested on the placid waters of Lake Winnepesaukee in New Hampshire, far removed from the campus of either institution. The time of the event was in midsummer when neither university was in session; it was held under more or less surreptitious circumstances, since rowing was not a recognized, sanctioned phase of the educational curriculum of either institution. And finally, it was promoted and financed by an enterprising summer resort owner, not connected officially with either university, but who wished to advertise his establishment and amuse and entertain his patrons. Thus, this innocent adventure by two groups of amateur oarsmen set in motion a chain reaction which, down through the corridors of time, has created a dilemma of major proportions in institutions of higher learning in the United States.

It is well to note that the problems involved in this first contest are the identical ones which have faced intercollegiate athletics since its beginning. The problem of use by colleges of off-campus,

non-college controlled facilities for intercollegiate athletic contests; over-emphasis of athletics by continuing participation at other times than during the normal season of the sport, or beyond the normal limits of the academic year; involvement of outside, non-educational commercial interests in controlling and financing intercollegiate athletics; the use of intercollegiate athletic contests to entertain and amuse the public; and the failure of educators to accept athletics into the curriculum as integral phases of physical education and of general education, are as much a part of the present scene as they were in 1852.

That these problems, and many others that have been permitted to emerge out of them, have not been solved in the century that has passed since they first arose, is one of the major mysteries of all time. It almost defies comprehension that in more than 100 years, the best minds in the colleges of this country have been unable to cope successfully with the problems of intercollegiate athletics. Perhaps one explanation for this phenomenon lies in the fact that the philosophical concept of education in mid-nineteenth century simply could not accept motor activity as a legitimate function of higher education. The academic disciplines of that time were traditionally determined and rigidly defined. The purpose of higher education was mental discipline. In the opinion of mid-nineteenth century educators, athletics had little of value to contribute to this goal.

When student-sponsored, student-controlled intercollegiate athletic competition began to expand following the Civil War, college educators were made acutely aware of the extent to which it impinged upon the goals of higher education. Here was a student-initiated enterprise that needed to be controlled. Because athletics was incompatible with existing disciplines, it could not be integrated and absorbed into the educational curriculum. It could only exist outside the educational program as a tolerated student-body activity but curbed to the extent that it did not interfere with the educational goals of the college.

The unpalatable task of curbing this lusty, growing athletic giant fell on the unwilling shoulders of the academic faculty. Thus began the era of faculty control, through committee action, of the program of intercollegiate athletics. The multitude of prohibitions and the "thou shalt not" philosophy of present-day controls speaks eloquently of the negative approach which unsympathetic faculty members applied to the solution of early-day problems arising out of athletic competition. Without a doubt, however, the timely and well-directed curbs and prohibitions of early-day faculty committees were necessary. They served to bring some order out of chaos. Traditionally, however, these faculty groups successfully evaded the crucial issues leading to a permanent solution to the problems of intercollegiate athletics.

It is amazing but true that, from the beginning of intercollegiate athletics in 1852 to the present day, there has been little, if any, basic change in the concept of organization and administration of the program. It originated and developed outside the educational curriculum; it was financed and controlled by sources outside the structure of the college; and its primary purpose was to entertain

and amuse the public. Despite the three-quarters of a century of faculty control, except in a relatively few institutions of higher learning, the program of athletics still is organized and administered to accomplish these original goals. If, as Mort* says, there is a hundred-year lag between the recognition that something ought to be done about an educational problem and the time acceptable practices are diffused among all institutions, then it appears that the colleges and universities of this country are long overdue both in recognizing the need for change and in developing acceptable practices in the organization and administration of intercollegiate athletics.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association was organized in 1906 to extend the principle of faculty control. Through cooperative action, it was the purpose to strengthen the arm of academicians at local levels, who were engaged in the titanic struggle of curbing the evils that were consuming athletics and interfering with the processes of higher education. Down through the years in innumerable ways the services of this organization have strengthened, vitalized, and standardized competitive sports in the colleges of this country. Yet, in matters relating to the philosophical concept of the place of athletics in higher education, the NCAA, true to academic tradition, has seldom come to grips with the crucial issues underlying the problem. Indeed, viewed impartially, one might conclude that in the past few years the Association has changed from an advisory organization into one exercising regulatory powers. Although not labeled as such, the Association seems to have been primarily concerned with establishing its position as an independent, voluntary accrediting agency in the realm of intercollegiate athletics. It seems to be bent on perfecting its investigating techniques to enforce compliance with the curbs and prohibitions it has established. This, at the period when voluntary accrediting agencies in other areas of the curriculum are meeting increasing resistance from the administrative officers of colleges and universities.

The case against the accreditation of colleges to perform particular functions has been built up over a period of more than half a century. The Association of American Universities, organized in 1900, was the first of the nationwide voluntary organizations to attempt to elevate standards and improve educational practices through the accreditation of universities in the United States. These voluntary accrediting agencies have no legal power or official sanction to control or direct the educational policies of member institutions. This power derives from the tenacity of purpose of the members of the group and the intensity of their desire to stick together in the interests of the organization and of the field of education they are striving to improve. These agencies establish their own set of standards, make their own inspections, offer their services to members, penalize their members for infractions of established policy, and otherwise operate to gain compliance with their code.

Most people recognize the need for raising standards in all areas of higher education. Moreover, they find little fault with the avowed purposes of the voluntary accrediting associations. Criticisms of

*—Paul R. Mort, "Principles of School Administration," New York, N. Y., McGraw-Hill Book Company, Ind. 1946, pp. 199-200.

these organizations stem from the methods they employ in creating and maintaining the membership list of accredited institutions. Among these criticisms are the following: they are too expensive; they lead to uniformity and stifle change or innovation; unsatisfactory standards are often established; democratic procedures are not followed; they usurp and interfere with institutional autonomy; arbitrary standards are autocratically imposed from above; and they are too numerous.

To preserve the values of accreditation and eliminate the evils, the National Association of State Universities several years ago joined with the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities, the Association of American Universities, and the Association of Urban Universities to call a moratorium on all accreditation by voluntary associations until the problem could be examined and a reasonable stand assumed. This action resulted in the formation of the National Commission on Accrediting, sometimes known as the Gustafson Committee, in 1949. This Committee now functions as an agency to accredit voluntary accrediting agencies. It should be noted that, in the face of this rising tide of complaints against such organizations, the Association of American Universities has ceased its accrediting functions. Since many impartial observers now consider the NCAA to be a voluntary accrediting agency, there is some conjecture as to its relationships with the above-mentioned National Commission on Accrediting. Will the National Commission proceed to accredit the NCAA as an accrediting agency, or will it choose to ignore it on the traditional academic grounds that intercollegiate athletics is extra to the educational curriculum and, therefore, of no concern to the Commission?

During the crescendo of complaints against the practices of voluntary agencies as discussed above, another and different concept of accreditation has emerged.

Rather than enforcing compliance from above, this concept embodies the grass-roots approach to the problem. This approach places primary responsibility for adherence to established principles on the institution and its representatives. It proceeds on the theory that colleges and universities have integrity and that their representatives have intelligence, are professionally honest and trustworthy, and capable of solving their own problems. Moreover, it proceeds on the thesis that it is exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to legislate and force honesty and integrity into people. While it undoubtedly is possible to force people into conformity, honesty and integrity are most effective as guides to conduct when the individual draws upon his inner resources to govern his actions. He does right simply because it is the right thing to do, not because an outside power forces this action. Since persons operate programs, willing adherence by individuals to ethical principles seems to hold the key to the solution of problems of conduct in many areas of human endeavor, including intercollegiate athletics. If the program of athletics does not adhere to ethical practices in a given college or university, it is probably because the wrong people are in charge.

The goal of this latter plan of accreditation, as in the more traditional system, is to improve the quality of education. The principal difference between the two lies primarily in the methods involved.

In the grass-roots approach, compliance with an established code emerges from below rather than being forced from above. The National Association, instead of viewing itself as a legislative and enforcement body, considers itself to be an ally of institutions that are engaged in the processes of self-evaluation and self-improvement. Its primary function is to aid institutions to improve their programs of education. The National Association assumes responsibility for the cooperative establishment of guiding principles. This is accomplished through working conferences of representatives of all areas of the field involved. It maintains a central organization manned by expert practitioners, who are conversant with the problems in the field, and are capable of aiding institutions in helping themselves. After a period of self-appraisal in relation to the approved standards of practice in the field, the institution may request the National Association to send in a visitation committee. This committee is selected by the Association in cooperation with the institution. It is composed of professional peers in the field who have special competences to deal with the particular problems involved. The function of the visitation committee is to cooperate with the institution in its efforts to discover and solve its problems in the field concerned. To aid the colleges and universities in the processes of self-evaluation and self-improvement, the National Association conducts essential research in the field, publishes reports, maintains records, seeks legislation where appropriate, engages in public relations activities, maintains a list of accredited colleges and universities, and otherwise works to cooperate with institutions in their efforts to maintain high-level educational programs.

What does the foregoing discussion have to do with the program of athletics in the small colleges? Simply this. The small colleges of the country are in a singularly strategic position to bring about a renaissance in the field of intercollegiate athletics. It seems quite apparent that in the foreseeable future, the big powers in athletics are going to continue their quest for even greater power. They probably could not act otherwise even if they desired a change. Tremendous monetary commitments in facilities, equipment, and manpower are involved, to say nothing of conference and NCAA-sanctioned commitments to bowl games and the powerful pressure groups and vested outside interests which force adherence to present practice. Even the language of big-time intercollegiate athletics is commercial. Little distinction is made in the various media of communication between horse and dog racing and other forms of professional sports, and intercollegiate athletics. Much attention is given to wins and losses, attendance figures, gate receipts, television coverage, gambling odds, and other factors relating to ways of helping the sports industry to prosper. Little concern is evidenced in discovering where all this fits into higher education or what happens to students who are involved in this maze of contradictions. The smaller colleges of the country are relatively free from these pressures, not by choice perhaps, but simply because no one seems to be interested in televising their contests, inviting them to participate in bowl games, or in paying large sums at the gate to see their teams play. These colleges are therefore in a better position to engage in serious soul-searching and programs of self-improvement than their

more powerful brethren, athletically speaking, who, under faculty control and guidance, have been caught in the vicious cycle of so-called big-time athletics. The salvation of intercollegiate athletics as a justifiable experience for students lies in the hands of the smaller colleges.

It is not too late for them to do something about improving athletics if, as a group, they have a mind to do so and are courageous enough to follow through on their convictions.

Being classed as a small college, insofar as intercollegiate athletics is concerned, is more a state of mind than a specified number of students. It is related to a particular kind of educational philosophy which views athletics as an integral phase of the educational curriculum. It attempts to equate the importance attached to athletics with that accorded other educational activities, and to strike a balance between the amount of money spent for athletics and for other areas of the educational program. It aims to keep the control of athletics in the hands of the institution. It evaluates the outcomes of athletics in terms of educational goals rather than by the objectives of a business enterprise. It seeks out the crucial issues in athletics and resolves them in terms of educational outcomes.

The crucial issues in intercollegiate athletics do not lie alone in such matters as the recruitment and subsidization of athletes, or in the scholastic averages to be maintained by the participants, or even in the problem of whether or not to permit spring football practice. Although it is highly important to draw a sharp line between what is amateur and what is professional in athletics, the crucial issues do not center alone on attempts to enforce to the letter our antiquated and outmoded amateur code, which was handed down to us with few alterations from ancient Greece, by way of 18th and 19th century England. These troublesome and reprehensible practices represent only the symptoms of more important and deep-seated malignancies which lie elsewhere in the field. Once these malignancies are discovered and removed, the annoying symptoms will wither and die.

Among the most basic problems in the field of intercollegiate athletics are the following:

Should athletics contribute to the general education of all college students, or should its primary function be to entertain and amuse the public by using only a few highly selected, narrow specialists in the field of sports?

Should athletics be an integral phase of the educational curriculum, financed out of appropriated funds and controlled by the institution in exactly the same manner as chemistry or biology; or should it be conducted as an extra curricular activity that uses for its selfish purposes the good name of the college, its facilities, some of its personnel, and a few highly selected students, but operates more or less independently outside the structure of the college under a different philosophy and set of goals, and different policies relating to finances, personnel, and other aspects of the program?

Should the philosophy, policies, and practices adhered to in other areas of the college govern all action in the program of intercollegiate athletics; or should the principles and practices of business and commerce guide the action?

Reform in athletics is a professional problem. If it is to come at all, it must emerge from the grass roots upward, rather than downward from the top. That the basic issues of intercollegiate athletics have not been resolved in the hundred years since its beginning can be laid directly at the door of professional practitioners in the field. It is they who are responsible for providing a program that is educationally sound and defensible. It is the teacher of sports and those who administer the programs who have intimate knowledge of the malpractices in the field. They are the ones who initiate and nurture them and they can discover ways of stopping them if sufficiently stimulated to do so.

For this reason, colleges genuinely desirous of bringing about reform in the field of athletics will do well to employ only professionally competent educators for the positions in the field, and then back them up from top to bottom in their efforts to improve the quality of the program.

Many people blame the college president for the shortcomings of intercollegiate athletics. While he must be held accountable for all matters relating to education in the institution over which he presides, working alone the college president cannot bring about reform in athletics. He is not responsible for creating the problems in the field; he only inherits them. Often he is the last person on the campus to learn of the abuses that have been taking place under his very nose. Then, too, it must be recognized that the college president is subject to the same pressures as the football coach. He can be, and often is, summarily discharged for the same reasons the football coach is fired. The college president needs help; without the unequivocal support of everyone involved in the program, he cannot move to correct malpractices in the field.

While the problem is primarily one for professionals in the field to attack and solve, the college president can aid his cause through his own positive actions. Since it can be safely concluded that intercollegiate athletics is here to stay, he cannot ignore the problems of the program. Neither can he shunt them off on the student athletic association, the alumni, or the faculty committee on athletics. These solutions have been tried over a period of a hundred years and there is ample evidence that they will not work. On the positive side, the president can be instrumental in crystallizing the philosophy and objectives of education in his own institution and in delineating the part athletics is to play in achieving these goals. He can acquaint himself with the crucial issues in intercollegiate athletics and familiarize himself with the recommended principles and practices in the field. When the opportunity arises, he can recommend to the trustees for appointment only professionally qualified educators who are specialists in physical education, including athletics, and who meet the same standards of competence as other members of the faculty. The source of such personnel is likely to be other educational institutions rather than the fields of professional sports or business. Moreover, he can insist that these teachers and administrators be accorded faculty rank, receive the same salaries, enjoy all the rights and privileges, and assume the responsibilities as other members of the faculty. He can make the strict adherence

to establish educational principles a condition of employment, promotion, or retention in his institution.

The college president can insist that intercollegiate athletics be made an integral phase of the educational curriculum and its benefits extended to all students. As a phase of the curriculum, he can then seek ways of financing the program in the same manner that other aspects of the curriculum are financed. He can insist that the work of teachers and other personnel connected with intercollegiate athletics be evaluated in terms of educational goals rather than on such commercial objectives as wins and losses, money taken in at the gate, or the amount of publicity accorded the teams and individuals representing his institution on the field of play. In addition, the college president can give continuous surveillance to the program of athletics in his institution. He can make certain that entrance requirements for all students are equal and see to it that athletes are neither favored nor discriminated against in meeting selective admission and selective elimination requirements. He can make certain that athletes, along with all other students, are enrolled in bona fide educationally justifiable curricula. He can familiarize himself with the activities of personnel connected with the program of athletics and dissuade those ambitious individuals who believe that, given the opportunity—and the boys—they can beat Notre Dame every Saturday afternoon in the year. And finally, the president can make certain that a full-fledged, competent educator is appointed to administer the program of athletics in his institution. In making this appointment, he can assure this person of the same degree of confidence and trust accorded heads of departments in other areas of the curriculum, and then hold him accountable for qualitative adherence to established principles and practices in the field of competitive sports and in education.

In all these matters, the president will find his burdens considerably lightened if his college is a participating member of a conference of institutions attacking these problems cooperatively. Preferably, these conference members should be traditional rivals in the field of sports, hold to similar philosophies and practices, and be somewhat equal in such matters as size, financial worth, and scholarly accomplishments. It is significant to note that in institutions where the program is organized along the educational lines described above, intercollegiate athletics creates no greater problems than those faced by other departments of the college.

What should be the relationship of the NCAA to the program of athletics in the small colleges, or in any other group of colleges, for that matter? Simply this. The NCAA should be the organization that is instrumental in establishing the concept that the goals of intercollegiate athletics are identical with, and contribute to, the goals of general education. All the resources of this organization should be directed toward helping the colleges to understand and apply the basic principles of educational athletics.

The Association should aid the colleges in evaluating their programs of athletics in relation to cooperatively established principles and in engaging in programs of self-improvement. If the NCAA feels an attack of investigation fever coming on and is compelled to do something about it, then perhaps the Association could strike

an effective blow for intercollegiate athletics by exposing those institutions that do not meet the educational standards typical of those mentioned above in connection with the activities of the college president. It might, for example, turn the white light of unfavorable publicity on colleges and universities that persist in discharging coaches for other than educational reasons. Or the Association might show those colleges that drop football or other sports simply because they are not financially profitable how these activities could be retained and conducted for their educational rather than their commercial or propaganda values. It might be helpful if they exposed the institutions of higher learning that employ other than qualified educators to work with students in the college program of athletics. A list of colleges and universities might be published that are accredited because they meet high educational standards in connection with the program of competitive sports. Instead of walking alone, the NCAA might join hands with other bona fide accrediting associations and work cooperatively toward upgrading the total curriculum of colleges and universities. Certainly this organization should devote all its resources toward helping institutions to help themselves in all matters relative to the improvement of practices in the field of intercollegiate athletics. In this connection, the time is now; it is later than we think.

CHAIRMAN TURNER: Thank you very much, Dr. Scott. I hope all of you will consider those thoughts at your leisure and review them again when the proceedings are published.

Mack Greene will introduce our next speaker.

MR. GREENE: The question at hand probably comes to our minds—some of our minds at least—at least twice daily. In the morning, when we take a comb in our hands, and in the afternoon when we go out on the field, we wonder how we can maintain the turf on hard-used areas. We did, as Dr. Scott suggested, take the grass-roots approach to the problem, and got a man who could answer perhaps one aspect of that question that plagues us old men.

Our speaker is from Milwaukee. He has attended college at Wisconsin, and is a graduate in agriculture. He has had a period of some 30 years in good turf practices, and he will present an illustrated lecture. I am happy to present to you Mr. O. J. Noer, of the sewerage commission of Milwaukee. He will talk to us on the maintenance of turf on hard-use areas.

Maintenance of Turf

O. J. NOER: When I was approached last fall by Mr. Turner and asked to appear before this group, I accepted promptly, and for two reasons. First, because of my personal interest in turf grasses, and secondly because of the recognition which you are giving to that phase of your athletic procedures.

A good turf cover safeguards the athlete. Many coaches concede that it lessens leg injuries and they are very much for it. The cost of producing a good turf need not be prohibitive. It is a matter of intelligent procedure.

If we ask the question, what makes grass grow, I presume the resident of Alaska would answer, "Warm weather and sunshine."

In Arizona, the answer would be "water," and in Florida, undoubtedly the answer would be "plant food." They have plenty of water, plenty of sunshine, but no soil. Their soil is mostly white sand.

We must bear in mind that the growth of any plant—and grass is no exception—depends upon a number of factors and not just one.

I have seen tremendous advances during the past 30 years that I have been associated with turf production. It is only natural that the golf courses have spearheaded turf improvement because if they do not have grass they do not have a golf course. I would venture to say that the fairways of today are probably superior to many of the greens prior to 1900. That in itself speaks for the achievement which has been accomplished by superintendents of golf courses.

I believe that the same goal can be reached by those who have charge of athletic turf, and I think that is the answer to those who decry any attempts to make better turf on our athletic fields.

Your interest is essentially in established turf. So I am going to dismiss new installations, with several brief comments. When a new field is being planned, these three things, it seems to me, should be of paramount importance. First, provide good drainage, and that means surface as well as underground drainage, because the quickest way for surplus water to disappear is by surface run-off. Then, after that, the soil should be of such physical condition that the ground water which it absorbs moves quickly.

The time when good soil and good drainage will assert themselves is when there is heavy downpouring rain during the morning, and there is a game that afternoon. Those of you who saw the pictures of the Rose Bowl game can appreciate the importance of good drainage.

One should avoid excessive amounts of sand and also excessive amounts of humus. The best type of soil is a loam. If the soil is too sandy, it does not give proper footing for the athlete.

Lime is needed if the soil is acid. Be sure to use plenty of fertilizer, emphasizing phosphate and potash, because before seeding is the one time that they can be incorporated mechanically with the soil. These two elements do not move freely in the soil solution, so therefore, before putting the area down to grass, see that the levels of both are adequate. Then select the right kind of grass for the area and for the purpose for which it is intended.

On established athletic fields, I shall confine myself to discussing briefly these four points: First, intelligent management; second, choice of the right grass and proper care of it; third, lime and fertilizer practices; fourth, water management.

We must omit weeds and insects and other related factors. We do not have time to dwell at length upon them. Suffice it to say that weeds, generally speaking, are associated with thin, poor turf, and the first thing to do is to develop a good turf. That is the only way in which one can succeed in controlling the weed problem satisfactorily.

Management: The first three letters of that word should be spelled with capitals—MAN. He is the important factor so far as management of the turf is concerned. He must know the why as well as the how of the things that he does.

As I see it, the man charged with turf maintenance of athletic fields is well versed in the how, but not in the why of management practices. There are a number of turf conferences throughout the country. They have developed in the last few years and have been sponsored by golf people because of their interest in turf. However, at Purdue, at Texas, and Oklahoma, programs have branched out and provision has been made for athletic field turf and other branches of turf management.

It seems to me that that should be encouraged and that you who are responsible for the over-all athletic picture should lend your shoulder to that wheel. The reward of better turf will reward you for your efforts.

Right grass and its management: There are about 1,500 known grasses in the United States. We could discard all but five or six and still have good athletic fields.

For the North, among the cool-season grasses, bluegrass is at the top in my book. There are two kinds—the Kentucky bluegrass and the newer Merion. Both will grow in the metropolitan New York area and New England, even though we don't see very much native bluegrass because the soils are too acid and too low in phosphorus. By taking care of those two limitations, these grasses can be grown.

I like bluegrass because of the underground rhizomes it possesses. Even though the tops are worn off by heavy play, there is something underneath to enable turf recovery to take place. I favor Merion over Kentucky bluegrass, because it is more resistant to leaf spot, which can do untold damage. Merion seed is expensive, but if soil conditions are made right, it is not necessary to seed at heavy rates—certainly 40 to 80 pounds of seed per acre is more than enough.

Then I would place Kentucky-31, and Alta Fescue in the picture, so far as athletic fields are concerned. These grasses can be used farther south than the bluegrasses. They are tall Fescue selections. They make a deep-rooted tough grass, which withstands wear especially well.

We cannot overlook domestic and perennial rye grasses. We need them for temporary cover. I am inclined to give preference to perennial, because it is longer lasting and because it is a bit more sturdy so far as the turf is concerned.

In the South, Bermuda is the outstanding warm season grass. The trend is toward the use of some of the selected strains, such as U-3, Tifton-57, Ormond, etc. They outperform the common corn-patch Bermuda, and make a tighter, denser turf.

For example, the University of Florida field, at Gainesville, Florida, is planted with some of these better strains. I can name others where they have been used. In the intermediate climatic belt, from Philadelphia across to Kansas City, U-3 Bermuda deserves more consideration. It is giving good performance on the fairways of many golf courses, and therefore it should perform well under use by your people. These selected Bermuda grass strains must be propagated vegetatively, because seed is not available.

There are the Zoysia grasses, which have been much publicized in recent years. They make an extremely tight-wear resistant turf. Just where their future is in athletic fields, I am not prepared to

answer. I think we need more data about their performance under play—as to how the players will react to their use. They should be tried because they are good grasses.

Mowing: That, of course, is always a controversial subject. It seems to me that with the northern grasses, Kentucky bluegrass, K-31, Kentucky-31 and Alta Fescue, reasonably high cutting is desirable. I will not go into the reason why. On athletic turf in the North, the rotary type mower is a good one to use. One can cut at 1½ inches, sometimes 2½ inches, and the coach will agree that the field is close enough and he will say that it is better than some fields where reel-type mowers have been set to cut much closer.

The Bermudas and the Zoysias, which are prostrate growing grasses, are best cut close for playing purposes. These grasses will withstand close cutting. For them I would prefer a reel-type mower rather than a rotary, especially during the playing season.

I tried to induce the Cardinals to put Hall's U-3 Bermuda on the infield at St. Louis. Mr. Stanky absolutely refused, although I think the day is coming when he will agree to its use. It was all because he had been accustomed to high-cut Bermuda and the bounce was not what he desired. With close cutting, I am sure U-3 Bermuda grass will do everything he requires of it.

Rolling is not good for the turf. Golf courses stopped that years ago. When I first started in the turf field, it was customary practice to roll the greens and roll the fairways and the tees continuously.

Today, we never see rollers used on golf courses. Some coaches demand rolling, because they want a fast field. If you have that kind of a coach, use a light roller—as light as you can—because you are not doing the grass any good. Some of the bad effects of rolling can be corrected with modern aerifying and spiking tools.

Aerification is highly desirable. All the modern types of aerifiers and spikers are good. Their use is desirable to counteract compaction resulting from the use of mechanical equipment and play. Grass roots must breathe, just as you and I do. They will not perform satisfactorily if the soil does not have an adequate supply of air.

Aerification encourages deeper rooting. It aids water penetration and performs other desirable things.

Reseeding: I would say that it should be done on established fields to introduce desirable species of grass. If there is a thin stand of the right kind of grass on the field, it will spread if conditions are made favorable for it to grow. By the same token, if it does not spread, the use of seed alone will be of little avail.

Lime and fertilizer: The one good thing that Secretary Wallace did when he was Secretary of Agriculture, in my opinion, was to call the Bureau of Plant Industry and ask them why it was that the poorest lawns in the city of Washington were around the agricultural buildings. He was told that the Department of Agriculture had nothing to do with lawn care; that it came under Secretary Ickes' Department of the Interior. Mr. Wallace put a fire under Secretary Ickes. As a consequence, an expert was employed to find out why the lawns were so bad. The seed vendors of Washington must be good salesmen. The government was using 600 lbs. seed

per acre and nothing else. They ended with clover, crab grass and every other known weed instead of good grass.

As a result of Mr. Rabbitt's work, it was demonstrated that with 1,600 pounds of 10-6-4, fertilizer from 40 to 120 pounds of seed, would produce good grass which couldn't be done with 600 pounds of seed alone.

An inventory of the soil should be taken first with one of the quick soil tests. The tests can be made either by your local state Experiment Station, or by other laboratories. Determine whether the soil is acid, and if it is strongly acid then the use of lime is justified.

After that, determine the need for phosphorus and potash. Take care of them, and the problem becomes one of nitrogen feeding.

In November I saw a small athletic field in Oklahoma, in a town of about 12,000. The entire playing area had an exceptionally fine cover of Bermuda grass, which was the Hall's U-3 strain. Despite 20 active games this fall, I saw no evidence of blemish. I was told that the Bermuda got 300 pounds of actual nitrogen per acre during the past year. That is equivalent to 1,000 pounds of ammonium nitrate, or 5,000 pounds of 6 per cent fertilizer.

Some of you think you have done a good job when you apply 300-400 pounds of fertilizer to the acre. In the North, we like to fertilize in the spring, once in the early summer and then again in the early fall before the playing season starts.

In the South, with warm season grasses, it is better to start fertilizing at the onset of warm weather because that is the kind of weather Bermuda and other southern grasses like. Fertilizer should be used each month, along with aerification if the soil is heavy. By aerifying first or disking—using a common farm type disc—the soil is opened so that the penetration of the fertilizer is better.

Water: The tendency is to overwater. I can recall in the days when Coach Yost was in the saddle at Michigan, if he ever came to the stadium and didn't see the sprinklers going, there was a howl. Yet each fall, he would decry the presence of clover and the shallow-rooted turf. Their fields have improved immeasurably since that practice was stopped.

The thing to do is to water generously when water is needed, and at infrequent intervals. Let the turf show some slight need for water before applying more water.

Light, frequent watering tends to produce shallow roots. It encourages crab grass by keeping the surface soil continuously moist, which is a favorable condition for crab grass germination.

Overdryness is bad in the fall at the time when a game is to be played. The soil should not be sopping wet, but it should have some moisture in order to be a favorable medium for play.

A turf nursery is something that most schools would profit by having, especially where usage of play fields is heavy. With those few remarks, I am going to go on with the pictures.

The first picture was taken at Brookline, Mass. in June of this year. Dr. Graw, who is in the audience, was with me. We noticed this line of nice, good grass around every green and almost no grass

on each side of the line. When we asked questions, we were told that lime was used in 1934—the last time the National Open was played at Brookline—to define the area where the crowd should stop. Twenty years later, the effect of that lime application still shows. The grass along the line is Kentucky bluegrass. Don't ask where it came from. Almost none is on each side of it. The soils in New England are usually too acid to grow good bluegrass, but you can see it will perform well if given the right kind of conditions for growth.

(Slide) Some years ago, the man in charge of one of our parks in Milwaukee, called me and said, "I have an athletic field in my park where I can't grow grass. The seed doesn't seem to take hold and fertilizer does no good."

That aroused my curiosity. I went out and found that the soil was mostly fill, not good soil at all. He was sending a boy to do a man's job. He was putting on three to five hundreds of fertilizer when he should have used about a ton and a half.

So we established some test strips across the field. On this we used 3,000 pounds of fertilizer to the acre. You can see that it wasn't a fact that fertilizer wouldn't do a job. They were not applying adequate amounts to take care of the poor soil. The field is good now as a result of adequate fertilization.

(Slide) Here is what we used to see in the 40's. This happens to be in Detroit. The bare center strip is the big problem. Each spring it fills with knot weed in the North. This weed stays green until the first frost in September, then there is a quagmire after that.

(Slide) This picture was taken in the late 30's. This is the Northwestern field at Evanston, Illinois. Notice the good uniform cover of bluegrass throughout the entire area.

I know from experience that they didn't spend too much money. What they did was to allow the bluegrass to grow up in the spring until about mid-June or late June. Then they went in with a hay mower and cut the hay and moved it. Their purpose was to discourage crab grass, because it does not grow in high turf. Mowing with reel type mower was resumed for the balance of the season.

(Slide) This is Iowa State. They may not have the best team in the country, but Iowa State has one of the very finest pieces of turf on their stadium that I have ever seen.

(Slide) The next picture is a close-up of the turf in the stadium. It is, as you can see if you are accustomed to looking at grass, Kentucky bluegrass. Their maintenance practices are good. They do not overwater. They let the grass go almost dormant during the mid-summer and start to revive it in August. It is fertilized generously twice in the spring and again in late August.

In the next picture you will see Mr. Taylor, who has charge of the Iowa State field. He is, incidentally, on the athletic department staff. There are only two pieces of bad turf on that field. He is pointing to one of them. There is another at the other end of the field. They are where the team practices goal-kicking. He just lets them tear it out and each fall he repairs the damage with a piece of sod, as you see there.

(Slide) The following picture is of a game at Iowa State. It shows the condition of the field during the fall playing season.

(Slide) Besides his other activities, Mr. Taylor built a practice green alongside the administration building of the athletic department, and he also has a bowling green. Both are used by the faculty, and I presume by some of the students.

(Slide) This is West Point Stadium when the athletic tour group inspected the turf. Each summer a group makes this tour of athletic fields. The man operating the projector has had a hand in developing this field, as well as another man in the audience. I think you will agree, there is a good turf cover over the entire field.

(Slide) The following picture is a close-up showing the excellence of the turf.

(Slide) Here is another field, the one at State College, Pennsylvania. The turf has improved greatly during the past several years as a result of a sensible program.

(Slide) This is the entrance to the Rose Bowl. (Slide) The following picture shows the year around night lighting. Whenever you drive by, you will see this part of the sign illuminated.

(Slide) The following picture shows the field. I have never seen it in bad condition and I have stopped each year for a number of years. There are a great number of activities on that field each year.

(Slide) The following picture shows the one blemish after the Wisconsin game in 1953. The only place there was any damage in that field during that Rose Bowl game. Probably we can't say as much this year, because of the wet conditions and extremely heavy soil. I am sure that the turf will be back in good shape for next year and barring excessive rains it will look as it did in the former picture.

You may recall the coach at Ohio State made some comments about the between-half ceremonies and what they did to the turf on the Rose Bowl. I was at Michigan some years ago and noticed this pattern on the practice field. Naturally I asked what happened. I was told that the band practiced one hour a day for one week.

The badly worn turf resulted from their activity. I am not deprecating these halftime ceremonies, because I enjoy them, but I think in the cases where it is raining the band would be happier under an umbrella rather than out there parading on the field. I know it would be better for the turf. I am sure spectators would not mind on wet days.

(Slide) Here is the University of California field. The first time I was there I saw the Rose Bowl first. It was the year that Michigan upset California. I told the graduate manager of athletics that I could see why Michigan won. When the California team got down to Pasadena, there was so much grass on the field they couldn't see the man they were passing the ball to. At Berkeley they were accustomed to bare ground. This is the kind of condition they had due to a bad, heavy soil and continuous overwatering.

(Slide) The next picture is a close-up of the soil in that field. Notice the heavy compact clay. It just can't take overwatering. It is a pity to do that in a state where water is at such a premium.

(Slide) Next, the Stanford Stadium at Palo Alto. It is a mixture of warm and cool season grasses. There is Bermuda in the field, Kentucky bluegrass and rye grass are also present. When I was there, mention was made about fertilization. The field was fertilized late in the year, in November. When I got back on the 11th of November this is what I saw.

(Slide) Notice that you can see where the fertilizer had been applied. The brown color is not due to sparse turf, but to off-color Bermuda. I am quite convinced that had the field been fertilized somewhat earlier, probably in September rather than in late October, the Bermuda would have held its color on into the playing season. Of course I am talking about nitrogen when I mention fertilizer.

(Slide) Notice the yellow color on this field. This is up in Moscow, Idaho. It is due to dandelions. There is no excuse any more for a crop of dandelions, because 2-4-D will do a good job of taking them out.

(Slide) As some of you may recognize, this field is in this locality. The turf cover looks good, but the grass is mostly annual bluegrass. The grass is shallow rooted always and is not a good one for turf. We like to think of it as a weed rather than as a grass.

(Slide) Here is the Griffith Stadium in Washington. It looks like a pretty good cover and is green, at least, but most of it, as the next picture will show, is knotweed. With the first frost it will go off-color and turn red and the field will not look as it does now. Knotweed can be controlled, but it is not easy.

(Slide) The next two pictures show practice fields at one of our Milwaukee high schools. Knotweed was bad due to improper management. They used sodium arsenite along with a program afterwards of reseeding and fertilization. As a consequence, after several years those fields became far better from a playing standpoint.

(Slide) The next should be a close-up showing the burn of the knotweed as a result of applying sodium arsenate, two pounds to an acre. It gives an idea of the amount of knotweed which was present in the field.

(Slide) Here you can see crab grass and along with it goose grass, on a stadium in the plains region. The reason, of course, is first that the area is a difficult one to grow good grass, but the proper management practices are not being used.

(Slide) Here is a poor picture. It is Occidental College at Pasadena, a field which gets tremendous play. There they have resorted to the use of Alta Fescue, (or Kentucky-31), in order to produce a better, more wear-resistant turf.

(Slide) The following is a close-up showing the Alta Fescue, Kentucky 31, which we think is a better grass of the same type. Notice the seedlings coming up in the holes. The field was aerified, then it was reseeded and fertilized.

(Slide) This is an aerifier operating on the practice field at Purdue in the early season before the grass had started to grow.

(Slide) Now there is a new development, the Grassland aerifier, which I think is better for this type of work. There are other makes which are good machines also.

We should not neglect the smaller places. Here is the football field and athletic playground at the high school in the little town adjoining Altoona. It is bluegrass principally and some Kentucky-31 or Alta Fescue. The field was not rebuilt. It was renovated, reseeded and fertilized with these grasses. I think you can see that it is a very good field for play.

(Slide) This is a machine used in Texas for putting down the lime lines. The following picture will show that. Notice how the lime-line is made with knives. Here is the strip where the machine has made the line and the lime has been applied. It is a very good machine, where you are having turf such as Bermuda, which makes such a tight turf. It gives an excellent well-defined line.

(Slide) Several years ago, the authorities at the race track at Santa Anita in Southern California decided to install a turf track. Instead of depending upon the engineers for the answers, they went to the local organization of greens-keeping superintendents and got their advice. The track was seeded in July. I took the picture in October. The turf is a mixture of Alta Fescue and Bermuda. When I was back there in October of this year it was covered and the turf was just as good. It had performed extremely well under use and provided the kind of turf they wanted for the track.

CHAIRMAN TURNER: Thank you very much, Mr. Noer. I should apologize to you for leaving the stand, but it was because we wanted to see some of the pictures.

To those of you who still have some particular questions which you would like to ask Mr. Noer, let me say that he will be here in the room following our last speaker.

I would now like to ask Mr. Morrell to introduce our last speaker.

MR. MORRELL: This will be brief, because I know it is late.

John G. Havey represents the Wilson Athletic Goods Manufacturing Company. Mr. Havey went to Chicago. While he was there he broke his ankle playing football and he has been studying protective equipment ever since. So without any further ado, I will ask him to come up here and give you his talk.

Research, Testing Athletic Equipment

JOHN G. HAVEY (Wilson Athletic Goods Manufacturing Company): The first thing I want to do today is to thank you for this opportunity to discuss with you briefly the background work that goes into the development of modern athletic equipment. This work is of keen interest to me since I have been involved in it for a period of 20 years with the Wilson Sporting Goods Company. Today, I am technically a representative of the athletic goods manufacturing industry and I will try and talk in the appropriate terms; however, it is obvious that I am not too familiar with the inner workings of the companies other than Wilson.

We understand that the majority of this audience does not know of the extensive development work necessary to produce a new item of athletic equipment and therefore I have been asked to tell you as much as I can in the time that has been allotted to me.

This story will be both easier to tell and easier to understand if we select a specific product and review what must be done before a reputable manufacturer will make it and offer it for sale. Let us take a football helmet as an example. The prime consideration in this case is protection, not only for the wearer, but also for the opponent. From the standpoint of the wearer, this means that we must cover as much of the head as possible without interfering with vision or freedom of movement of the head and arms.

From the standpoint of the opponent, this means that the helmet shell must have a smooth outer surface with no ridges or projections which may cause contusions or lacerations.

A large amount of work goes into the selection of the proper plastic material for the shell. It must be available in school colors, easily cleaned and painted, extremely durable, and neither brittle at low temperatures nor soft at high temperatures. In selecting the proper shell material, we work with both the material supplier and the molder in our laboratories. Many conferences are held before a general type of plastic is selected and following that many formulae of this type are then selected for the molding of actual test shells.

These shells are then brought into the laboratory where they are fitted with suspensions and paddings and placed on wooden head blocks for impact tests.

In these tests we drop a 15-pound steel ball on the helmets from gradually increasing heights in order to determine two things. In the first place, we must select a formula firm enough so that the shell will not soften enough at 90 degrees to deflect and come in contact with the wearer's head.

In the second place, the formula must be soft enough to avoid becoming brittle at 20 degrees. When the final selection is made, we arrive at a careful compromise in the high temperature and the low temperature characteristics. After all this work has been done, we have merely selected what we believe to be the best helmet shell, but a lot more work must be done before we end up with a finished helmet.

Let us take a brief look at the testing methods that are involved in selecting the proper webbing for the head suspension. In this case, we are interested in both the actual tensile strength of the webbing, which is readily measured on equipment especially designed for this purpose, and the ability of the webbing to hold rivets.

Regardless of how strong the webbing actually may be, we also must test its ability to securely stay in position when riveted to the shell. Once more we go back to our 15-pound steel ball with the same sort of drop tests that were previously referred to, utilizing various types of rivets and riveting techniques in order to get an assembly which will take a blow sufficient to destroy the helmet shell.

This brings us to a point where we now have a durable helmet shell containing a rugged web suspension that will not break under any conditions of play, so we are now ready for the installation of the proper padding materials.

A very large amount of experimental work has been done in the last several years on new types of padding materials. These more

recent developments involve the use of expanded plastic or expanded plastic and synthetic rubber mixtures, which produce padding materials of the slow recovery type, which means that they do not have the recoil or rebound effect that we have had in the case of the older type rubber paddings.

We believe that this is particularly important in helmets, because we know for a positive fact that the brain can be severely damaged or fatally damaged by a blow which may do no apparent damage to the outside of the head.

This situation is analogous to the breaking of an egg yolk by a jolt which does no damage to the shell of the egg. No other part of the body is subject to this type of injury, to the best of our knowledge.

These new slow-recovery materials are compressed by a severe blow, but they recover from this compression at a slower rate and thus do not subject one to the second shock in the form of a recoil or a rapid recovery from the original compression.

This means that these materials, when used as a helmet padding, automatically slow down the rate of acceleration or deceleration of the head of the wearer when it is subjected to a blow. This provides protection similar to the defense used by a boxer who rolls with a punch. He is doing the same thing when he starts his head in motion in a direction away from a punch, because his head is already moving when hit and it does not therefore suffer as much acceleration as it would if it were stationary when hit. The boxer almost always sees the blow coming.

If the referee feels that a boxer has been so abused that he cannot see the blow coming, it is his duty, as you know, to stop the fight. In the case of the football player, he frequently cannot see an approaching blow or he is in such a position that he cannot dodge it or otherwise protect himself, and therefore automatic protection is built into the helmet. Different manufacturers have various versions of this principle, but there is certainly a strong trend toward helmets padded with slow-recovery materials.

The most recent development in helmet padding is based on a recent United States patent which recognizes the merits of what is known as a composite padding. It is known by this name since it is composed of more than one type of material. After a thorough study of existing and theoretical helmet constructions, the authors of this patent came to the conclusion that no one material, when used alone, could possibly provide protection against all of the various types of blows that are encountered in football.

Now, as we see the situation, there are three types of blows. No. 1 is the type of blow that is classified as being in the comfort zone, where the only result from it is pain or a few stars, a headache that may persist for a few hours.

The second type of blow is the type of blow classified as being in the injury zone. This is a blow that is more severe and can result in injuries as severe as brain concussion.

Then, of course, there is the unfortunate third and final type of blow known as the fatality blow.

The materials used or the materials that will protect against blows in the comfort zone are more readily compressed and there-

fore they will not protect against blows classified as being in the injury or in the fatality zone.

On the other hand, the materials that are more difficult to compress and which give protection in the injury and fatality zones do not protect against blows in the comfort zone.

The patent office, recognizing that this was a unique and practical approach to the problem of head protection, issued a patent to these people giving them the right to exclude others from utilizing this principle of protection in helmets for a period of 17 years, but arrangements have been made permitting manufacturers of football helmets to make them with this type of composite padding.

The manufacturers of these helmets are using in them a composite pad consisting of one layer of slow-recovery material for the more severe blows, and one layer of latex foam rubber for protection against blows in the comfort zone, and also for the purpose of providing a comfortable-feeling, but snug-fitting helmet.

There is no need for me to point out to this group the necessity of a good snug fit in the case of a football helmet. Since we all appreciate the importance of good fit in a helmet, I would like to take a few moments to tell you just how we go about this at the Wilson plant.

To begin with, we use a set of four composite head models as our standards for size and shape. These models were originally developed by the aeromedical laboratory at Wright Field. I am referring to this one at my right.

Their size and shape were based on many different and face measurements made on thousands of men in the air corps. These measurements included men of all head sizes and shapes, so the head blocks made from these measurements are true averages, and are therefore very accurate.

These models were made for the air corps in order that they would be able to accurately and carefully design not only pilots' helmets, but also other items, such as goggles, masks and microphones.

This means that the head blocks are not only accurate composites representing head sizes and shapes, but they also have the eyes, ears, nose and mouth accurately located on a composite base, so the use of these blocks also makes it possible for us to very accurately design items such as face guards or masks to be used in conjunction with the helmets.

In designing a helmet with the aid of these composite models, we first determine by means of impact tests both the type and amount of padding that is required on different parts of the head. The actual padding is then placed on the composite head in the proper location and the measurements of this padded head are then used to determine the measurements of the molds for the shells.

I believe you can appreciate that many hundreds of manhours go into any work as detailed as this, since the steel molds are cut from measurements obtained in this manner, and they must be correct.

These molds then produce shells that are absolutely identical in size, so from this point on, all we have to have is positive size control to carefully watch the thickness of the padding materials and the leather linings. We control this by allowing a tolerance of only 1/32

of an inch in the thickness of the padding materials as we purchase them.

In addition to this, we control the thickness of the leather lining by means of a belt knife splitter, which splits off the excess thickness of each piece as it passes through the machine. All of these operations are time-consuming and costly, but we feel they are worthwhile because a helmet that does not fit properly does not protect properly.

I just used the word "costly," which brings to mind something else I feel you should know about. The cost of molds to produce the Wilson line of molded helmets was \$55,000. When you know that investments such as this are necessary in order to make athletic equipment, you will have a better understanding of some of the prices of this equipment.

We now have our helmet to the point where the webbing suspension and the padding are installed in the shell. Our next problem has to do with the paint used for striping or otherwise decorating the helmet. Here is a point where both the manufacturer and the user of helmets can get into a lot of trouble. If the wrong paint is used, you can actually ruin the helmet at the time the paint is applied since the paint thinner can actually attack the plastic shell and start millions of microscopic or barely visible cracks. These tiny cracks, under the punishment of play, can gradually grow until they lead to the ultimate failure of the shell.

In addition to this, the wrong paint can actually cause the helmet shell to become brittle at low temperatures. When you have an occasion to paint helmets, please be sure to follow the manufacturer's recommendations and if the manufacturer supplies a particular paint for this purpose, be sure to use this paint in accordance with the instructions supplied with it.

Now let us deal with the finished helmet for a while. You all know that plastics are affected by heat. Probably the greatest amount of heat that a helmet is ever exposed to is when the helmet is in transit in a truck or freight car during the summer. Some of these temperatures get up to as high as 140 degrees. We expose some of these helmets to a temperature of 130 degrees for as long as 30 days to make sure there is no distortion of the shell and no shrinkage of the padding. Other samples are exposed in a freezer at a temperature of 10 degrees above zero.

Other samples are exposed to both high and low humidities. In all of these cases, the samples are checked for size both before and after these various exposures are made, to make sure that there is no size change. Small samples of the painted plastic shells and the unpainted plastic shells are exposed to artificial sunlight in a fadeometer. The purpose of this test is to see if sunlight will have any harmful effect on either the paint or the plastic.

I want to take a moment to tell you what a fadeometer is. This is a laboratory instrument in which a high-intensity carbon arc light burns to simulate sunshine. The test samples are mounted in small frames where they constantly rotate around this arc in close proximity to it. Both the temperature and the humidity within this test chamber are carefully and constantly controlled by automatic means.

An exposure of 40 hours in this machine is the equivalent of an exposure of natural sunshine for a full summer. You see, things like that can be rapidly and quickly checked.

We have now arrived at the point where all we have to do is attach a chin strap, and we have a finished helmet which has successfully passed all of our laboratory tests and complies with our specifications in every way. You might think that we are now ready to start manufacturing these on a large scale and offering them for sale, but this is not the case.

At this stage of the game, we go into the final portion of our testing program which involves making a limited number of these helmets for field testing. They are used by teams in different parts of the country in order to determine both the reactions of the wearers and also the durability of the helmet under conditions of actual use.

I am sure that several of you in this audience have cooperated with manufacturers in this field testing program. While we are on the subject of field testing, there is an important message that I want to give you. When you get some equipment for field testing, please be sure to use it under normal conditions of play. Neither pamper nor abuse it more than you would any similar equipment, and then let the manufacturer have your opinion of the merits of the product.

We cannot overemphasize the importance of your completely frank opinion since our past experience has shown us that some people who are field testing equipment are inclined to give us a report that is favorable to the equipment even if they felt that it was not all that it should be. Apparently they did this because the equipment was given to them to test on a no-charge basis, and they therefore believed it would be a nice gesture on their part to give us a favorable report when this was actually not the case.

This is something that we absolutely must avoid since the purpose of this field testing is to obtain the true facts. If you feel that there is anything at all about the equipment that you are testing that you think could be improved in some way, you will certainly be doing the manufacturer a favor if you will point this out to him. If you feel that some feature or features of this equipment have some unusual merit, the manufacturer would of course like to know this, too. You can make a definite contribution to better sports products if you will just take a little time to see that this equipment is used as it should be used and then see that the true and accurate report on the equipment gets back to the manufacturer.

In order to illustrate the progress that has been made in football helmets, I arranged to have these samples to show you here. This is exactly the way football helmets were made in 1914. This helmet is made entirely of wool felt with a leather cover, and there are no protective fiber parts in it. As you can well imagine, this helmet was virtually useless when it was used under wet playing conditions, since the felt and the leather would both become saturated with moisture and they would become packed into a solid, dense mass.

At the time that this happened, the helmet, of course, increased in size, so it was really a raggy, useless mess. By way of contrast, here is a helmet representing the very latest thing in both materials and design. After seeing these two extremes alongside of each other, I

think you will agree that a great amount of progress has been made. Incidentally, there is a transparent facsimile of the other shell here, and you can look through it and see the other construction.

The subject of face masks is so closely related to the subject of helmets that I want to take a few moments to discuss this subject. A National Federation Conference on Football Equipment was held in Chicago on December 20, and I attended that meeting. This conference was a substitute for the informal sessions which have been held in past years at the time and place of the National Federation Football Committee meeting. Because of certain conflicts and because of a change in policy whereby the National Federation Football Committee meets in closed session, the manufacturers and National Federation leaders who are especially active in connection with matters pertaining to equipment and safety factors were brought together.

This provided a friendly exchange of viewpoints, a review of developments of the past season as related to equipment, and a preview of experimental work which is now in progress.

The National Federation made a survey of their member schools which showed that 78 per cent of the schools use some type of face or teeth guard for one or more players, and about 20 per cent of the players use such devices.

This indicates that the use of face guards is going to become much more prevalent, and this is emphasized by the fact that 89 per cent of the schools believe that a wider use of such devices is desirable.

I am certainly not recommending any particular type of face guard, but I do want you to see this one since it is brand new. It is specifically designed for use with this type of helmet, and although it has a lot of features, I think the two most important features are the ease with which it is attached or removed, and the fact that it does no damage to the helmet, as some other masks do.

It also permits the wearer to wear a helmet that fits him, and in the case of some other guards, that is not so. So we suggest that you watch this mask situation carefully. The National Federation is doing that. They would like to make some sort of a recommendation. They would like to make some mandatory use of masks, but they don't know yet which type or types do the best job of protection. They are studying the situation and they hope to come up with some recommendations, and I think that you gentlemen in the NCAA will shortly be in the same position. So I suggest you watch this subject closely.

I feel that I must take advantage of this opportunity to talk for a few moments on the care of athletic equipment, since I see so much of it that has obviously been severely damaged or totally destroyed because of improper care. The classic example of neglect of equipment that has come to my attention actually took place in a major conference university, the name of which I will, of course, not mention, to save someone some embarrassment.

We have, working in the development department of our company, a chap who was equipment man for a major conference school and he accompanied his track team to a meet that was held at this university in the month of April.

In the equipment room of this university he actually saw in one big pile in the middle of the floor all of the football gear used by that school in their last game. This equipment, which included everything from shoes to helmets, had been removed from the players and put in this pile where he saw it in the month of April.

Needless to say, some of this equipment was so rotten that it actually fell apart when it was handled, and all of it was damaged to a point where major and costly repairs would have to be made before it could ever be used again.

I know that this represents an extremely unusual condition, but too much of this sort of thing happens to a lesser degree every year and I am sure that most schools in this country could save a lot of money by investing a little bit of money in the form of time on the part of someone delegated to take care of the equipment.

The most common enemies are excessive moisture, which is allowed to remain on the equipment for a longer time than necessary, with the other enemy being excessive heat. We have a fine example of the latter in our laboratory in Chicago at the present time.

A school bought 35 of our plastic helmets and toward the end of the playing season returned eight of them stating that these eight were defective and the others were perfectly satisfactory. These eight helmets were so terribly distorted from excessive heat that they were beyond repair.

As I told you before, we placed some of these helmets in an oven at 140 degrees, where we held them for 24 hours during the time that the helmet was being designed, and even this amount of heat did no damage to them, so it was perfectly clear to us that these eight distorted helmets were subjected to a temperature over 140 degrees in order to dry them.

It is perfectly obvious to us that these helmets were damaged by an unusually high temperature which they should never be exposed to, and still I am sure that this school was very unhappy when we refused to allow them any credit for their own mistakes.

We also have a couple of shoulder pads returned recently because the school felt that they were defective also. These pads were so badly mildewed that the typical stench of mildew was almost nauseating. All of the hardware on the pad was completely rusted and the cotton cloth and the cotton sewing threads could be ripped by merely pulling on the padding with two fingers.

Here again we obviously have a case of improper care and here is another school that will be mad at us for not giving them credit for their mistakes.

A reasonable amount of care would repay many times the cost of the care. When equipment becomes soaking wet, as it sometimes must, it should either go to the laundry or cleaner promptly, or it should be spread out and put on hangers where the air can circulate freely through it in order to dry it out properly. Even the smallest school must have some space where they can spread out their equipment, and if they have nothing more than one or two electric fans which they can allow to oscillate on the equipment, they will be able to dry it before it will be damaged.

Mildew damages so much equipment, and there is no excuse for it because, in order for it to grow and to damage the equipment, it has to be kept in a rather dark place and it has to remain moist for several days. Since I cannot see where it is ever necessary for this to take place, I am personally of the opinion that no one should ever receive any credit of any kind for any piece of mildewed athletic goods.

I have seen quite a few helmets recently that have been damaged because someone either put the wrong kind of oil on the leather lining in an attempt to keep it soft, or the damage was caused by oil from oily hair dressing. When it becomes necessary for you to oil the leather lining of a helmet, there is only one oil that can be used which will not do any damage to the rubber cement or the paddings of the helmet, and this is castor oil. Please remember that. It will never damage the helmet linings, and it will do a fine job of keeping the leather soft and pliable.

As far as hair dressing is concerned, I know that one supplier of trainers' supplies actually has in his line a hairdressing made with castor oil, so if this hairdressing is used there will be no damage from this source.

Now just a few more moments, gentlemen, to discuss a pet subject of anyone connected with the design of athletic equipment: This subject is weight versus protection, and it causes a perennial squabble. Let me tell you a couple of my experiences in connection with this subject.

I have made two helmets that were identical, except for the fact that one was weighted with eight ounces of lead foil hidden under the padding. When these helmets were placed on various individuals and they were not allowed to hold them in their hands, they could not tell them apart on a weight basis. When the same test was made with a shoulder pad, a difference of two pounds could not be detected. With this type of evidence, one cannot willfully sacrifice vital protection for an insignificant weight difference.

Now I just want to close with a couple of "Do You Knows."

Do you know that inflated balls going to higher altitudes such as Denver and Salt Lake City leave the factories with 2½ pounds less air pressure? That is done because, when they arrive at their destination, they will be inflated to the proper air pressure.

Do you know that leather footballs are made to different weights at different times of the year? It is because relative humidity in February will be 25 per cent in the factory and in September it will be 60 per cent. That causes a change of weight of ½ ounce in the ball. They are actually manufactured to different weights at different months of the year, so that when the playing season arrives at the prevailing outdoor humidities, they will be the right weight.

Do you know that in the case of a lot of equipment we must do development work three years in advance? I want to give you an example of this. Let us take a baseball glove or a shoe. The 1956 line is designed before the 1955 season opens. Therefore, our field testing must have been done in 1954. Therefore, the ideas had to be developed in the laboratory tests which had to be run in 1953 for a 1956 product.

I thought some of these "Do You Knows" would help to convince you that you are not guinea pigs when you buy equipment. This merchandise has already passed through the guinea pig stage before it is offered for sale. These are just a few examples of the intangible costs in our equipment to give you a better product for your dollar. Thank you very much for your considerate attention, gentlemen.

MR. MORRELL: Suppose that the helmet had been used in 10 games in fairly warm weather, and there was perspiration inside. How would you have it cleaned?

MR. HAVEY: You can't clean it. It can't be done. The best method is to use saddle soap in the form of a lather. So many people make the mistake of scooping up the soap or scooping the soap out of a can, and it does no good. Take a mild brush, like a hand brush, and work up a creamy lather from the container of the saddle soap, and then rub that vigorously on the leather.

MR. MORRELL: What about the foam rubber?

MR. HAVEY: You can't do anything about that. I wouldn't try that. You are liable to do some damage to the helmet.

Here is an example. This is white plastic all the way through. You get these scuffed shoe marks and paint marks and you have everything else on them, and you take a good old household product, such as SOS, and scrub that rascal and you take off all those marks. It will be just as white and as brand new as you see it there. All you have sacrificed is this mirror-like gloss. You do have a clean, white, good-looking helmet.

CHAIRMAN TURNER: I want to express to you our gratitude for coming and taking the time to talk to us today, and again we will be happy to stay here and ask any questions or have you answer any questions which those present would like to have answered. The Round Table is now adjourned.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:10 p.m.

THE BUSINESS SESSION

January 7, 1955

THE 49TH ANNUAL BUSINESS SESSION convened at 9:45 a.m., January 7, with President Albert B. Moore, presiding.

PRESIDENT MOORE: The delegates will please come to order.

We have delegates representing 268 active members of the Association; representatives from 15 allied conferences; and 5 from visiting institutions. That gives us a total number of delegates from active and allied members of 444. I am told that this is a new high mark. Certainly it is gratifying to have so many of our institutions represented.

I would like at this time to present a gentleman who has kindly consented to serve as consultant on the Constitution and By-laws in this business session, Victor O. Schmidt, commissioner of the Pacific Coast Conference.

I should like to request that as we go into this business session that every delegate feel free to discuss any question that is before the Convention. It is his right to do so and his responsibility if he feels that he can make a constructive contribution to the deliberations of the Convention.

1. APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES

(The appointment of special committees was an item of business during the opening session of the Convention, January 5. The proceedings for this portion of the session are set forth on pages 143-144.)

2. EXPLANATION OF VOTING PROCEDURES

(The explanation of voting procedures was an item of business during the opening session of the Convention, January 5. The proceedings for this portion of the session are set forth on pages 144-145.)

3. REPORTS OF VICE-PRESIDENTS

PRESIDENT MOORE: The reports of Vice-Presidents are printed in the Convention Bulletin, pages 3-16. I will ask at this time if any Vice-President wishes to make any comment on his report, or add anything to it? Is there any delegate who wishes to make a comment on any Vice-President's report?

If not, a motion is in order to receive the reports of the Vice-Presidents for the record. (Upon motion made and duly seconded, it was voted that the reports be received for the record.)

4. REPORTS OF RULES AND TOURNAMENT COMMITTEES

PRESIDENT MOORE: We now have the reports of Rules and Tournament Committees. Those reports are printed in the Convention Bulletin, pages 17-41. At this time, I am going to ask Ray Chisholm, University of Minnesota, secretary of the National Association of Boxing Coaches, to make a supplementary report for the Boxing Rules Committee.

RAY CHISHOLM (University of Minnesota): I am exceedingly grateful for the opportunity to talk to you gentlemen. I represent

the National Intercollegiate Boxing Coaches Association, and on behalf of all the members I want to thank you for granting us this time.

Boxing should be on the intercollegiate sports program of every school represented here. That may sound like a startling and preposterous statement to some of you. Startling because you would believe that someone would have the audacity to suggest it, and preposterous because you have insidiously been led to believe that boxing on the intercollegiate level is harmful to the participant.

For the past 15 years, boxing in education has been maliciously attacked by a small but vociferous minority in the physical education literature. All attacks have been opinionated and biased, but they have been effective because those of us who refute them are denied publication.

The most recent attack appeared under the title of, "Boxers' Brains Swapped for Medals." This cheap appeal to emotions went unchallenged.

It is little wonder that athletic directors and athletic boards are reluctant to start an intercollegiate boxing program, when such drivel can appear unchallenged in a so-called educational journal.

The National Intercollegiate Boxing Coaches Association submitted an article, "Has Boxing in Education Been Libeled?", to the *Journal of the American Association for Health and Physical Education*. We were denied publication because no one would write a companion article so the subject could be discussed on a pro and con basis. This article was carried in the November issue of *The Mentor*.

This insidious attempt to discredit boxing can have far-reaching effects. Students in physical education classes who must continually read and listen to this condemnation are forming a philosophy, perhaps without realizing it is being formed, against all rugged contact sports, for the very qualities which are alleged to make boxing too hazardous are present in all contact sports.

Before I go into a discussion of why our institutions should include intercollegiate boxing in their sports programs, I want to allay your fears about the hazards of boxing in education.

Your attention is called to two studies.

The first was made by the Department of Preventive Medicine and Student Health at the University of Wisconsin: "A Study of the Medical Aspects of Intercollegiate Boxing at the University of Wisconsin." This study made by medical personnel over a four-year period provided no justification for discontinuing the sport.

The second is revealed in a report made to the American Medical Association at its annual meeting in San Francisco, California, in June of last year. In an exhaustive study for four years, Dr. Harry A. Kaplan and Dr. Jefferson Browder made a study of 1,043 professional prize fighters. The research team used slow motion movies, physical examinations and brain wave studies.

Tests failed to reveal any abnormal neurological features, even to those boxers who lost their bouts by knockouts. The report stated, "Most of the adverse statements about boxing and brain injury have been based for the most part on 'impressions and theoretical con-

cepts.' Several physicians who have written on the subject have freely admitted that their views have been founded on the statements given to them by laymen. Many speak freely of personal observations of boxers who have become 'punch-drunk.' Yet such commentators admit they know nothing of the intellectual capacity of such a man in his preflight years, his environment, his heritage or his educational advantages."

The report further states, "Head blows end on the surface and do not appear to be transmitted into the brain cavity."

Now intercollegiate boxing is not professional boxing. Intercollegiate boxing as conducted under the NCAA rules is a far cry from professional boxing and even amateur boxing. Our rules specify that an M.D. is to be in complete charge of all bouts.

All of the NCAA boxing rules are designed for the maximum protection of the participant. It is mandatory in all intercollegiate bouts that the contestants wear headgear. The competition gloves are of special construction and they must weigh 12 ounces and have the padding concentrated over the hitting surface.

I haven't time to go into a complete discussion of the rules and philosophy, but all the facts are in the *Official NCAA Boxing Guide*.

Now, why should your school start a boxing program? One very cogent reason is that intercollegiate boxing is one of the few contact sports which affords the little man a chance for competition without penalizing him for his size. If competitive athletics are supposed to have educational benefits, and we all agree that they do, then including intercollegiate boxing in your sports program will give more people the opportunity to participate. The philosophy of including more sports in the program so many can participate can be justified.

At a time when we are admittedly getting soft, the inclusion of intercollegiate boxing in the sports program would have a most wholesome effect on the entire student body. There is no other sport which so motivates the participant to get into excellent physical condition, and that fact would not be lost on the rest of the students.

Last spring there was an article in the *United States News and World Report* relative to the poor physical ability of the United States youth. Tests were given to a sampling of youngsters here. Similar tests were given to youngsters in Italy and Austria. Fifty-six per cent of the United States youngsters failed to meet a minimum strength standard required for good health. Only eight per cent of the European children failed to meet the same standard.

We need more of these activities which would motivate a youngster to get into prime physical condition and stay there.

Why do young men want to box? Boxing presents a distinct challenge to all men. However, it is a passing fancy. Give young men the opportunity to compete at the college level and by the time they graduate most of them have had enough. Their education opens up new avenues for an easier way of life, but they meet that life more adequately prepared to face the pitfalls and adversities of everyday living. College boxing does this for them.

I know there are a few collegians who turn professional, but they

are the exception and not the rule. More would turn to professional boxing if they did not have the opportunity to satisfy the challenge at the college level.

I know, too, of the aura of fear which surrounds professional boxing and which has been unjustly associated with intercollegiate boxing. Last month there were two professional boxers killed in the space of two days. That was front-page news in every newspaper in the country. Mention boxing in education and someone will remind you of these deaths. Let me assure you there has been but one death in the history of intercollegiate boxing as conducted under the NCAA. The boxer died after a bout in Maryland in 1946.

We can't excuse that. It may happen again. It does in all sports. That is the risk involved. Is it worth it? I know it is.

In the *Public Relations Manual* recently edited by the NCAA appears the following quotation which catches the flavor and philosophy of college athletics:

"Sport stimulates the activity of struggle, is itself a vigorous form of struggle precisely that it may make young men strong for the battle of life. Take the element of risk out of it and there would be no stimulus to strive, no cultivation of courage, demonstration of what is in man waiting to be called out. Not only are athletics worth all they cost; they would lose their meaning if they did not run the hazard and excite the chance. The glory of man, especially glowing in youth when there is much to lose, is that he can throw himself into the struggle at whatsoever cost may come. It is this that makes the spirit of men unconquerable."

That statement is the essence of our youths' desire to box. Let us give them the opportunity under wise and competent leadership. We should do no less. Thank you, gentlemen, for listening to me.

PRESIDENT MOORE: Does the chairman of any other rules or tournament committee wish to make any comments on the report of his committee as printed in the Convention Bulletin.

The Chair will entertain a motion at this time to receive for the record the reports of the rules and tournament committees as printed in the Convention Bulletin on pages 17-41, and the report of the Boxing Committee as supplemented by the secretary of the Boxing Association. (Upon motion made and duly seconded, it was voted that the reports be received for the record.)

5. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

Financial Report

SECRETARY-TREASURER EARL S. FULLBROOK (University of Nebraska): The audited report of the Treasurer for the fiscal year which ended August 31, 1954, is set forth on pages 66-96 of your Convention Bulletin. You will find in considerable detail there all the financial activities of the Association for the fiscal year.

A year ago I was able to report to our annual Convention that we had enjoyed one of our most prosperous 12 months. Our income had exceeded our expenditures by a substantial amount. I regret that my report today cannot be quite the same.

Our over-all financial operations for the past 12 months showed

an excess of income over expenses in the amount of \$4,721.79; however, to obtain a completely accurate figure, it is necessary to make certain adjustments in regard to television and publications, which leaves the Association with a net operating loss for the year of \$1,376.73.

In my opinion this is still a very excellent performance, in consideration of the fact that our basketball receipts were 19 per cent less than last year's total. This event represents one of our most important sources of revenue and the reduction in that income was an important factor in the Executive Committee's financial considerations during the past year.

The Executive Committee believes the Association is on a sound financial footing at the present time. However, the Committee wishes to point out and emphasize that our income is sufficient only to pay the costs of existing services and commitments. Any significant increase in the Association's activities or the inauguration and administration of new projects will entail a financial burden which our present budget cannot carry.

The Committee recognizes, for instance, that the Association's public relations program, which has just been launched, will eventually entail financial costs beyond the means of our present income. It will be the responsibility of the Public Relations Committee and the Executive Committee to operate our public relations program within reasonable bounds, and to obtain whatever additional financial aid it might need.

In concluding the Treasurer's report, I would point out that our surplus decreased during the year from \$145,809 to \$140,465.

There are further comments and observations which could be made, but since the complete record is before you in printed form, I see no reason to take additional time with my report. I hope that you will study the printed report carefully.

Membership

I would like to note that the membership of our Association has grown steadily during the past year. As I reported at our 48th annual Convention, the membership rolls have been expanded by the addition of smaller institutions, which clearly indicates that the NCAA is providing services attractive to all sizes and classes of our nation's universities and colleges.

To review briefly:

(1) Approximately 10 years ago we had 218 member institutions and allied conferences.

(2) Five years ago we had 317 member institutions and allied conferences.

(3) Today we have 420 active members, 6 associate members, 19 allied conferences and 11 affiliated organizations, for an over-all total of 456 members.

I'd like to list the institutions that have been admitted to membership since the publication of our last Yearbook.

First District

Lowell Technological Institute—Lowell, Massachusetts
Suffolk University—Boston, Massachusetts

Second District

Dickinson College—Carlisle, Pennsylvania
Elizabethtown College—Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania
Pratt Institute—Brooklyn, New York
Susquehanna University—Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania

Third District

Loyola College—Baltimore, Maryland
Mount St. Mary's College—Emmitsburg, Maryland
Stetson University—Deland, Florida

Fourth District

Heidelberg College—Tiffin, Ohio
Mankato State College—Mankato, Minnesota
Ripon College—Ripon, Wisconsin
Xavier University—Cincinnati, Ohio

Fifth District

Emporia State College—Emporia, Kansas

Eighth District

California Institute of Technology—Pasadena, California
Chico State College—Chico, California
Pacific Lutheran College—Parkland, Washington

This completes the report, Mr. President. I'll be glad to answer any questions if there are any.

PRESIDENT MOORE: Are there any questions that you would like to ask in regard to the Treasurer's report? If not, a motion is in order to receive the report of the Secretary-Treasurer as printed in the Convention Bulletin, pages 66-71, and supplemented by Dean Fullbrook from this platform. (Upon motion made and duly seconded, it was voted that the report be received for the record.)

6. REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

RALPH FUREY (Columbia University): Secretary-Treasurer Fullbrook already has dealt with the financial affairs of the Association, a primary responsibility of the Executive Committee. Further, on pages 42-49 of our Convention Bulletin, you will find the pertinent portions of the minutes of our meetings.

Assuming that you have both heard Mr. Fullbrook and reviewed the contents of the Convention Bulletin, it does not seem necessary to dwell at length upon the Committee's work of the year. However, I do feel that, in fairness to the Committee members who have devoted a considerable number of man hours to the affairs of the Association, I should make note of the following.

In regard to Earl Fullbrook's remarks, the Association's Executive Committee did approve two special projects this year which entailed non-recurring expenditures. One had to do with the financing of a survey of the current collegiate baseball situation. The membership responded with vital information and the brochure which was printed, setting forth an up-to-date picture of our collegiate sport, was a key element in obtaining agreement with the major leagues on the signing of undergraduate collegians.

Secondly, funds were also made available for a similar survey in the area of admissions taxes and to cover expenses of our Committee on Federal Admissions Taxes. I might note here that certain in-

stitutions and conferences contributed most generously in manpower and financial help. Nonetheless, I did want to mention these two expenditures which were a factor in why we ended up the last fiscal year slightly in the red.

Championship Events

The general supervision and management of our National Collegiate Championship events have occupied a considerable amount of the Executive Committee's time. Particularly noteworthy is the fact that the Basketball Tournament, after three years of expansion and reorganization, has settled into a standard operating pattern.

We then reorganized the Baseball Tournament of 1954 along the general lines of the Basketball Tournament, and our experiences clearly show that there will have to be some adjustments made in the baseball setup for 1955.

However, in general, the expanded tournament operation was a success and we believe that the Baseball Committee is on its way toward developing the College World Series into one of our outstanding events. Mr. Barnes undoubtedly will have more remarks to make on this subject when he reports as chairman of the Baseball Committee later in these meetings.

Also, you will note that there is a proposed amendment before you which will create the 13th National Collegiate event, an annual skiing meet. A test meet in skiing was held at Reno, Nevada, under the auspices of the University of Nevada last March, and met with considerable success. If the Convention adopts the amendment, the skiing meet will become one of our annual events.

Olympics

The 48th annual NCAA Convention in Cincinnati amended the By-laws to establish a permanent Olympic Committee to be primarily responsible for the Association's affairs in all Olympic matters. One of the principal jobs of this Committee has been the inauguration of a year-to-year Olympic fund-raising campaign. The Executive Committee, which is responsible for the general supervision of the Olympic Committee's activities, wishes to note that as of the middle of December the Committee had already collected \$20,310.16.

We believe Mr. Hunter has done an excellent job in organizing his Committee and that our Olympic affairs are in good hands. More information will be before you regarding our Olympic activities when the Committee's report is submitted later today.

Future Dates and Sites

The Executive Committee wishes to report that it has approved the following dates and sites for the 1955 National Collegiate Championship Events:

Baseball	Omaha, Nebraska	June 10-14
Basketball		
First Round	Sites to be selected	March 7 or 8
Regionals	University of Pennsylvania	March 11-12
	Northwestern University	March 11-12
	Kansas State College	March 11-12
	Oregon State College	March 11-12

Finals	Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City, Mo.	March 18-19
Boxing	Idaho State College	March 31, April 1-2
Cross-Country	To be determined	
Fencing	Michigan State College	March 25-26
Golf	University of Tennessee	June 19-25
Gymnastics	UCLA	March 25-26
Ice Hockey	Colorado College	March 10-12
Skiing	Norwich University	March 4-6
Swimming	Miami University (Ohio)	March 24-26
Tennis	University of North Carolina	June 20-25
Track & Field	University of Southern Calif.	June 17-18
Wrestling	Cornell University	March 25-26

Future Convention Sites

The Executive Committee recommends that the Association's 50th annual Convention be held in Los Angeles at the Statler Hotel next January. The dates selected represent a departure from our traditional pattern. Of late we have been holding our general sessions on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of the week. In 1956 we recommend that the general sessions be held Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, January 9, 10, 11. Committee meetings, of course, will precede the general sessions by three days.

Mr. President, this completes my report on behalf of the Executive Committee and I move its approval. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

7. REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

FRED J. LEWIS (Vanderbilt University): I have the privilege at this time to present herewith, for your hearing, and I hope for your approval, an account of the stewardship of your Council for the year 1954.

I hasten to make the usual claim that the year just passed has been the most eventful and productive in the Association's history. If this distinction could have been obtained through honest work and conscientious deliberations, I am persuaded that the Council's claim is justified. On pages 49-63 of the Convention Bulletin, the abridged minutes of the interim meetings of the Council will be found. I would call to your attention some of the accomplishments of the year.

Interpretations

It is natural that new legislation written into our Constitution and By-laws needs interpretation and the Council has received many such requests during the year. However, many of these requests have also dealt with clarification of old legislation, and it has been clear to the Council that the primary reason for increasing need for interpretations is not so much new legislation, but rather, the fact that the Association's enforcement program is stimulating anew an awareness and consciousness among our members as to NCAA rules and regulations and their objectives.

The Council is the only agency of the Association empowered to issue interpretations (exclusive of the Eligibility Committee's jurisdiction) in the interim between Conventions. Because of the steady and constant flow of requests, it was necessary to appoint an interim

three-man committee to handle the job, and the Council constituted the President, the Secretary-Treasurer, and the Executive Director as that interim Interpretations Committee.

This Committee's opinions and interpretations have been reviewed at succeeding Council meetings. We feel that several of the interpretations are of sufficient significance to be included in the "Interpretations Section" which is printed following the Executive Regulations in the Convention Bulletin. The Convention's acceptance and approval of this report will constitute a review and approval of such new interpretations.

Strengthening of Amateur Ideal

During the past year, the Council initiated what it thinks will become a highly important project. Those who attended the Athletic Directors Round Table meeting on Wednesday afternoon heard mention made of a "Conference of Conferences" which was held in Chicago last June. As was reported, due to the inadvertent use of the confidential minutes of that meeting by some persons, exaggerated and distorted impressions of the meeting were carried in some newspapers.

The meeting actually was held to discuss a variety of problems, including the examination of ways and means to strengthen the amateur ideal. This development has its background in the desire of the NCAA Executive Committee and Council to have this Association join with other amateur groups—such as the AAU, Olympic Association, High School Federation, the golf and tennis organizations, etc.—to strengthen that concept.

This is not a spectacular project and promises to be a rather extended undertaking. However, we believe that the long-range objectives are worthy and that eventual results can produce a significant contribution to our intercollegiate athletic programs of the future.

Enforcement

The year 1954 completes the third year of the Association's enforcement program, and it is our firm conviction that the NCAA enforcement activities mark one of the Association's most important and vital contributions to the welfare of intercollegiate athletics. The Committee on Infractions will submit a report later to this Convention.

Meanwhile, it is my responsibility to report that the Council adopted the following disciplinary actions during 1954, in eight cases of non-observance of NCAA legislation by member institutions. Resolutions enacted by the Council are set forth on pages 49-54, and pages 58-61, respectively, of the Convention Bulletin. You will note that:

1. Seton Hall University of South Orange, New Jersey, was severely censured and reprimanded for having permitted the tryouts of prospective basketball players from 1950 to 1953 and that at the close of the current college year the chief executive officer of that University shall file a certificate that his institution is in full compliance with the rules, regulations and other legislation of this Association.

2. Kansas State College of Manhattan, Kansas, was placed on probation for a period of one year for athletic malpractices which had

existed at that institution. These are detailed in the resolution printed in the Convention Bulletin, and I shall not elaborate on them in this report.

3. North Carolina State College of Raleigh, North Carolina, was placed on probation for one year and was ruled ineligible to compete in the 1955 National Collegiate Basketball Championship for trying out of prospective athletes and also providing paid transportation for prospective athletes to visit the campus. It should be noted that the Atlantic Coast Conference and the NCAA jointly cooperated in this case.

4. Four member institutions of the Border Intercollegiate Athletic Conference—namely, Hardin-Simmons University, Texas Technological College, University of Arizona and West Texas State College—were severely reprimanded and censured for having tried out prospective athletes during the years 1950-1952; and, in addition, the Conference itself was severely reprimanded and censured for having rejected, on two occasions, proposed action which would have prohibited the trying out of prospective athletes in accordance with the NCAA prohibition of such activities.

5. The City College of New York was placed on probation for one year and was ruled ineligible to participate in the 1955 National Collegiate Basketball Championship for various malpractices detailed in the resolution printed in the Convention Bulletin.

6. The University of Miami of Coral Gables, Florida, was placed on probation for one year and was ruled ineligible to enter athletes or teams in National Collegiate Championship events sponsored by the NCAA for the college year 1954-55 for paying the transportation costs and trying out prospective athletes, as well as providing excessive financial aid to athletes already enrolled at the institution.

7. Western Illinois State College of Macomb, Illinois, was reprimanded for having permitted its football team to participate in a post-season football game not certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee.

8. The University of Portland, Portland, Oregon, was reprimanded for having tried out prospective basketball players, it being noted that these tryout activities were restricted to one instance and did not follow a pattern or extend over a period of time.

In disposing of each case which comes before it, the Council takes into consideration the nature and the degree of the violation of its membership obligations, and the corrective or disciplinary action which may have been taken by the institution, conference, or other agency which may have jurisdiction in the matter.

It should be noted that in virtually every instance the Council has found a sincere desire on the part of our member institutions to cooperate in every way and, if necessary, to set their houses in order.

In reviewing cases acted upon at our last Convention, the Council, at its October meeting, voted to support the action of the Big Ten Conference in removing Michigan State College from probation and restored the College to all of its rights and privileges of Association membership.

Upon presentation of a petition and personal representation from delegates from Arizona State College, Tempe, members of the Coun-

cil are convinced that this institution has done all requested in action taken by Council on August 1, 1953, when the institution was placed on probation for a period of two years, as a portion of the action taken at that time.

Feeling that no good thing could be expected by demanding the full probationary period, and as a reward for prompt reforms already taken, the Council voted to reinstate Arizona State College to full membership in the NCAA, with all the rights and privileges as of January 4, 1955.

Additional Developments

Two additional developments related to the enforcement program should be reported to this Convention. One concerns the National Certification project which the Council authorized the Officers to undertake last May. You will recall that the Officers reported to the membership the nature, scope and purposes of our enforcement activities and requested each chief executive officer to review with his athletic staff the rules and regulations of the Association and certify to the Association his institution's compliance.

We felt that this would serve as a stimulant to the general dedication to proper athletic practices which have been going on for the past two years. As of this date, approximately 70 per cent of our member institutions have responded. We urge the balance of our membership to complete this task in the interest of improved athletic administration.

In this connection, I refer you to Minute No. 2 of the New Orleans meeting, in which the Executive Director was advised to conduct a follow-up campaign to secure the additional notices from the delinquent institutions.

It should also be noted that during the year the Council initiated a cooperative program with the sponsoring agencies of various invitational athletic events whereby an institution ruled ineligible for NCAA events will also be ineligible for invitations to comparable invitational events.

For example, if the Council were to rule Institution "A" ineligible for the 1955 National Collegiate Track Championships, Institution "A" would also be ineligible to be invited to track meets conducted the same year by invitational agencies cooperating with this Association.

The response to this program has been most gratifying. I am pleased to report that as of this date the following organizations have agreed to a full cooperation: All-College Basketball Tournament; Big Seven Conference; Drake University; Eastern College Athletic Conference; Gator Bowl Association; Kansas Relays; Metropolitan Intercollegiate Basketball Association; Mid-Winter Sports Association; Penn Relays; Southwest Conference; Southwestern Sun Carnival Association; Tangerine Bowl Football Commission; and the Texas Relays.

Taxes and Baseball

The Officers of the Association in Reports to the Membership during the year mentioned the pride with which they have viewed the accomplishments of our Special Committee on Federal Admissions Taxes and our Baseball Committee. We must not let this occasion pass without citing our Special Tax Committee, which served under

the chairmanship of Dick Baumbach of Tulane. It campaigned for the elimination of the Federal admissions tax from college-operated athletic events and was successful in presenting the merits of the case in such a way that the Congress voted to eliminate the 20 per cent admissions tax. Sincere appreciation of the Convention should be expressed to that Committee.

We feel that the Baseball Committee, under the able chairmanship of Eppy Barnes of Colgate University, is to be congratulated also. This Committee brought a long enduring campaign to fruition when the major leagues last month adopted a rule relating to the signing of undergraduate students by professional baseball clubs. The rule is set forth in the Convention Bulletin and the meaning and significance of this action will be reported to the Convention by Mr. Barnes at the proper time. It would appear, however, from recent press reports, that additional missionary effort must be expended upon the minor leagues.

Recruiting

One of the most difficult and long-standing problems in collegiate athletics is that of recruiting. The Council believes that today the recruiting of prospective athletes is one of our most serious problems. I would presume television constitutes a comparable headache, but the Council is not going to have much to say regarding the television program, since a full discussion of the matter was held yesterday and specific action by the Convention on a proposed resolution is anticipated later today.

Regarding recruiting, the Council wishes to report it has constituted a special committee to thoroughly examine various phases of the problem, including the development of boosters groups to pay the costs of prospective athletes' transportation, the time demand being placed upon high school seniors by the official and unofficial representatives of universities and colleges, the excessive transportation of prospects, the unrelenting pressure which is placed upon top prospects by overzealous recruiters, etc.

All of these matters are to be subjected to close scrutiny, to the end that this committee may bring forth special recommendations for legislation to improve the situation. I hope that the best thinking of our college athletic leaders can be marshaled on this problem, to the end that we can develop a positive solution.

Accrediting Agencies

I would note that the NCAA Council has been in close contact during the year with the various regional accrediting agencies. As many of you know, the North Central Association is in the process of developing and adopting a revised athletic policy and, further, it is in consultation with the other regional accrediting agencies in regard to the development of some uniformity in policies and procedures.

One of our Council members, Ralph Aigler of the University of Michigan, is a key leader in this entire movement. We are indebted to the fine leadership Mr. Aigler has given to the North Central and other accrediting agencies and we believe that much good is in the offing.

From time to time, the Council, in regular sessions and at annual Conventions, has adopted recommended practices and policies for the

guidance of its members in the conduct of intercollegiate athletics. Members of the Council feel that the value of this advisory service is sufficient to warrant assembling of this data and making it available in more convenient form. To accomplish this purpose, this data will be printed in the annual Yearbook and in the manual which includes the Constitution, By-laws, etc., under a new heading—"Recommended Policies and Practices for Intercollegiate Athletics."

Now, under the able chairmanship of President Moore and accurate recording of Secretary Fullbrook, your Council has been kept abreast of its course by Walter Byers, in a year of effort to improve intercollegiate athletics. Members of the Council have been ever alert to the body's obligations to the parent organization, and each expresses the hope that this Convention may not have misplaced its confidence and faith in its action of a year ago.

Mr. Chairman, I would note that the acceptance and approval of this report constitutes the Convention's approval of the Council's actions during the year. Pursuant thereto, I move the adoption and approval of this report and of the minutes of the Council meetings as printed in the Convention Bulletin. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

8. REPORT OF THE EXTRA EVENTS COMMITTEE

WILBUR C. JOHNS: (University of California at Los Angeles): The Extra Events Committee report is printed in the Bulletin and will be supplemented by my remarks here today.

The Committee held a meeting January 6 at which it considered a large number of requests for certification of post-season games. It should be noted that during this past year we have had a sudden outbreak of interest in promoting charity games. Also a certain request came to our Committee to hold an annual game known as an Olympic Bowl Game. Any such game would necessitate a change in our present rules and regulations governing extra events.

After due consideration of all the requests, the Committee unanimously recommends to the Convention that no change be made in our present legislation governing extra events. We believe that member institutions should recognize the value of the present legislation and the manner in which it has protected our member institutions from being exposed to embarrassing situations relative to proposals for new games, principally when they come in in the name of charity.

As reported to the Convention last year, the Committee received a request from the Corn Bowl Association of Bloomington, Illinois, for certification of a post-season contest. Its request is being presented to the Convention today in accordance with the regulations governing post-season events which provides that such requests be filed at an annual Convention for action at a succeeding national Convention.

I would like to recommend to the Convention that the post-season game of the Corn Bowl Association (to be played Thanksgiving Day, 1955) be approved, provided that Association meets all requirements for certification. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: The motion is now in order to approve the report of the Extra Events Committee, as printed on page 65 of the Convention Bulletin and supplemented from this platform by Mr. Johns. (Upon motion made and duly seconded, it was voted that the report be received for the record.)

The Complete Report Follows:

Each year the Extra Events Committee receives requests for certification of bowl games from all sections of the country. Many of these requests indicate a complete lack of knowledge as to the requirements of the NCAA for proper certification. This is understandable since most of the applications are initiated by service clubs and civic organizations.

However, inquiries from representatives of member institutions, relative to invitations that have been received to participate in post-season events, indicates that many of our own membership are not acquainted with the present legislation. The Committee, therefore, recommends that all representatives of each member institution become well enough acquainted with the rules governing post-season events so as to be able to answer invitations when they are extended. This would prevent situations developing which may become embarrassing to both parties.

The Committee certified the following bowl games for the 1954 football season:

Cotton—January 1, 1955.....	Dallas, Texas
Gator—December 31, 1954.....	Jacksonville, Florida
Orange—January 1, 1955.....	Miami, Florida
Refrigerator—December 5, 1954.....	Evansville, Indiana
Rose—January 1, 1955.....	Pasadena, California
Sugar—January 1, 1955.....	New Orleans, Louisiana
Sun—January 1, 1955.....	El Paso, Texas
Tangerine—January 1, 1955.....	Orlando, Florida

9. REPORT OF THE TELEVISION COMMITTEE

HARVEY CASSILL (University of Washington): Your Television Committee has conducted seven meetings during the progress of the year, involving some 16 days of deliberation, and its report encompasses approximately 55 pages of the manual, which was placed in the hands of the membership yesterday. In the Convention Bulletin, pages 132-134, are included the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee. Your Committee requested the Executive Director this year to place in the hands of all member organizations two weeks in advance those conclusions and recommendations. I am sure by this time they are all known to you. Prior to making a motion to receive this report, I would like to express my sincerest thanks to the 11 other gentlemen, who I think have, conscientiously and with great sincerity, tried to serve your purposes this year.

Mr. Chairman, I move the receipt of this report for the record. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

10. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INFRACTIONS

FRANK N. GARDNER (Drake University): Three years ago, the present enforcement program of this Association was inaugurated by appropriate amendments to the Constitution and By-laws. For the first

two years, the Membership Committee, working through a Subcommittee on Infractions, reported its findings to the Council and to the annual Convention for action and for information.

At our two previous Conventions, the Membership Committee also stated in positive terms the philosophy, structure, and operations of our enforcement program. One year ago, in order to streamline our operational procedure, we voted at the Cincinnati Convention to eliminate one step in processing cases by discontinuing the Membership Committee and establishing the present Committee on Infractions.

The members of the Committee on Infractions this past year have been Vice-Chancellor C. M. Sarratt, Vanderbilt University; Professor Ralph W. Aigler, University of Michigan; and myself. To the best of our abilities, we have sought to faithfully discharge the responsibilities laid upon us by the Association. In pursuit of this task, we have had, in almost all cases, the ready and hearty cooperation of institutions involved in alleged cases of infractions. For this, we express our appreciation to these member institutions and to the Association in annual Convention.

Since past reports brought to you have adequately presented the basic philosophy and operational procedure of our enforcement program, the Committee will confine its report to a statistical analysis of cases brought before it and certain general observations arising out of our experience.

To review our experience to date: Since the inception of the Association's present program three years ago, 52 cases have been classified. Before touching on the disposition of these cases, I should note that the Committee classifies a case only when the information which has been submitted to it is from a responsible source and is of sufficient substance to warrant either a preliminary or an official inquiry.

Of the 52 cases, 39 have been completed. Of the 39 completed cases, the Committee reported violations of varying degrees in 14. These were subsequently acted upon by the Council of this Association. It was the Committee's conclusion that in 15 cases the allegations were unsupported and in 8 instances the alleged incidents did not constitute violations of NCAA requirements. There are an additional 13 cases in the Committee's active file at the present moment. It would be my thought that 8 of the 13 cases now in the active file will be handled at the first Council meeting following this Convention. This is not to indicate whether the cases will involve violations or not.

As will be noted, we have been able to "whittle down" our backlog of unfinished business due to the more efficient procedure approved by our Convention last year.

Regarding the second phase of our report, the Committee on Infractions believes that the Association has manifested, by its cooperation and approval, its determination to maintain the purposes and the objectives of our Association.

The Committee further believes that an even greater service to intercollegiate athletics and to our members is rendered when we find an allegation to be unfounded, than when we find one which is founded in fact.

Any person or institution bringing a charge is always informed if the Committee finds insufficient facts to support the allegation made. Such a procedure should help to dispel the rumors which fly so heedlessly about and grow with passage.

Even more damaging than fast-flying rumors are newspaper and magazine articles containing "shot-gun" charges. Let me bring to your attention certain things which happened this past year in our experience in this area.

Whenever a newspaper or magazine article indicates a possible violation of our rules by a member institution, it is the Committee's procedure to send a preliminary letter of inquiry to the writer of the article, asking him to state specifics, and to cooperate with the NCAA enforcement machinery in ascertaining the facts regarding the alleged incidents or infractions.

Three articles written by prominent persons and appearing in national magazines during the past year contained such charges. In each case, the author of the article was sent an appropriate letter of inquiry. Two of the three made no reply, and did not even acknowledge receiving our letter of inquiry. The third writer did answer—but gave us no information and, instead, confined himself to stating that, in his opinion, our Committee was doing a fine enforcement job.

Your Committee believes, and we feel that our Association believes, that any individual who makes public statements, either written or in a speech, citing violations of Association rules, describing how "terrible" these are, and asking why the NCAA or someone doesn't do something about the alleged situation, has an obligation to forthwith cooperate with the Committee and the Association in improving intercollegiate athletics.

The Committee is inclined to believe, in the light of our experience, that those who write about rule violations or speak so eloquently about these at banquets do so because such makes the article more saleable or enlarges the chances of getting the speaker's name in the headlines.

It is much easier to spread rumors than it is to take the time to find out exactly what the facts are. The Committee thus wishes to urge all of us who are connected in any way with intercollegiate athletics to be more discriminating in sifting fact from rumor before making public statements.

Another observation rises out of our experience. Recruiting is not only a serious problem, it is a growing problem. There is nothing wrong with recruiting as such. What makes it wrong is when it is carried on in violation of basic educational and ethical principles and when it bursts out of prescribed boundaries.

The pressure brought to bear upon certain key athletes by institutional representatives and others, and the measures resorted to by some institutions to get a key prospect frequently has a demoralizing effect upon the boy concerned. In addition, the colleges which failed to get the prospect always convince themselves that they were outbid financially and begin to spread damaging reports about the successful institution.

In our experience, it seems never to have dawned upon many coaches and other recruiters that a prospective athlete might actually choose another college for a valid educational reason.

Now, a prospective athlete actually may choose a college because of its reputation in a particular area of learning or skill. He may choose a certain college because he believes its coach to be a better coach, and of course no other coach would believe this. He may choose a particular college because of religious or family interest. But the unsuccessful recruiter evidently seldom understands that a good prospective athlete might make such a choice. His conclusion is that the prospective athlete "must have been paid a higher price," and this attitude and the rumors which consequently fly damage intercollegiate athletics.

Then allegations are brought to our attention by disappointed coaches, alumni and friends of the institution which failed to get the athlete. We have gone into all such cases reported to us thoroughly.

May we report to you that in such cases we seldom have found real grounds to support the allegation.

Consequently, the Committee wishes to urge the members of this Association to (1) re-study their own recruiting practices, and, (2) to carefully obtain a true knowledge of a case rather than to spread second, third, or even fourth-hand rumors.

The Committee would also like to call the attention of the members of our Association to the Special Committee on Recruiting which, under the direction of the Council, is making a thorough study of this entire area. It is hoped that out of this study better recruiting procedures may be established by the cooperation of all our members and by Association action.

Towards the continuing task of improving intercollegiate athletics which all of us love so well, we shall continue to give ourselves and we solicit your continued trust and cooperation.

Mr. Chairman, I move the reception of the report of the Committee on Infractions.

PRESIDENT MOORE: It has been moved that the report of the Committee on Infractions be received, and Mr. Gardner, with your permission, I want to add the word, in this case, approved, because I think it is a very significant report. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

11. REPORT OF THE OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

WILLIS O. HUNTER (University of Southern California): I guess for the first time in the history of the NCAA there has been appointed an Olympic Committee *per se*. In the past we have had finance committees for a particular purpose. In any event, this Committee is known as the NCAA Olympic Committee.

Its functions to date have been to take over what has been done in the past by a finance committee. As we go along and perchance gain stature, the Council will probably give us other assignments. I should like to introduce the members of this Committee, because they are the gentlemen who are raising funds now for the Olympic Association.

District 1—Ivan J. Geiger, Mass. Institute of Technology
District 2—Robert J. Kane, Cornell University
District 3—E. M. Cameron, Duke University
District 4—T. N. Metcalf, University of Chicago

- * District 5—Don Faurot, University of Missouri
- District 6—Madison Bell, Southern Methodist University
- District 7—Glenn J. Jacoby, University of Wyoming
- District 8—Harvey Cassill, University of Washington

The first function that we've had is to supplant the previous finance committee. This Committee was activated last March, and during the interval since then we have solicited funds, and I should like to report as a matter of progress that to date we have collected \$51,773.09.

Now, as time goes on, gentlemen, you're going to hear from your respective district representatives with reference to helping us with the Olympic Fund. I appreciate and hope you do, that we are all working for the same cause, and you will be receptive and will help us in any way you can.

PRESIDENT MOORE: You have heard the report of the new Olympic Committee, presented by Mr. Hunter. Is there a motion to receive the report for the record? (Upon motion made and duly seconded, it was voted that the report be received for the record.)

12. REPORT OF THE INSURANCE COMMITTEE

EDWIN D. MOUZON, JR. (Southern Methodist University): We now have a statistical survey of the Insurance Committee for the last two years. Last year we were able to tell you what happened in the whole first year, but we had very little material with which to compare it. This report covers the first year of operation, which ended September 1, 1953, and the second year of operation, which ended September 1, 1954.

In 1952-53, we had 123 colleges enrolled in the program; in 1953-54, 149 colleges enrolled.

Total individuals insured in 1952-53, 24,714; in 1953-54, 30,368.

Total premiums paid in the first year, \$24,562; the second year, \$30,263.

Total claims paid the first year, \$16,335; in the second year, \$24,238.16.

Number of claims paid the first year, 86; the second, 116.

The number of claims pending for the first year at this time last year were 5; the number of claims pending for the second year, 4.

Again this year the majority of the money paid out was for football injuries. Last year, there were 75 claims paid for football injuries; this year, 96.

The percentage of money paid out last year on football injuries was 82.65; for this year, 84.13. There is not enough difference there for any significance at all.

I have those percentage figures for other sports, but I doubt it's worth our while to listen to them.

This year the largest claim paid for football injury, \$1,022.05, which was paid to Washington State College. The smallest claim paid was also for football, \$3.25, to Texas A&M.

Last year a total of 72 cents of every dollar paid in was paid out in claims. In my report last year, which I made before the College Round Table, I stated that that was just about the break-even point for the insurance company. This year, \$80.09 per \$100, or 80 cents on the dollar, has been paid out. That means our carrier is actually

losing money. Apparently that means that eventually there must be a small increase in premiums, if we expect to break even, and of course, the insurance company does expect to break even. In fact, they expect to make a little money and are entitled to it.

We have had contracts with a good many insurance companies with reference to this policy. When we first went into this business, there were no statistics available on it anywhere. No insurance company knew anything about it. Our carrier made a guess and said, "Well, suppose we start with this rate. We don't know how it will work out; nobody knows how it will work out." It looks as if it is working out so they are losing money.

I might say that we have had discussions with many other insurance companies. The closest bid that we have had on the policy which we now carry was \$2.00; we have been paying \$1.00. What will happen to the balance in this third year, we don't know, but there is not enough to talk about at the present time, not enough claims have been paid. It started in September and we can't tell anything about what's going to happen this year. But we do have an increased registration again this year.

PRESIDENT MOORE: Thank you, Ed, for that informative report. Is there a motion to receive the report of the Insurance Committee for the record? (Upon motion made and duly seconded, it was voted that the report be received for the record.)

13. REPORT OF THE BASEBALL COMMITTEE

EVERETT D. BARNES (Colgate University): The NCAA Baseball Committee has worked hard and diligently in the interests of the colleges for the past several years.

I first want to report that, at the request of the NCAA Executive Committee, the Baseball Committee was requested to review the past Championships, and in particular the 1954 Championship, to submit some revisions for district round games, with the idea of sending the eight strongest teams to the national finals.

The Baseball Committee has asked me to report to you that these recommendations were made to the Executive Committee of the NCAA and approved. The information will be circulated to the member colleges in early spring.

The part of the special report I have been requested to make covers a period of many years of hard work and persistence. We have survived two commissioners of baseball and we have worn out several committees of our own Association and professional baseball. In the year 1954, Commissioner Ford Frick appointed a committee representing professional baseball, and a committee was appointed by the National Collegiate Athletic Association to meet several times in joint session, endeavoring to work out an improved situation which would be mutually agreeable to professional baseball and the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

I am not going back to the distant past to report, as I think most of the colleges are familiar with that. I do want to cover that portion of the procedure which I believe led to success, and I will refer to the joint meetings with the major leagues in 1953, where, for the first time, an amendment was proposed and for the first time in their deliberations I believe it received serious consideration.

At that time, the National League voted against the motion, 5-3, and the American League decided to table the motion. I bring that out for one point only, and that is that directly after the meeting several members of professional baseball requested a meeting, and we were informed by the presidents of both leagues, and Mr. Rickey, that they felt that those representing the major league clubs and most of the minor league clubs were not fully informed as to the progress that college baseball had made.

As a result of that conference, which lasted several hours, we prepared an informative bulletin which we sent only to the representatives of the major and minor leagues. This was purely for their information. But that brought some startling results which eventually resulted in an extensive survey of college baseball and the preparation of a brochure by the NCAA at some cost. This was circulated to all representatives of professional baseball. This brochure, informative in nature, emphasized the size and the scope of what we were doing in the colleges to promote college baseball.

You gentlemen have been informed that the major leagues have approved the resolution and the minor leagues have not. It was unfortunate at the time, when the minor leagues were meeting in Houston, that some erroneous rumors and information were circulated and immediately they grabbed up the false rumors and refused to approve the resolution.

But, since that time, and after the major leagues have approved, a mail vote has been taken and the report on that is that we only lack two votes of receiving unanimous approval from both the major and the minor leagues.

I hope you gentlemen will take time to read the resolution, and I feel very sure that before the expiration of this year, that we will have unanimous approval, not only from the major leagues, but from the minor leagues.

The last committee—and there have been several committees—represented the NCAA in conferring with the major leagues at their joint meetings in January of 1954. John Kobs, Michigan State College, represented the AACBC, and Walter Byers represented the NCAA. I want to pay special tribute to President Albert A. Jacobs of Trinity College, who also appeared at the joint meetings with us to present the academic side, and to show the effects that the lack of such agreement had on the educational programs of students in our American colleges.

Gentlemen, this has been a long and a hard task. I could not thank personally all of those who have helped draw up the resolution so it could be finally approved by the major leagues. There are many sitting in this room who contributed to this effort.

We have every assurance that the major leagues will enforce this rule, and it even applies to the minor league clubs which have any affiliation or any working agreement with major league clubs.

I also feel, in the national picture of baseball—and this is one of the most important reasons that this resolution be implemented and administered by the NCAA—that we must protect the future college baseball teams and our athletes. Because of the serious financial position of the minor leagues today, there is no doubt in the minds of

most men who are familiar with the baseball picture that the source of supply of manpower for the major leagues in the future is going to be college students. Therefore, every effort has to be made on our part to protect those students and to provide every opportunity to see that they may complete their educational programs.

Mr. President, I urge and move the reception of this report. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

14. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS AND RESOLUTIONS PREVIOUSLY CIRCULARIZED

PRESIDENT MOORE: We now come to some very important business, proposed amendments and resolutions previously circularized. We are going to take up the amendments first, and I should like to call your attention to the procedure that has been agreed upon.

A person has been designated to introduce each one of these amendments. That person will be either the one who initiated the amendment or a representative of a group that wishes to have the amendment considered.

Now, the sole purpose—I should like to underscore sole—the sole purpose of that procedure is to expedite as much as we can our business, by having someone to explain clearly in each case the purpose of the amendment. There are no steamrollers in the Convention; in fact, I wouldn't know how to use one if someone handed it to me.

I would like to call your attention to the note on page 127 of the Convention Bulletin under "Proposed Amendments." That is a very important note and if you don't bear it in mind you probably won't know, in most cases, just what changes are proposed in the Constitution and By-laws. "In the proposed amendments, those words set in *italics* are to be deleted, and those words set in **bold face** are to be added."

With those introductory remarks, we are now ready to take up these proposed amendments. I should like to remind the delegates that it will require a two-thirds vote to adopt any amendment to the Constitution, and only a majority vote to adopt amendments to the By-laws.

Number I, Playing and Practice Seasons, A. Ralph Aigler, University of Michigan, will please introduce that proposed amendment.

Playing and Practice Seasons

RALPH W. AIGLER (University of Michigan): This is a rather simple amendment that is proposed. It is the addition of that language to Section 1 (a) and (b), Article VII of the By-laws. The present provisions read as follows:

"(a) Pre-season practice in football shall not begin prior to September first of each year or prior to two weeks before the first day of classes, whichever is earlier, and the regular playing schedule shall be limited to a maximum of ten games in a season (exclusive of post-season competition).

"(b) Pre-season practice in basketball shall not begin prior to November first of each year; the first scheduled game shall not be played prior to December first, and the maximum number of regularly scheduled games shall not exceed twenty-six in a season, exclusive of post-season tournament contests."

Now in the late summer the question arose whether it would be permissible under this for member institutions to follow the practice which has been common heretofore, to issue uniforms and have pictures taken on the day preceding the opening of the regular football practice. The Officers of the Association ruled that that would constitute a practice session.

It then came to the attention of the Officers that many institutions had already made commitments and programs were arranged that would be thrown entirely out of gear if that were insisted upon, and they therefore ruled that for this fall that interpretation would not be made operative.

The question came before the Council at the meeting in October. The whole matter was reconsidered, with the result that the Council voted to recommend the following amendments:

"(c) On the day before the opening of permissible practice, as specified in the two preceding paragraphs, it shall be permissible to issue equipment, have medical examinations and take squad pictures."

As I said at the beginning, that is a very simple proposal. I think it is entirely clear as to its language and intent. The only possibility that I can see of any controversy or difficulty would be along this line: Suppose the question were to arise as to whether or not it would be permissible to give a luncheon or to have a dinner for the members of the squad on the day before, assuming that there was nothing else in the way of practice. It seems to me perfectly clear, and I think I would be warranted in saying, that the members of the Council feel that this amendment does not purport to be a complete enumeration of the things and the only things that can be done the day before practice starts. The background is perfectly clear as to what was intended and what is intended by this amendment, and therefore, Mr. Chairman, I move its adoption. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: I will ask Shober Barr, Franklin & Marshall College, to present the next proposed amendment to the By-laws, "B."

J. SHOBER BARR (Franklin & Marshall College): On page 358 in your Yearbook, you find Article VIII, Sections 1 and 2, referring to limitations on practice sessions. The first one Mr. Aigler just read. The old By-law appears in the Yearbook exactly the same as the standard type and italics.

The Basketball Rules Committee recommended the adoption of (b). I am not going to get into that now, but I just wanted to say that, following that recommendation from the Basketball Rules Committee, the Council felt that football should be treated in the same manner in which basketball will be considered.

Consequently, this proposed amendment, which comes with the approval of the Council, should read as follows:

"B. By-laws Amendment: Amend Article VIII, Section 1, (a):

"(a) Pre-season practice in football shall not begin prior to September first of each year or prior to two weeks before the first day of classes, whichever is earlier, and the total playing schedule for any intercollegiate team shall be limited in a year (September first

to August thirty-first) to a maximum of ten contests (games or scrimmages) with outside competition (exclusive of one post-season game approved by the Association's Extra Events Committee)."

With the approval of the Council, Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of this amendment. (The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: It has been moved that Amendment "B," be adopted. The Chair would suggest that we vote on (a) and (b) separately. If there is no objection, we will do it that way. Is there any discussion of "B (a)?"

GEARY EPPLEY (University of Maryland): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question. When we speak of contests, are we speaking of scrimmage? I am speaking of the wording of this particular proposal. It speaks of a contest, and then in parenthesis it says scrimmage. Now, it is possible to have a scrimmage without having a contest. It is very simple to have an outside group in to work plays against them. There is no contest whatsoever. That is all right; I think that's fine. We are particularly interested in training.

MR. BARR: There is no differentiation made between scrimmage or contest with outside competition; they are both treated exactly the same. They both count.

MR. EPPLEY: Suppose there is no contest whatsoever; the coaches are there and they are just trying out plays.

MR. BARR: That is a scrimmage.

MR. EPPLEY: It is not a contest.

MR. BARR: But it's a scrimmage. If it's a scrimmage, it counts. That is the interpretation.

MR. EPPLEY: There is one thing to which I would like to call the Association's attention. We are worried a great deal about recruiting, and I think it is rightly so. I think we often forget what we are constituted for. We are educational institutions, and educational institutions train men, and we train them physically.

Now, I think it's an accepted principle of intercollegiate athletics that you want perfection and that you work to have good teams. There are a couple of ways you can get them. One is to go out and get these "super boys" and the other is to just train other boys.

Now, certainly, if the coach needs to know something about how his men react against other men, it isn't a competition. It is just training, and so much of our action is not to promote athletics but to take the opposite attitude of seeing how you can practically nullify all athletic competition. Personally, I hope that this proposal will not be passed as is. I think it needs further study.

PRESIDENT MOORE: Is there further discussion? The question has been called for. (The motion was put to a vote, and was carried.)

MR. BARR: If you will follow Section (b) in your Convention Bulletin, I will read the rule as written in the Yearbook, and it will include the standard type as well as the italics. I will read it as it now stands.

"(b) Pre-season practice in basketball shall not begin prior to November first of each year; the first scheduled game shall not be played prior to December first, and the maximum number of regu-

larly scheduled games shall not exceed twenty-six in a season, exclusive of post-season tournament contests."

That is the way it appears in the Yearbook. This amendment, proposed by the Basketball Rules Committee and recommended by the Council, if adopted would read as follows:

"(b) Pre-season practice in basketball shall not begin prior to November first of each year; the first contest (game or scrimmage) with outside competition shall not be played prior to December first, and the maximum number of contests (games or scrimmage) with outside competition shall not exceed twenty-six in a year (December first to November thirty), exclusive of post-season tournament contests held prior to April first."

Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of "B" (b). (The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

LEO A. HARRIS (University of Oregon): This is a little late, but I'd like to raise one question. Under the intent of this, it would prevent a basketball tour of another country during the summer or any other time of the year; is that correct?

MR. BARR: Not if it comes within the 26 game limitation.

MR. HARRIS: I understand. I just want to clear this up. Our basketball team took a tour last summer to the Orient. I thought it was one of the most valuable things we did, from the standpoint of the education of our students and also for international good-will. It isn't of particular concern to us because I don't believe we could do that again, but I believe some consideration should be given by this body to the possibility that, if a team were invited on a trip of this kind, that they might be able to take it. I think it has values beyond what is the intent of this rule.

PRESIDENT MOORE: The motion to adopt was unanimously approved. Were there several noes? I beg your pardon; the Chair overlooked that.

I just wanted to say to the gentleman who has just spoken that I hope we didn't move too fast with that.

MR. HARRIS: I had no objection. I just wondered if anybody had any feeling about the matter, because this definitely closes the door to that type of an operation, which I think possibly is a mistake.

PERCY L. SADLER (Lehigh University): Mr. President, I question the two-thirds majority and call for a re-vote.

PRESIDENT MOORE: This was a proposed amendment to the By-laws and that requires only a majority vote for adoption. (A standing vote was taken and the motion was carried, 110-48.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: We will now pass down to "C," to amend Article VIII, Section 1 (b). I have been informed that the sponsor of that proposal wishes to withdraw it. Is there any objection to this withdrawal?

VERGIL SHIPLEY (University of Wichita): I do object.

PRESIDENT MOORE: Well then, is there a motion to approve? Is there a motion to consider?

MR. SHIPLEY: I am opposed to the motion as it now stands. The Missouri Valley Conference wanted this amendment approved, provided post-season practice in basketball was eliminated. I wanted

this opportunity to propose an amendment to this amendment, to permit 42 days practice, prior to the beginning of the playing season, provided you had no post-season practice in basketball. That is my reason for objecting, Mr. President.

Let me read my proposed amendment:

"(b) Pre-season practice in basketball shall not begin prior to the forty-second calendar day preceding the first scheduled game of each year, provided the institution does not hold post-season practice; otherwise, the beginning date shall not be prior to November first; the . . ."

My amendment to the amendment is to add the words, "provided the institution does not hold post-season practice; otherwise the beginning date shall not be prior to November first." I so move.

PRESIDENT MOORE: The Chair feels compelled to rule the proposed amendment out of order. It would change the meaning, in the Chair's judgment, or the purpose of the proposed amendment. We have in other parts of the By-laws a rule with regard to post-season practice, and my judgment is that this would amount to a new motion. Since it is in conflict with the main purpose of the proposed amendment, the Chair will rule that it's out of order.

MR. SHIPLEY: Mr. President, I realize I was treading on pretty technical grounds here and only hoped you would entertain it. Since you won't, I will make no appeal.

PRESIDENT MOORE: The question is, as the Chair understands it, whether the sponsor that wanted to withdraw that amendment should be allowed that privilege? There was one objection, and I think we ought to have a vote on it, to see if the delegates are willing to grant that privilege to the sponsor. (The question was put to a vote, and was carried.)

Now we are ready for "D," By-laws Amendment: Amend Article VIII, Section 1, by the addition of a new paragraph (c). This proposed amendment, as I understand, is sponsored by the University of Hawaii. Is there a representative from that institution?

HENRY VASCONCELLOS (University of Hawaii): As you know, we are the only institution of higher learning in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. Due to our geographical location, we have found it increasingly difficult for our university to enjoy a normal intercollegiate schedule, both in football and basketball.

We have within a radius of 3,000 miles only a few colleges on the continental United States that we can play. However, as I have said, with this new rule, a team can play only so many games in the academic year, and we have found it is quite hard to get colleges to come to Hawaii and play us, and to give the people of Hawaii the benefit of seeing intercollegiate athletics on the field. Games of this nature have added to good public relations and have made people enjoy the Hawaiian Islands, and given our boys an opportunity to come to the continental United States.

Now, we would like very much to have you approve "D," By-laws Amendment: Amend Article VIII, Section 1, by the addition of a new paragraph (c), as follows:

"(c) Any game or games played in the Territory of Hawaii, either against the University of Hawaii or under the sponsorship of the

University of Hawaii, shall not be considered as a 'game' or 'games' in computing the maximum playing schedule under subsections (a) and (b) of this Section."

Gentlemen, I move that we adopt this amendment. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a voice vote, and was carried, 87-61.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: I think we can probably dispose of the next proposed amendment to the By-laws, "E," prior to noon recess.

MR. BARR: Please refer to page 128 in the Convention Bulletin. I will read the proposed amendment the way it is now written.

"(a) *Organized* Post-season practice in football shall be limited to twenty sessions in a period of thirty-six calendar days (vacations and examination days excluded)."

The only change in this amendment is to delete the word "organized," and that is to correspond with the previous motions on pre-season practice. There is no word "organized" there. The amendments (a) and (b) which were passed just a few minutes ago start, "Pre-season practice in football . . ." and, "Pre-season practice in basketball . . ." For the sake of consistency, we felt post-season practice should be handled the same way; so the amendment would be to delete the word "organized" under (a). I guess we can do it under (b) at the same time. Are there any objections, or do you think we ought to handle them separately?

PRESIDENT MOORE: I see no serious objection. They pertain to two sports, to be sure, but it's a very simple thing.

MR. BARR: I move the adoption of the proposed deletion in the By-law amendment under Article VIII, Section 2, (a), to delete the word "organized," the first word in the sub-section. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

MR. BARR: I move the adoption of amendment to (b), Article VIII, Section 2, to delete the first word, "organized." (The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: The motion has been made and seconded. Any discussion?

EMIL L. LARSON (Border Intercollegiate Athletic Conference): I would like to know, if in omitting this word "organized," the intent is to eliminate any practice without the direction of the coach? In brief, is the purport of this amendment to prohibit any players from getting out and practicing on their own?

PRESIDENT MOORE: The Council interpretation, as the Chair recalls, Mr. Larson, would pertain only to organized practice. You wouldn't prevent boys from going out on the court and throwing the ball around, with no coach present to guide or instruct.

MR. BARR: Practice is so defined, at any rate, under the interpretations of the Association.

PRESIDENT MOORE: Does that answer your question, Mr. Larson?

MR. LARSON: No, not quite. I am wondering what advantage there is in taking out the word "organized"?

PRESIDENT MOORE: He has asked the question as to what advantage is there in taking out the word "organized" in that part of the By-laws as it now stands?

MR. BARR: In the Yearbook, under the section entitled "Official Interpretations," it reads as follows:

"Organized 'practice' is any practice held at the direction of or supervised by any member or members of an institution's coaching staff."

The tag-line over here was, "What is it if it isn't organized?" And the answer was, "It's disorganized." I don't know whether I can answer this last specific question.

J. WILLIAM DAVIS (Texas Technological College): I don't know what we're voting on in this thing, because the explanation hasn't explained anything. In reading the explanation, you read us the definition of what organized practice is, and now we're taking the "organized" out. So what are we voting on; what's the object of this?

MR. BARR: I have some more help here on page 124, where practice is defined.

Practice is any practice held at the direction of or supervised by any member or members of an institution's coaching staff."

PRESIDENT MOORE: Does that answer your question, Mr. Larson?

MR. LARSON: I am not yet clear on what special advantage there is in taking out this word "organized." It hasn't answered the question.

PRESIDENT MOORE: Practice as interpreted by the Council amounts to the same thing. I don't know who sponsored that, although my guess would be that he considered it as being redundant. There is no use in keeping the word "organized."

DELEGATE: Mr. Chairman, wasn't the purpose of the Council, in sponsoring this amendment, merely to tidy up the wording and to make the wording consistent with that employed in the previous section which covers pre-season practice? The words on page 115 are "Pre-season practice," not, "Organized pre-season practice." I think the purpose of the Council's sponsoring this was merely to make the wording of both sections consistent.

PRESIDENT MOORE: Does that answer your question, Mr. Larson?

MR. LARSON: I guess it does.

PRESIDENT MOORE: Is there further discussion?

I. G. NEWTON (North Carolina College): Mr. Chairman, just a matter of clarification for myself. Does this mean now, as a result of the interpretation of the word practice, that I, as a member of the institution and not as a member of the coaching staff, may supervise practice? I am not a member of the coaching staff. It's already been said that some boys can get out on the floor and play or practice. By not being a member of the staff, does this mean I have the authority to supervise their play?

IRWIN V. DAVIS (St. Francis College): When we were discussing this proposed amendment yesterday, my understanding was that the idea of deleting "organized" was so the institutions couldn't hold practice with all of the team on the floor. In other words, the boys themselves couldn't get out and practice as an organized unit or a team unit. It wouldn't disqualify individuals from practicing their shooting, but it would disqualify a team from running through a scrimmage by themselves, even with a student referee. That was

my understanding yesterday, when we discussed it in the ECAC meeting.

PRESIDENT MOORE: Will you read again, Mr. Barr, the interpretation of the meaning of the word practice?

MR. BARR: You will find this on page 124 in your Convention Bulletin:

"Practice is any practice held at the direction of or supervised by any member or members of an institution's coaching staff."

As I said before, the sole purpose of this amendment, as discussed by the Council, was to make it consistent, make the post-season wording consistent with the pre-season wording.

DELEGATE: Has the question of the previous speaker relative to the non-coach supervising been answered?

PRESIDENT MOORE: He wanted to know if some professor, Shober, like you or me, who doesn't know anything about coaching basketball, which usually would be the case, could go out with the squad?

MR. BARR: I would say, Mr. Chairman, that under the present interpretation anyone in the institution, other than a member of the coaching staff, could hold practice. That's the way I'd read this now, unless it were spelled out. It isn't spelled out any further, and if you wanted to draw a line, I would draw that line.

VICTOR O. SCHMIDT (Pacific Coast Conference): Mr. Chairman, I am speaking here as a delegate on this occasion. With reference to this matter, it seemed to me that the definition of practice which the Council has made here is to be construed with respect, perhaps, to some inquiry that was made of them, as to what practice was or what wasn't practice, with respect to the presence of coaches and practice held with the direction of coaches.

The other question raised by the gentleman here related to some other member of the institution, who might perhaps have been a previous basketball coach, or somebody well qualified in basketball. I would think that the Council, if that question were given to them, would make a further interpretation on that question.

I don't believe that the interpretation read here by Mr. Barr is all-inclusive and excludes every type of practice that isn't contained in that particular provision. I think such an interpretation would do violence to the concept of prohibiting practice, or limiting practice, because it could be circumvented in the easiest fashion by obtaining someone else on a voluntary basis to do the very thing which is prohibited for a paid member of the staff.

MR. NEWTON: In other words, we could pick five or six men who are likely to go out for basketball, and as a non-coaching member, I could work with those men. Now, it may not be my fault that those men may turn up to be the first squad on the team at the time they become the varsity team.

PRESIDENT MOORE: As the Chair understands it, it would not be different if the word "organized" were retained. As that has been interpreted by the Council, it would be the same in either case. I think that, as Mr. Schmidt has well pointed out, if the sort of thing you anticipated happened, the Council would be called upon to make an interpretation of the rule.

Any further questions. We will now vote on the adoption of "E," (b). (The motion was put to a vote, and was carried.)

(The meeting was recessed at 12:15 p.m. and delegates reconvened for the afternoon business meeting at 2:10 p.m.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: I have two announcements to make. I read to you this morning the names of members of the Resolutions Committee. I have since learned that Mr. Bragg, Baylor University, is not in attendance. A. B. McCall, also of Baylor University, has agreed to serve in his place.

With regard to voting this afternoon, I should like to remind you that only those delegates who are wearing blue and red badges are entitled to vote, and those wearing red badges are not entitled to vote unless the blue-badge delegates from their respective institutions are absent. Please keep that in mind as we go through with the voting procedures.

If you will turn to page 128, II, the subject of Recruiting. The Chair will ask Dean Fullbrook to introduce the proposed amendment.

Recruiting

SECRETARY-TREASURER FULLBROOK: This proposed amendment on page 128, II, under the heading of Recruiting, is really a very simple one. The Constitution and By-laws now read:

"No member of an athletic staff or other official representative of athletic interests shall solicit the attendance at his institution of any prospective student with the offer of financial aid or equivalent inducements not permitted by his institution, or if his institution is a member of a regional conference, by such conference."

The Council felt that "this Association" should be added as well as the rules of the institution and of the conference. So this proposed amendment merely adds those two words, "this Association." It is sponsored by the Council, and I move, Mr. President, that it be adopted. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: Under III, Committee Membership, you will observe that there are two amendments, one to the Constitution and one to the By-laws. The Chair will at this time recognize Ed Mouzon of Southern Methodist University, who will introduce these amendments.

Committee Membership

MR. MOUZON: The original purpose of the Council in sponsoring these two amendments was to enable us to straighten out the rotation of our committees. The difficulty has been that occasionally a man is put on a committee for the balance of a year and then elected to serve a full term thereafter. That has destroyed our rotation principle, in that there are some years in which only one man may go off and some in which three will be replaced.

Our purpose originally was to straighten this thing out, so that we would always have the proper rotation. However, after these two amendments were phrased, it was pointed out that, if these two amendments as written were adopted by this Convention, that we never could get our rotation straight without breaking the Constitution and the By-laws.

Hence, we are going to ask, first, that we be allowed to withdraw "A," and leave that as is now written. I make that request.

PRESIDENT MOORE: Is there any opposition to the request to withdraw the proposed amendment to the Constitution, for the reason as stated?

MACK M. GREENE (Central State College): In the event that a proposal reaches the stage of being printed in the Convention Bulletin, does that mean it must be proposed for adoption by this Convention, or does it mean it is a suggestion? If no one makes a motion to approve any one of these, does it mean it must be acted on at this Convention?

PRESIDENT MOORE: If a request is made by someone sponsoring an amendment to be allowed to withdraw it, it is always permitted, unless some delegate objects to it. Now, I don't know whether that answered your question entirely or not.

Is there any objection to permitting that proposed amendment to be withdrawn, at the request of the sponsor? If not, then, that proposed amendment has been withdrawn from consideration.

MR. MOUZON: Now, let us turn our attention to "B." This is on page 128, under III. The regular printing, plus the italics, is the way it now reads. The black type was the intended amendment.

"The rules committees for basketball, football, swimming and track and field shall be elected on the *rotation* district representation plan, under which not less than two members of the committee shall be elected each year. . . ."

As I stated previously, that has become impossible at the present time.

"All members of these committees shall be elected for a term of four years. A member may not succeed himself but may serve one term as a district representative and one as a member-at-large. The members of all other rules committees shall be elected for a term of one year. The members of all rules committees shall be elected at an annual Convention of the Association. Members of rules committees, unless otherwise specified, shall be on the staff of a voting member of the Association.

Now, you have had passed out to you a mimeographed sheet. In order to get this thing in order, what I propose to do is to move the adoption of the "B" under III, page 128, with the understanding that I am then going to move to amend "B," under III, as it is written on this sheet.

I then move to adopt the amendment, with the understanding that I am going to move to amend it, if I get a second. (The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: Is there any discussion?

MR. MOUZON: Now, please refer to this amendment which we propose. We want to change "B," so that the underlined part, as is printed on your sheet, is added to what is now written in the By-laws, so that the new proposal will read as follows:

"The rules committees for basketball, football, swimming and track and field shall be elected on the district representation plan, under which not less than two members of the committee shall be elected each year. All members of these committees shall be elected

for a term of four years, except that a member elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected for only the unexpired portion of the term. A member may not succeed himself, but may serve one term as a district representative and one as a member-at-large. Whenever necessary to adjust the membership of these committees so that at least two vacancies will occur each year, members may be elected or re-elected for terms of less than four years. The members of all other rules committees shall be elected for a term of one year. The members of all rules committees shall be elected at an annual Convention of the Association. Members of rules committees unless otherwise specified shall be on the staff of a voting member of the Association.

Gentlemen, the only purpose of this thing is to try to get our rotation in order. Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of the amended amendment. (The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: You have heard the motion, gentlemen, and the purpose of this revision of Amendment "B" here. Is there any discussion?

DELEGATE: Mr. Chairman, I'd like Dr. Mouzon, or somebody, to explain what is meant by the words "unless otherwise specified" in the last statement there.

MR. MOUZON: Just now, there are some rules committees where it specifies that some members of the committee, may be members of institutions other than those belonging to the Association. If you check on that part of your Convention Bulletin, you will see that is described. On some rules committees there are outside representatives.

PRESIDENT MOORE: Any other questions or comments? Are you ready for the motion? (The motion was put to a vote, and was carried.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: Now we will pass down to IV, Eligibility, and I am going to ask Father Crowley if he will kindly introduce those proposed amendments.

Eligibility

REV. WILFRED H. CROWLEY (University of Santa Clara): This amendment is very simple. We add some words to the title of the rule, to indicate that the eligibility rules are for NCAA events. Therefore, I move that the title be amended to read, "Eligibility Rules for NCAA Events."

The second part needs a little explanation, but not very much. You will recall, at the annual Convention last year, an amended clause was added to paragraph (e), Section 1, Article IV of the By-laws, the section dealing with the eligibility for NCAA events. For the benefit of the smaller institutions which permit freshmen participation on varsity teams, the eligibility rule was amended so that freshmen could compete and they could be on the team in a school of 750 or less and would not be charged with a season of varsity competition, and would thereby be eligible in their senior year for NCAA events.

Now, the number 750 was not chosen arbitrarily, but there was a certain inaccuracy in the wording at that time and I was guilty of that inaccuracy. In another section of the By-laws, which lists

membership dues in category 1 on the basis of male enrollment, Article I, Section 3, the wording is "less than 750 students." So the same wording should, for consistency and for proper administration, appear in this rule, because it was originally chosen on that very basis.

Therefore, I move that paragraph (e), Article IV, Section 1 of the By-laws have the number deleted and the wording changed to "less than 750."

PRESIDENT MOORE: Father Crowley, may I ask if you have any objection to our voting separately on these two?

FATHER CROWLEY: I thought they could be voted on together.

PRESIDENT MOORE: I have no objection to it.

FATHER CROWLEY: Perhaps it's better to vote separately on "A" first, the title. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

MR. SCHMIDT: On behalf of the Eligibility Committee of the Association, I would like to move an amendment in this respect: that paragraph (e) be amended, after the word "team," where it says, "participation by a freshman on a varsity team," by the insertion there of these words, "of a junior college or," so that it reads:

"He must not previously have engaged in three seasons of varsity competition in the sport involved, provided that participation by a freshman on a varsity team of a junior college or an institution with an undergraduate male enrollment of 750 or less shall not be counted as a season."

And to insert the words, "at a junior college or at" in the parenthetical provision, following "enjoyed at," so it would read:

"(Competition by a freshman on a varsity team must be counted as one of the three seasons of varsity competition referred to in paragraph (e), unless enjoyed at a junior college or at an institution with an undergraduate male enrollment of 750 or less.)"

I move the adoption of the amendment. (The motion was seconded.)

MR. SCHMIDT: A freshman in a junior college who competes on a team composed of both first and second-year men has been considered as engaging in only freshman competition and it has been so ruled from time to time over the period of a good many years. But for purposes of clarification and certainty, it is considered advisable to carry this particular provision into the By-laws so there will be no doubt about it, so the provision on it will be specific.

PRESIDENT MOORE: Is there further discussion of the proposed amendment to By-laws Article IV, Section 1, (e)? There is a motion to adopt as printed here, but Mr. Schmidt has offered an amendment which he has read and explained to you. Is there any discussion of Mr. Schmidt's proposed amendment to that section of the By-laws? If not, we shall vote on adoption of this amendment. (The motion was put to a vote, and was carried.)

MR. SCHMIDT: Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the Eligibility Committee of the Association, I move the further amendment of Paragraph (e) of Section 1 of Article IV of the By-laws. At the end of paragraph (e) and before the parenthetical paragraph, to change the

period into a semicolon and to add these words: "However, no freshmen are eligible for participation in NCAA-sponsored athletic contests by the provisions of paragraph (d)."

I move the adoption of that amendment. (The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: I will ask Mr. Schmidt to give his reasons for proposing the amendment.

MR. SCHMIDT: At the last Convention, an amendment was adopted to (e) which provided for the exemption from the ordinary operation of the rules in varsity competition for freshmen who competed on varsity teams at institutions with a male enrollment of less than 750.

Now, there was no amendment to paragraph (d), which provides that no one is eligible for an NCAA event until he has completed a full freshman year of two full semesters or three full quarters and one calendar year must have elapsed from his first registration at the member institution or a junior college.

Now, unfortunately, some of our members have confused the amendment of paragraph (e) as also an amendment of paragraph (d) and have understood or considered that, where an institution has fewer than 750 men enrolled, that the freshmen of that institution would be eligible for participation in NCAA-sponsored events. That is not correct, and the only reason for the insertion of this suggested amendment is to clarify that so that persons reading (e) will not become confused and it will refer them to (d) for the rule in that case.

PRESIDENT MOORE: The motion has been made and seconded to adopt Mr. Schmidt's proposed amendment to the motion as amended. (The motion was put to a vote, and was carried.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: I would like to ask you to go back with me for a moment, to "III, B." On motion of Mr. Mouzon, that amendment was amended. There is an amendment to this proposed amendment to the By-laws which was approved. I forgot to ask for a vote on the motion, as amended. I will now ask for that vote. (The motion was put to a vote, and was carried.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: I now request a similar vote on "IV, B." You understand that two amendments were approved to the motion to adopt that section. A motion is in order now to move the adoption of that section of the By-laws as amended. (Upon motion made and duly seconded, it was voted to adopt the proposed amendment.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: Now we shall move down to the next proposed amendment, and that is V, Championship Events. This Chair at this time will recognize Paul Mackesey, Brown University, and ask that he introduce that proposed amendment.

Championship Events

PAUL F. MACKESEY (Brown University): This is a simple amendment. Last year for the first time a Skiing Rules Committee was appointed and is now functioning. Last year, at the University of Nevada, the National Collegiate Skiing Championships were held under the auspices of the NCAA. This amendment merely purports to bring up to date our By-laws by adding the words "National Col-

legiate Skiing Championships" to those other Championships sponsored by the NCAA. I therefore move the adoption of this amendment. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: I am informed that the sponsor of the next proposed amendment, related to extra events, wishes to withdraw it, with your approval. Is there any objection to the withdrawal of that proposed amendment to the By-laws, which has been requested by the sponsor of the amendment? Hearing no objection, the Chair will rule that the privilege of withdrawing that amendment has been granted.

The next proposed amendment is a By-laws Amendment, Article I, Section 2. The Chair will be glad at this time to recognize Dean Fullbrook, who will present that amendment.

Election to Membership

SECRETARY-TREASURER FULLBROOK: Mr. President, this is an amendment to the By-laws proposed and sponsored by the Council. It represents a new paragraph headed "Re-election to Membership." I believe, in reading the proposed amendment, the thought underlying its proposal becomes quite clear. It reads as follows:

"If an institution resigns its active or associate membership in order to circumvent its membership obligations and, subsequently, applies to re-establish its membership, such application must first be approved by the Association's Council prior to its being processed in accordance with the above paragraphs (a) or (c)."

There have been instances in which that step has been taken.

Mr. President, I would like to move the adoption of this proposal, and also ask the privilege of offering an amendment to it after it has been seconded. (The motion was seconded.)

SECRETARY-TREASURER FULLBROOK: I would like to propose this amendment. The Council, in considering this at its meeting this week, recognized the very difficult problem involved in determining whether or not a resignation is always made with the idea of circumventing some membership obligation. I would like to move to amend this proposed amendment to omit the words, "in order to circumvent its membership obligation."

It will simply mean that, where an institution resigns its membership, in order to get back in, its application will need the approval of the Council. I move the adoption of that amendment. (The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: The motion is on the adoption of an amendment to the proposed amendment which Dean Fullbrook has just presented to you. Is there any discussion? (The motion to amend was put to a vote, and was carried.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: Now a vote is in order on the adoption of the amendment as amended. The Chair will be glad to entertain the motion if somebody will make it. (Upon motion made and duly seconded, it was voted to adopt the proposed amendment, as amended.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: Now, I believe that completes our action on amendments to the Constitution and By-laws that were duly circularized. We now come to the consideration of resolutions that

have been previously circularized to the membership. The Chair would be glad, at this point, to recognize the chairman of the Television Committee, Harvey Cassill.

Television Resolution

HARVEY CASSILL (University of Washington): I have to present to you this afternoon the resolution proposed by the 1954 Television Committee. I am reluctant to go into detail on the mailing piece that was sent to each member and which is included on pages 132-134 of the Convention Bulletin. This includes the conclusions and recommendations, as well as the resolution of the Television Committee.

Since we went into some detail yesterday afternoon, in the discussion of the conclusions and resolutions program, I, with your permission, will avoid that. I think it is a part of wisdom, however, to read to you the 1955 resolution as proposed by the 1954 Committee, and as reported on page 57 of your Television Committee report and page 134 of the Convention Bulletin.

"WHEREAS, it is the sense of the member institutions of the NCAA to continue a reasonable program of television reconciling to the greatest extent possible the conflicting interests (i) of the colleges in maintaining attendance at their football games and thus obtaining the necessary support for their athletic and physical education programs, (ii) of the public in viewing college football on television, and (iii) of both the colleges and the public in preventing the monopolization of television by a few institutions;

"NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the members of the NCAA hereby agree that there shall be a national television program for the 1955 football season to be directed by a Television Committee appointed by the Council of the NCAA;

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that said Committee shall hold hearings at which all member colleges and other interested parties shall have full opportunity to be heard and to make proposals for the 1955 television program;

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that, as promptly as possible after such hearings, the Committee shall formulate a 1955 television plan in accordance with the general spirit and purposes of this resolution and after full consideration of the suggestions contained herein, the information obtained at the hearings, and such other explorations as it deems necessary and proper in light of the ever-changing conditions in the field;

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the 1955 Television Committee shall study the present and potential effects of delayed, subscription and theater television upon college football, and shall have authority to include in the 1955 Television Plan such provisions with respect thereto, if any, as it deems necessary to prevent adverse effects upon college football;

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the plan as devised by the Committee shall go into effect if and when it is approved by mail referendum vote of two-thirds of those voting;

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that no member institution of the NCAA shall make or extend any commitments, arrangements or contracts

for any form of television of college football games until the adoption of the approved plan and then only for the 1955 season and in conformity with the provisions of that plan."

Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of this resolution. (The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: Gentlemen, it has been moved and seconded that the resolution of the Television Committee, which Mr. Cassill has just presented, be adopted. Is there any discussion?

REV. EDMUND P. JOYCE (University of Notre Dame): I suppose that this television problem is one of the thorniest that the NCAA has had confronting it at each of its Conventions in the past few years. Certainly this year is no exception to that. As a matter of fact, it seems to me that it is becoming more and more difficult, more and more fraught with problems that don't seem to have any easy answer, and it probably will go on that way.

And yet, I feel very strongly that we should have a very frank and free discussion of these matters during the business session of the NCAA Convention, a discussion which would be entirely free from acrimony, where we could put our own cards on the table and express exactly how we feel about it.

I told this group last year, and I mentioned this again yesterday when I spoke briefly, that I have grave misgivings about the procedure of the Television Committee. I have nothing but admiration for their work and sympathy for the members of that particular Committee. Certainly, theirs is an extremely difficult job. I am very happy, anyway, that I am not on that Committee because I can just imagine what they have to go through in the course of a year, with pressures of all sorts coming from different sides.

However, my main objection to the procedure is the fact that each year at this time we seem to give the Committee, for the following year, a blank check to go out and write up a new program for the following fall season, and we have not discussed, in my opinion, in detail here on the floor many of the provisions which are apt to be quite important to some, or perhaps all of the member colleges of the NCAA.

I realize that there are many technical difficulties about fully discussing the thing on the floor and that, necessarily, we have to leave to a smaller group of men many important decisions. And yet, there are certain drawbacks which would seem to indicate that some better method of procedure would be in order.

One of my principal objections is this: When the 1955 Committee meets after this Convention is over, they will come up with a plan of one sort or another, which will include many provisions in it. Then the plan itself is submitted to the membership-at-large by mail, and you have to vote either "yes" or "no" on the entire plan as submitted. There is no opportunity then to discuss fully the individual elements of that plan.

In 1953, there were, I think, 14 paragraphs contained in the plan of the 1953 Television Committee, and last year there were 16. Many of the principles, many of the paragraphs, we might be fully in accord with; others, we might object to, and we would like to have an opportunity to discuss them.

What I am leading up to is simply this, that it is difficult for us to get up and even begin a discussion on this if we haven't decided on this floor some of the very basic problems. Certainly we are confronted with one of those at this particular meeting; namely, whether or not we shall scrap the national plan which has been in existence for several years, and go to a regional plan.

Many points in favor of a regional plan were presented yesterday, and very ably, by members of this Convention. Others apparently were endorsing the plan as it existed, with some slight modifications, perhaps.

It would be of great aid if we would have some directive given to the Committee by this group as to whether or not we approve, in principle—in principle, not in detail—a national plan or a regional plan, or one of the others that were presented, as for instance, no plan at all with unrestricted television.

I made the request yesterday, at the round table discussion, that the straw ballot which was taken among the members present then, be counted and we be informed of the outcome of that in order to get some idea from the members as to the preference for the plans. Mr. Cassill, the eminent chairman of the Committee, mentioned at the time that he didn't think it would be possible then, that it wasn't the place of the round table discussion to decide those matters. That's why I am here today, to ask officially in the business session whether or not it would be possible to permit the total votes on this particular subject to be revealed, because, if there is a preponderance of votes in favor of the regional plan, then there would be certain plans that I, for one, would like to discuss, and perhaps others would like a further clarification on. The same is true of the national.

If there would seem to be a preponderance of opinion from this body in favor of the national-type plan, then there are one or two things that I would like to have an opportunity to discuss.

All I am really asking is that, if it is possible to give us the results of that vote now, I would like to make a motion that it be done. However, if the votes have not been counted, and it's possible that they have not—may I ask a question at this point, Dr. Moore, whether or not the votes are in existence?

PRESIDENT MOORE: I would be glad to give you the information that the Chair has on that. The Chair is informed that the ballots have not been counted, for the reason stated in large letters at the bottom of the page, namely, "The opinion expressed herein shall be kept confidential and disclosed only to the members of the 1955 NCAA Television Committee."

The position has been taken by those who would be responsible for the count that they have no authority, under that stipulated provision in large letters at the bottom of the page, to go into the ballots, that the ballots would have to be referred, as prescribed here, to the new Television Committee. Does that answer your question, Father?

FATHER JOYCE: Yes, Dr. Moore.

In view of that, I would like to make a different motion, because I think it is important to get the feeling of this group. My motion

then would be that we take a standing vote from among the membership today, as to their preference of the four or five—I guess it's five—different plans that are mentioned as possibilities in the report submitted by the 1954 Television Committee.

I don't think it would take very long for such a standing vote and it would give us some idea, because I presume that the Committee is going to be governed a great deal by the results of that straw vote. Maybe they are not necessarily bound by it.

Certainly, if they found that 90 per cent of the membership is in favor of a regional plan, they will feel constrained, I believe, to come up with a regional plan. Again, the reason that I would like to have that information now is so that we can discuss some of the implications of either of the plans which seems to be most in favor at the present time.

Therefore, may I make a motion that we take a standing vote among the membership as to their preference among the five plans now listed in the Television Committee's report. (The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: There is a motion pending. I assume, Father Joyce, that what you wish to do is to offer a substitute motion. It will either have to be an amendment or a substitute motion.

FATHER JOYCE: I would be glad to do that. If it's necessary to make it a substitute motion at this time, I shall call it a substitute motion. I don't know the Parliamentary law on that.

PRESIDENT MOORE: Gentlemen, you have heard Father Joyce's proposed substitute motion for the motion that is pending, the motion that is before the house. Is there any discussion?

THOMAS J. HAMILTON (University of Pittsburgh): I was prepared to second a motion that the ballot which was taken yesterday be revealed to this body, and for the reason that I think that some doubt was placed in the minds of many people as to the operation and actions of the Television Committee, as to the possibility of there being some items that were not placed before the Convention.

In my experience with this Committee, everything has been very straightforward and right out on the board. And for that reason, I felt the information given in the ballot yesterday was desirable because it would permit a future Television Committee to operate with information, but with no directive. But all suspicion would be taken out of the minds of anyone who thought they might not be operating in full accord and in an honest, straightforward fashion.

PRESIDENT MOORE: I was interested in the remarks of Mr. Hamilton, but they really were out of order, since they did not relate directly to the substitute motion proposed that was before the house.

MR. CASSILL: Perhaps my remarks are out of order, but I expressed this morning the fullest confidence in the world in the 11 men that worked with me, and I likewise look forward, whether I may or they may not be on the Committee next year to representing you gentlemen.

PRESIDENT MOORE: Is there further discussion of the substitute motion?

FORREST U. LAKE (Tulane University): May I ask a question? If this substitute motion is passed, does that throw out the original

motion? Does it take the place of the substitute? To my mind it would seem to take the place of it. Would this really be an amendment to the resolution?

PRESIDENT MOORE: Well, perhaps so. It was made as a motion and I accepted it as a substitute motion. I concur in your view, Captain Lake, that, if a substitute motion is adopted, that eliminates consideration of the other motion; so the Chair is glad to be corrected on that. Father Joyce, we will treat your proposal as an amendment to the proposed resolution that is pending. Thank you very much, Captain Lake.

That's agreeable to you, isn't it?

FATHER JOYCE: A rose by any other name is just as sweet, as someone said. I don't care what you call it, however you handle it.

PRESIDENT MOORE: Captain Lake was correct with regard to a substitute motion, the relation of a substitute motion to another motion. If a substitute motion is adopted, that eliminates the other, and that's not your purpose. So it is more appropriate to treat your suggestion as a proposed amendment to the resolution.

Is there further discussion of the proposed amendment to the TV resolution?

LLOYD W. CHAPIN (Georgia Institute of Technology): Mr. Chairman, we have complete confidence in the Television Committee. When the straw ballot was taken yesterday as a confidential vote, I presumed it was confidential in the sense that a secret ballot doesn't reveal who votes for what.

I have no objection to the group knowing how my institution voted, but I do not understand why the results of the ballots must be kept confidential. It seems to me that this group is entitled to know what the group count of the vote may have been in regard to the various propositions.

PRESIDENT MOORE: Father Joyce's proposed amendment does not relate to the results of the secret ballot. As I announced a while ago, the results are not available at this time, and I attempted to explain why.

Is there further discussion? If not, we shall vote on the amendment to the motion to adopt the resolution of the TV Committee. (The motion was put to a standing vote, and was carried, 102-71.)

R. KENNETH FAIRMAN (Princeton University): A point of clarification or information, if I may, relative to the effect of this amendment. This is, I am sure, a question that is in the minds of most of the delegates. Does this mean that the result of this standing vote on these four or five possibilities for television will be merely appended to the resolution of the 1954 Television Committee as a point of information for the 1955 Committee? I believe that you have not correctly called it a substitute.

PRESIDENT MOORE: Then I think we should have a clarification of its effect on the TV resolution.

I assume the information would be passed along to the new Television Committee. My understanding of Father Joyce's amendment was that he wanted to test out the sentiment with regard to all these plans at the present time. Is that correct, Father Joyce?

FATHER JOYCE: Yes.

MR. CASSILL: Yesterday morning, in the discussion of these various programs that were placed before you, some detail was gone into on the so-called "B," which was a national-regional plan. No particular reference was made to "D" because of the closeness of intent of those, and the Chair was in a position to suggest you strike Item "D." It seems only fair, to get a representation of the attitude, that we vote on "B," without reference to "D," because they parallel each other very closely.

ROBERT J. KANE (Cornell University): Yesterday morning, when we talked about Plan "A," I was given permission to represent the ECAC in presenting a sixth plan, which outlined fairly generally the format of Plan "A," but had more liberal terms.

I wonder if I could have that again separated from Plan "A" and called the "ECAC Plan?" I am afraid that many of the people here have the idea that this is perhaps the "ECAC Plan." They are mistaken about that and I wanted to make that clear. Plan "A" is not the "ECAC Plan." Ours is the more liberal one that I spoke about yesterday morning.

I think the basic difference between Plan "A" and the "ECAC Plan" is the fact that there is no mandate for geographical spread. The "ECAC Plan" provides option to go on one time nationally and also to have one home game telecast.

You could be on more than one local telecast if, for instance, your out-of-town game were to be chosen for local telecast. The general plan is that you would have on chance to go on a national network and one local. The difference between Plan "A," the 1954 Plan where there was no local chance at all, and the "ECAC Plan," is that we are far more liberal and more practical as far as sponsor and/or network is concerned. We think, by making the plan more liberal, we likewise make it far more saleable. That's an important ingredient of any program.

(The "straw vote" was taken with the following results: ECAC-84, A, readoption of the 1954 plan, 81. B, adoption of the national-regional plan, 37. C, adoption of the one-rule plan, 1. E, no control, 4.)

MR. CHAPIN: I have been warned, sir, that I may be ruled out of order. I am completely in accord with what Father Joyce has attempted to ascertain here, but I do not agree with this method for doing it. I do not believe that this standing vote on the floor is as useful as the results of the straw ballot taken by a secret ballot yesterday.

I wish to ask if it would be in order for this Convention to be informed as to the results of the straw ballot taken yesterday as soon as the Television Committee can release the figures? If such a motion is in order, I'd like to move it.

PRESIDENT MOORE: There is a motion pending. I should be glad, Mr. Chapin, when we have voted on that motion, to entertain your motion.

MR. CHAPIN: May I ask what motion is pending, Mr. Chairman?

PRESIDENT MOORE: The motion is on the adoption of the television resolution which was presented by Harvey Cassill a while ago.

MR. CHAPIN: I will make a motion as soon as it is in order, Mr. Chairman.

PRESIDENT MOORE: I rule that it is in order when we dispose of the pending motion. Is there any discussion of the pending motion, providing for acceptance of the TV resolution as presented to you by Mr. Cassill. (The motion was put to a vote, and was carried.)

Now, Mr. Chapin, if you wish to make your motion you may do so.

MR. CHAPIN: I move that the results of the straw ballot taken yesterday be made available to this Convention as soon as the vote can be counted. (The motion was seconded.)

MR. CASSILL: I rise to speak not against the motion. I will only try to express the attitude of the Committee.

I recognize the concern, suspicion and doubt that seems to exist. It was not the intent of your Committee to conceal or deny this group the privilege of any knowledge that it might make available.

I think you will find in the resolution that we placed before you the simplest and least demanding resolution that has been placed before a succeeding Television Committee. The resolution was made by a group of men whom I am sure had mixed feelings and recognized the problems that exist in the television situation now can be vastly different in the future. We sought to provide the 1955 Committee with all the possible information we could, and by the same token, in no sense to hamstring them in the best judgment that they might bring to the formulation of a plan for 1955.

Gentlemen, certainly, I for one, would be very happy to have you know the results of the straw ballot. I, for one, too, if that information is known, would not have the least desire to remain on that Committee, because I would deem it a directive. I think almost anyone else might.

The 1954 Television Committee had many problems, and I am sure that Fritz, in his discussion yesterday, explained that he had long received courteous consideration. We couldn't sit 16 days on these things if we didn't go over these problems many times, and to handicap a group of men that you ask to represent you, in the face of problems that may exist in a different form than they do today, in my way of thinking, is an unfair requirement.

I don't mean to be presumptive that I might be returned, but I would hesitate to return to the Television Committee if there were a ballot before me that was so indicative as to require merely the formulation of that type of plan.

PRESIDENT MOORE: Further discussion?

FATHER JOYCE: With all due respect to Mr. Cassill, I don't quite understand why he should be so perturbed at that. I don't think it's the real intent of this body to give to the Television Committee complete power to do what seven or eight men think is most feasible for the times. I think that some directives should be forthcoming from this body, at least as far as the general principles are concerned. When you get down to working out the details, I frankly admit they are very difficult and are going to require certain changes from time to time, and it's only a committee that can do that, because certainly we can't meet here for two or three weeks on end and thrash the whole thing out.

But I am just a little bit surprised to hear him say that he feels

the Committee would be completely hamstrung in its operation if it received from this body an indication that the delegates were preponderantly in favor of one particular plan over another. I think that certainly the intent in asking for a straw vote must have been to find out what the thinking of this body was, and I would presume that the Committee would tend to follow that.

My original intent, in trying to determine what the general feeling was, was in order to raise some other questions.

If it seems that most are in favor of a national plan, I want to raise one question with this body in regard to one of the features of that particular plan, namely that of the elimination completely of local telecasts. Here is a case where we haven't had an opportunity, really, to express our feelings about this to the Convention in general, and for one reason or other, maybe the small Committee felt that that was a nuisance. I really don't know what their reasoning was for eliminating the telecasting on just a local station of sellout games. Of course, in its origin, the controls that have been in effect have been in order to protect the attendance at other colleges, and when you obviously have situations in which the attendance at other schools cannot possibly be affected, then I wonder why institutions should be prohibited from giving those people within its own region of 30-40 miles the opportunity of seeing the game on television.

We received a great deal of criticism from the people who live in the vicinity of South Bend who cannot get tickets to our football games. There are thousands of them that can't. We can hardly take care of our alumni for some games with the allotment that covers the other schools. And it just seems nonsensical to us and ridiculous that we should be proscribed from carrying that game at least on that one local station, when, as I say, there is no possible effect on any smaller college in the vicinity. It wouldn't be difficult to determine if those factors are present in each individual case.

In fact, I don't see why the Television Committee would proscribe us from televising on the local market games that are not sellouts, if that's our desire, if we feel, as we do feel, that television is a great advertising medium and can convert many people to the values of intercollegiate athletics. We might be wrong in that belief, but if we firmly believe it and are willing to televise games that are not sold out in our own market, again, what damage is being done elsewhere?

For that reason, and because I am somewhat afraid that the Television Committee itself might again prohibit us from televising such games, I feel that my only recourse is to make an appeal to this particular body and to ask that another directive be given to the 1955 Television Committee to permit such games, when, in the judgment of the Television Committee—I am willing to leave it up to that—no possible harm is being done any other school in that region.

Therefore, Dean Moore, may I make that as a motion at this time? The motion that I have in mind is simply this: I would like to have this body, which is the legal body of the NCAA, give the instruction to the 1955 Television Committee that it should not restrict a team from telecasting its game locally if, in the judgment of the Television Committee, no harm is done to any other surrounding school.

As I said before, I can see no reason at all for that present rule, and perhaps Mr. Cassill, or some other members of the Television Committee, would be so kind as to give us some reason for that. Undoubtedly, they must have some, but I can't think of any myself.

PRESIDENT MOORE: The Chair would be inclined to question whether the motion is a proper motion or not, in view of the fact that the delegates have already voted overwhelmingly for adoption of the 1954 Committee's resolution.

I think it would be in order for you to make a motion that this request for local television be conveyed to the Television Committee. There is a motion pending now, Father Joyce.

MR. CHAPIN: Mr. Chairman, there has been called to my attention, that my motion, as originally presented, stated that the results of the straw vote be made known to the members of this Convention. This Convention may adjourn within an hour. I should like to revise that motion to state that the results of the straw ballot be made known to the members of the Association as soon as the Committee can make those figures available.

PRESIDENT MOORE: If that's agreeable to whomever seconded your motion, that is all right.

I have asked Dean Fullbrook to take the Chair for a moment. I have a few remarks in this connection.

(Dean Fullbrook assumed the Chair.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: As a delegate who has requested the privilege of saying a few words, I want to say that I think the Chair should probably have ruled that motion out of order because it deprives one of our committees of a prerogative that it has under the Constitution and By-laws.

Then I want to add this. I am sure that we all approve of what the Committee did in its effort to procure some valuable information to be passed along to the new Television Committee.

Now, the Executive Committee gave the Television Committee authority to conduct a round table meeting. There were no restrictions placed on the Committee. It was trying to procure valuable information for the new Television Committee and it decided on a secret straw vote. And so that ballot was taken.

Now, in my judgment, it is improper, it is unwise, it is unfair to reveal that ballot. Every person who voted in that straw vote understood that it was a private ballot. That was pointed out in the two lines in large letters at the bottom of the page, which says, "The opinion expressed herein shall be kept confidential and disclosed only to the members of the 1955 NCAA Television Committee."

Frankly, I don't see how we could be fair in release of that vote, when men voted with that understanding, unless everyone would give his consent to have the ballot made public.

I don't see any use for this when we had the test right here this afternoon. We had the test vote on these propositions. What else can be gained by having this vote some time in the future revealed to the membership?

I want to repeat that I think the motion was out of order and I believe that I should have ruled it to be out of order, because it does

deprive the Television Committee of a prerogative that it had. And I want to repeat that I think it would be unfair to release that data when men voted with the understanding that what they were doing was secret and that only the members of the new Television Committee would get that information for its guidance. That is what we were trying to do anyway, to get some valuable information for the new Television Committee. I thank you.

(President Moore resumed the Chair.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: Is there further discussion of the motion?

ROBERT B. BROWNE (University of Illinois): I am reluctant to take exception to the remarks just made by the President, but I would like to remind these gentlemen that the action of any committee is subject wholly to the action of the general body, and any prerogatives conferred on it by the general body may be revoked by the general body. The same body that voted on the secret ballot is here today voting again.

I think the motion of Father Joyce is entirely in order.

PRESIDENT MOORE: You mean Mr. Chapin's. That is the motion that is before us.

MR. KANE: At least, from my point of view as a member of the Television Committee, I must say that I, and I don't think the other members of the Committee, anticipated the interest that would be engendered today and yesterday in this straw vote.

The reason that the 1954 Television Committee did not wish to have the voting made public was that it didn't want members and the colleges to be committed to a standing individually. I don't think we had in mind at the time that we would be averse to having the total votes recorded and its direction made public to this Convention.

MR. CHAPIN: Mr. Chairman, I should like to state first that I have complete confidence in the Television Committee and what I have proposed has no reference to their abilities, wishes or judgment.

I should like to state also that the principle of a secret ballot is that the ballot of any individual voter is secret. And it's my understanding that that confidential ballot yesterday should be dealt with in that manner. The point of my motion solely, Mr. Chairman, was that the total results be made available without reference to how any individual institution voted.

I don't know how I can word the motion to make that clear, but the intent of my motion was that the membership of the Association be informed, not how individual institutions voted, but what was the total vote in regard to the various plans. I think that is a reasonable sort of request to be made for that kind of count.

PRESIDENT MOORE: May I ask Mr. Chapin if he were able to obtain the results from the vote this afternoon? We probably had a larger vote. There are some delegates here who may not have been at the Round Table.

MR. CHAPIN: Mr. Chairman, I believe not. It is completely understood that people will frequently vote in a secret ballot in a manner to which they are unwilling to be publicly committed. That is the privilege and the high prerogative of a secret ballot. I think that's why the ballot was considered secret yesterday. I wish in that sense

for it still to be considered secret. All I am interested in personally, as far as my motion went, was simply to find what the total count might be.

PRESIDENT MOORE: The Chair's observation was that most everyone committed himself to something in this vote. Is there further discussion?

DELEGATES: Question! (The motion was put to a standing vote and was lost, 61-110.)

FATHER JOYCE: Mr. Chairman, are you leaving the television question entirely?

PRESIDENT MOORE: Yes, sir.

FATHER JOYCE: I made a motion a little earlier, you will recall.

PRESIDENT MOORE: With reluctance, Father Joyce, the Chair must rule the motion out of order, since a resolution was passed which gave instructions to the new Committee.

FATHER JOYCE: They still have the go-ahead signal. I was under the impression I would have an opportunity to present this.

PRESIDENT MOORE: I do not believe it was finally determined at the time you originally presented your motion. I did raise, I think, the question at the time as to whether the motion was out of order.

Father Joyce, your institution, or any other institution, will have the opportunity to present any other ideas to the Committee, and I hope that that will generally be done. Anyone who thinks that he has an idea that is worth consideration by the Television Committee owes it to himself and to the Committee, to transmit the idea to that body.

FATHER JOYCE: Yes, I realize that, Dean. I have great admiration and respect for each member of the Committee, but I still think that's not quite as satisfactory as being able to discuss the very important things on this floor and getting a directive on it.

Now, we just stood by in the last year or two and suffered under that restriction. We can see no cause or reason for it and I, frankly, would like some expression on that from the Television Committee.

PRESIDENT MOORE: I feel very certain that if just one institution makes that suggestion, Father Joyce, that that Committee will give due consideration to it. Of course, there might be many that would like to make a suggestion.

FATHER JOYCE: That's my point in bringing it up on the floor here. I think there might be others who feel just exactly as we do. It's pretty difficult to go to New York and meet with the Committee when it is meeting. It is not always convenient to do that.

Again, I think this deserves some discussion.

PRESIDENT MOORE: I am sorry. It is the judgment of the Chair, in view of the action of the delegates on the Television Committee's resolution, that it is out of order.

IRWIN DAVIS (St. Francis College): I feel as though there are some delegates that might want to express their opinion on whether they would like to televise locally if it doesn't hurt anyone else. I would like to express my opinion on that so the Television Committee may be aware of how we feel.

PRESIDENT MOORE: You are at liberty to do so if you want to express that opinion.

MR. DAVIS: I feel as though there are some others who would like to express their opinion, who may not want to come up here and say anything about it. You told Father Joyce a moment ago that his motion was not in order at that time, but he said that he'd like to make it when it was in order.

PRESIDENT MOORE: I'd be willing to have him make the motion. I wouldn't deny him that courtesy even though I felt compelled to.

MR. DAVIS: Would it be proper for me to make a motion that we hear Father Joyce's motion again, and then be permitted to vote on it?

PRESIDENT MOORE: The Chair does not feel it is proper. If you want to appeal the decision of the Chair, you have the privilege, of course.

MR. DAVIS: I don't know too much about parliamentary procedure, but I do feel as though the delegates here at the Convention should be allowed to express their opinion on that matter. In other words, local television should be permitted when, in the opinion of the Television Committee, it can harm no other institution.

PRESIDENT MOORE: Under customary parliamentary procedure, no delegate has a right to discuss a motion that has been ruled out of order. There is always the recourse, if the delegates aren't satisfied, to appeal the decision of the Chair.

MR. DAVIS: I wouldn't know to whom to appeal. I beg your pardon, Mr. Chairman, but I did want to express my opinion on it.

PRESIDENT MOORE: That's entirely proper. Anybody else who wants to express his opinions to the Television Committee for its guidance is at liberty to do so. If he doesn't do it here, I hope he will follow up later. Use the mails, telephone, or go to see them, whatever methods you choose. Any other resolutions are in order now.

Baseball Resolution

MR. BARNES: Gentlemen, this resolution is not very controversial and will not take up much time. It is printed on pages 129-131 in the Bulletin. I do not deem it appropriate to read the entire resolution, but perhaps a few points for emphasis.

The joint committees, in working out the resolution with professional baseball, have defined the resolution very clearly. I hope everyone will take the opportunity of reading it. There are five exceptions which I would like to call to your attention which have been taken into consideration, to handle circumstances over which students have no control one way or the other. I am not going to read those as they are printed.

I do want to advise the membership that the NCAA Special Committee and the AACBC Committee on Professional Baseball, meeting in joint session, I believe have covered every possible point that was raised at the time. I would like to call the membership's notice to the fact that the effective date of this resolution is September 1, 1955. That date was set in order to give our organization time to draw up the rules and regulations, and also administer the resolution if adopted. There is one other point I would like to emphasize to the Convention. This is the starting point of the joint work be-

tween the NCAA and professional baseball, and is by no means a finished product. We still have a great deal of work to do and there are many little things in this resolution that must be ironed out.

So, Mr. President, with your approval, I'd just like to refer to the resolution.

"NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the member institutions of the National Collegiate Athletic Association do hereby agree to lend their full cooperation and support to the successful administration of the 'College Player Rule,' it being understood that the executive officers of allied NCAA conferences and the deans or appropriate officers of member institutions shall cooperate with the Commissioner of Baseball in providing information regarding the academic status of students who also may be prospective professional baseball players; and

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Collegiate Athletic Association shall appoint a standing committee to maintain direct contact with the executive offices of Professional Baseball in the interests of sound administration and to assure prompt attention and consideration of any and all matters related to this agreement; and

"BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that the National Collegiate Athletic Association urge the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues to reconsider its previous action and adopt the 'College Player Rule' so that there can be uniform and consistent administration of this agreement throughout the Professional Baseball structure to the end that the best interests of baseball can be fully served."

Mr. President, I move the adoption of this resolution. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

J. NEILS THOMPSON (University of Texas): Mr. Chairman, I have a resolution in conjunction with this baseball matter and I hope it has the endorsement of this group. I can read it to you quickly. It says:

"WHEREAS, the major league clubs of Professional Baseball have provided for the 'College Player Rule' to become effective September 1, 1955, in their rules and regulations;

"NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Collegiate Athletic Association, assembled at its 49th annual Convention, express its appreciation to the major league clubs for the good will and the cooperation in the interests of collegiate athletics and the education of the youth of our country."

I would like to move the adoption of this resolution, and that copies of it be sent to the commissioner of baseball and the presidents of the two major leagues. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

15. OTHER AMENDMENTS AND RESOLUTIONS

Baseball Rules Committee

J. H. NICHOLS (Oberlin College): Mr. President, this is a brief amendment from the Council relating to baseball.

Please turn to pages 110-111 of the Bulletin. I wish to present an amendment to Article III, Section 2, of the By-laws of the Asso-

ciation, which would serve to implement the creation of a Baseball Rules Committee, to function along the same general lines as our other 12 rules committees and would also replace the present Baseball Committee and Selection Committees which have served in connection with the baseball tournament of the Association.

The Baseball Rules Committee would take on the functions of the Tournament Committee and the Selection Committees, in addition to those connected with formulating and maintaining rules for intercollegiate baseball. The amendment to the By-laws is as follows:

1. Article III, Section 2, paragraph (a), the addition of "Baseball Rules" to the list of the 12 existing rules committees.

2. The addition in this article of paragraph (n) to Section 2, to read:

"The Baseball Rules Committee shall consist of eight members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, one of whom shall be elected chairman. This Committee will also serve as the Selection and Tournament Committee for the annual Baseball Tournament."

3. The deletion from Section 3, paragraph (a), of the words "Baseball Committee and Selection Committee" and also delete under Section 3, paragraph (b), the same words.

The amendment comes to the Association with the approval of the Council and on the recommendation of the American Association of College Baseball Coaches. Mr. President, I move its adoption. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

M. P. ECHOLS (Virginia Military Institute): I would like to make a motion that the NCAA vote, say, up to 50 per cent of the television receipts to make the Olympic Games a success.

I realize we don't figure in it; there are only a few schools that do. Certainly money must be raised to make the Olympic Games a success and this is one source that would hurt people less than any other to give. I make a motion that up to and not to exceed 50 per cent of the 1955 television money be given to the Olympic Committee.

PRESIDENT MOORE: Is there a second? The Chair rules the motion is lost for want of a second.

Are there any other proposed amendments or resolutions to be made from the floor? If not, the Chair will be glad at this time to recognize Howard Grubbs of the Southwest Conference, who will make the report for the Committee on Committees.

16. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES

(The Committees for 1955, nominated by the Committee on Committees and elected by the Convention, are set forth in the Register section of this Yearbook. Subsequent changes made in the Committee listing include: Walter Prager, Dartmouth College, replacement on the Skiing Rules Committee for George Earl, Syracuse University, and Malcolm Morrell, Bowdoin College, replacement on the Olympic Committee for the late Ivan J. Geiger, M.I.T.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: The Chair is now pleased to recognize Paul Mackesey, Brown University, who will make the report of the Nominating Committee.

17. REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

(The Officers for 1955, as nominated by the Nominating Committee and elected by the Convention, are set forth in the Register section of this Yearbook.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: Where is Dr. Houston? I will ask Mr. Hamilton to accompany Dr. Houston to the platform. (Mr. Hamilton escorted President-Elect Houston to the platform.)

ASA S. BUSHNELL (Eastern College Athletic Conference): I would like to move a resolution of appreciation and commendation to Dean Moore for his distinguished service as President of the NCAA during the past two years, and for his fine, conscientious work for the Association in an office from which he requested relief in order to devote more time to his primary duties at the University of Alabama. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

PRESIDENT-ELECT HOUSTON: Mr. President and Gentlemen: It is astonishing to me, as I expect it is to you, that my campaign has been so successful. My limited talents will not make it possible for me to reach the performance of my distinguished predecessor.

I see, from our attendance in the last few days, that there has been considerable oratory. I would not add to that oratory, nor could I improve upon it at this hour of the day, but perhaps you will allow me to say that I, of course, appreciate no end this high honor. However, there goes with it the realization that the National Collegiate Athletic Association faces, as it always has faced, complex, serious, and intricate problems, questions upon which there may be substantial differences of opinion.

However, I believe you share with me in feeling that the organization has reached a unity, which unity will result in an acceptance of what the majority of this body decides upon.

PRESIDENT MOORE: I told "Pop" I had just a few things I wanted to say. It has been a custom in the Convention, I believe, that the outgoing President completes the business session, unless the incoming President is so vigorous that he wants to take over.

Words fail me to express appreciation for the fine resolution, and so I shall not try to say anything except "thank you."

18. MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS

MARSHALL S. TURNER, JR., (Johns Hopkins University): The chairman of the Memorial Resolutions Committee feels that last year's Convention must have been relatively easy because he could only find five gentlemen who names should be honored here. If there are any others, will they please see Walter Byers at the conclusion, so that their names will be properly recorded in the minutes.

"WHEREAS, the following men have served the cause of intercollegiate athletics and death has taken them from such service;

"In December, B. Blandy Clarkson, coach, teacher, and director of athletics, Virginia Military Institute;

"In March, Roy M. Hawley, director of athletics, University of West Virginia;

"In September, Dean Walter J. Matherly, chairman, faculty committee on intercollegiate athletics, University of Florida;

"In September, Glenn S. 'Pop' Warner, football coach and football innovator, last coaching at Temple University, and more recently advisory coach at San Jose State;

"In May, Frank W. Thomas, coach and director of athletics, University of Alabama;

"THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that this Convention and the NCAA honor the memories of these men and their contributions to intercollegiate athletics and to higher education in general; and

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that these resolutions be spread upon the permanent records of this Association; and

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Executive Director of this Association be instructed to communicate to the families of these gentlemen the resolutions here presented."

PRESIDENT MOORE: The Chair would request that all those who favor the adoption of these resolutions will please rise. I suggest that we remain standing for a moment out of respect to these former able fellow workers.

Is there any other business to come before the meeting?

D. S. McALISTER (The Citadel): Mr. President, I would like to offer a resolution of the thanks of this body to Earl S. Fullbrook, who has served since 1952 as our efficient Secretary-Treasurer. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: Is there any other business to come before the Convention at this time?

MR. SADLER: Mr. President, I suggest the new Secretary-Treasurer come forward and be identified.

PRESIDENT MOORE: That's a good suggestion. I am happy to present my good friend, Mr. Aigler, from the University of Michigan, our new Secretary-Treasurer.

MR. AIGLER: Thank you, Mr. President.

I am constrained to say simply that, unlike the very distinguished gentleman who has just accepted the presidency, I conducted no campaign for this office. But I can only say to you that I am delighted to have an opportunity to work with as fine a person as "Pop" Houston.

Several years ago, when I knew that Pop was devoting an extraordinary amount of time and energy to carrying out some duties that had been imposed upon him by this Association, and I happened to know how much work and time he was putting in, I said to him one day, "How does it happen that you are willing to do all this with your other duties?"

I thought his answer was something that I'd like to pass on to you. He said, "I've been interested intensely in intercollegiate athletics for many, many years. I realize that I haven't got a lot of years left, but I'd like to be able to say, at least for myself, and I hope that perhaps some others may say it with regard to me, that at least I tried to do something to help intercollegiate athletics."

So I take off my hat to the man with whom I am delighted to serve. Thank you.

PRESIDENT MOORE: Gentlemen, if you will indulge me for just a moment, I have a brief word I want to say before entertaining a motion to adjourn.

I should like to express appreciation in behalf of the Association for the fine cooperation we have had in this Convention from all the delegates, for the effective work that has been done, and for the good spirit of fellowship that has prevailed.

I want also to express deepest personal appreciation for the privilege and honor of serving as President of our great Association during the past two years. Many compensations have come to me, among which I cherish most the fine friends that I have made in all sections of the country.

I am grateful to our superb Executive Director, my colleagues on the Council and the Executive Committee, and to all the numerous committees of the Association for their unfailing cooperation and excellent work. Any success that may have been achieved has been due to the hard and efficient work of these men.

I am happy to pass the gavel on to the worthy hands of my good friend, Dr. Houston.

(It was moved, seconded and voted that the meeting be adjourned.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: The Chair will declare the 49th annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association to be adjourned sine die.

APPENDIX I

Report of the Treasurer

The accounts of the National Collegiate Athletic Association were audited by Francis A. Wright Company of Kansas City, Missouri. Their report includes the following exhibit and schedules which, in their opinion, "fairly reflect the financial position of the National Collegiate Athletic Association on August 31, 1954, and the income and expense of that organization for the fiscal year then ended in accordance with the accepted principles of accounting applied on a basis consistent with that of preceding years."—Earl S. Fullbrook.

BALANCE SHEET (Exhibit A)

ASSETS			
	Year Ended August 31, 1954	Year Ended August 31, 1953	
Current Assets			
Cash on Hand and in Bank.....	\$ 82,446.31	\$ 91,931.01	
Accounts Receivable	13,718.19	11,912.41	
Prepaid Expenses	659.00	.....
Inventory	31,245.88	29,065.35	
Total Current Assets	\$128,069.38	\$132,908.77	
Investments			
United States Government Bonds.....	\$ 21,002.50	\$ 20,002.50	
Fixed Assets			
	Cost	Reserve for Depre- ciation	Net Book Value
Furniture and			
Fixtures ...	\$ 8,120.90	\$1,346.11	\$6,774.79
Leasehold Im-			
provements.	3,909.53	2,042.36	1,867.17
	<u>\$12,030.43</u>	<u>\$3,388.47</u>	<u>\$8,641.96</u>
Net Book Value of Fixed Assets.....	\$ 8,641.96	\$ 6,791.28	
Other Assets			
Advances	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 500.00	
Air Travel Deposit	425.00	425.00	
Total Other Assets	\$ 1,925.00	\$ 925.00	
Total Assets	\$159,638.84	\$160,627.55	

LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS

Current Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	\$14,600.25	\$ 5,001.70	
Payroll Taxes Withheld	841.42	429.81	
Olympic Contributions and Expense.....	339.88	.....
Baseball Reserve Fund	500.00	.....
Total Current Liabilities	\$ 16,281.55	\$ 5,431.51	
Deferred Income			
Publications	\$ 262.53	\$	
Medals	760.54	1,605.54	
Dues	625.00	1,800.00	
Athletic Insurance	1,169.00	3,353.00	
Other	75.00	2,627.73	
Total Deferred Income	\$ 2,892.07	\$ 9,386.27	
Surplus			
Balance—August 31, 1954 from Schedule 1	\$140,465.22	\$145,809.77	
Total Liabilities and Surplus.....	\$159,638.84	\$160,627.55	
ANALYSIS OF SURPLUS (Exhibit A, Schedule 1)			
Balance September 1, 1953.....	\$145,809.77		
Deduct:			
Distribution of 1952-53 Publication Income.....	4,557.44		
		\$141,252.33	
Add:			
General Income—			
Schedule 1(a)	\$183,396.82		
Less: General Expense—			
Schedule 1(b)	187,616.96		
Net Loss	(\$4,220.14)		
Publication Income and Expense—			
Schedule 1(c)	5,686.81		
Television Income and Expense—			
Schedule 1(d)	3,255.12		
Total		4,721.79	
		\$145,974.12	
Deduct:			
Decrease of Investment NCAA Publications.....	5,508.90		
Balance—August 31, 1954—To Exhibit A.....	\$140,465.22		

GENERAL INCOME [Exhibit A, Schedule 1(a)]

	Year Ended August 31, 1954	Year Ended August 31, 1953
Membership Dues	\$ 36,500.00	\$ 35,675.00
Meets and Tournaments		
Basketball	\$129,575.63	\$159,873.42
Track and Field	305.00	2,030.25
Wrestling	337.52	978.67
Swimming	508.46	337.35
Boxing	2,627.73	929.34
Baseball	3,073.95	2,614.48
Ice Hockey	25.00	.....
Total	\$136,453.29	\$166,763.51
Royalties and Other		
Don Spencer Company	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00
Registration Fees	1,390.00	1,300.00
Film Rental	109.00	160.00
Statistical Service Fees	525.00	400.00
Administrative Fees	5,000.00	.....
Sundry	99.25	91.50
Total	\$ 10,123.25	\$ 4,951.50
Interest		
Savings Accounts	\$ 58.07	\$ 64.34
United States Treasury Bonds	262.21	.....
Total	\$ 320.28	\$ 64.34
Total General Income to Exhibit A, Schedule 1	\$183,396.82	\$207,454.35

GENERAL EXPENSE [Exhibit A, Schedule 1(b)]

	Year Ended August 31, 1954	Year Ended August 31, 1953
Rules Committee Meetings		
Basketball	\$ 2,141.23	\$ 2,022.62
Boxing	1,459.67	48.95
Football	3,509.76	3,769.72
Gymnastics	969.64	1,102.01
Ice Hockey	721.59	626.68
Lacrosse	281.85	259.88
Track and Field	1,783.69	1,699.58
Swimming	2,197.70	2,240.69

Soccer	304.78	273.00
Wrestling	1,466.21	1,639.23
Fencing	397.35	367.89
Skiing	1,025.98	814.65
Total	\$ 16,259.45	\$ 14,864.90

Other Committee Meetings		
Executive	\$ 2,480.05	\$ 3,440.79
Council	5,123.30	6,831.13
Membership	3,518.02	6,612.91
College	1,685.69	140.32
Extra Events	435.73	2,162.09
Eligibility	26.30	22.78
Special	4,659.45	1,341.38
Relocation and Reorganization .....	.....	99.77
Survey Playing and Practice Season .....	.....	2,226.89
Total	\$ 17,928.54	\$ 22,878.06

Meets and Tournaments		
Baseball	\$	\$ 56.13
Basketball	64,787.81	79,936.72
Cross-Country	750.00	750.00
Boxing	694.75	.....
Miscellaneous	300.00	400.00
Total	\$ 66,532.56	\$ 81,142.85

Miscellaneous		
Complimentary Membership Guides	\$ 1,439.39	\$ 1,976.35
Annual Convention	4,858.65	3,660.62
Total	\$ 6,298.04	\$ 5,636.97

Grants		
National Collegiate Athletic Bureau	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00
National Association of Basketball Coaches	2,383.04	2,212.53
Other	328.91	25.00
Total	\$ 22,711.95	\$ 22,237.53

General and Administrative		
Salaries	\$ 32,060.96	\$ 24,406.13
Rent	4,398.00	4,398.00
Electricity	336.38	305.93
Office Supplies and Expense	1,138.26	1,070.06
Postage	2,371.39	1,492.34
Printing and Duplicating	7,232.18	3,652.11
Telephone and Telegraph	1,892.29	1,940.06
Membership Dues	675.00	477.00
Travel and Meetings—Executive Director	1,836.51	1,980.92
Annuity and Insurance	1,398.95	1,473.31

President and Secretary-Treasurer Expense	183.04	96.02
Office Equipment and Repairs	108.38	.....
Subscriptions	143.02	247.26
Miscellaneous Expense	544.61	13.86
Contingency	475.00	.....
Stationery	1,092.11	1,409.10
Payroll Taxes	368.89	268.72
Depreciation and Amortization	1,631.45	1,395.17
Transfer of Office .....	.....	1,026.11
Professional Services .....	.....	209.00
Film Repair .....	.....	19.39
Total	\$ 57,886.42	\$ 45,880.49
Total General Expense to Exhibit A, Schedule 1	\$187,616.96	\$192,640.80

PUBLICATION INCOME AND EXPENSE [Exhibit A, Schedule 1(c)]

	Year Ended August 31, 1954	Year Ended August 31, 1953
Income		
Sales	\$ 95,838.81	\$100,133.78
Expense		
Administration	\$ 35,000.00	\$ 26,000.00
Publication	45,598.63	56,256.46
Postage and Expense	3,248.51	3,216.63
Promotion	2,742.42	2,630.66
Editorial	3,562.44	1,658.10
Royalties .....	.....	150.00
Commission on Sales .....	.....	5.48
Other Expense .....	.....	25.00
Total	\$ 90,152.00	\$ 89,942.33
Net Income to Exhibit A, Schedule 1	\$ 5,686.81	\$ 10,191.45

TELEVISION INCOME AND EXPENSE [Exhibit A, Schedule 1(d)]

Income		
Assessments	\$125,596.10	\$136,751.91
Miscellaneous .....	.....	375.40
Total	\$125,596.10	\$137,127.31
Expense		
Salaries	\$ 8,052.56	\$ 9,951.05
Assessment Refunds	72,455.83	56,027.03

Committee Meeting Expense	12,437.41	18,355.32
Attorney Fees and Expense	3,609.47	11,769.30
Printing and Postage	2,631.32	3,142.24
Publicity and Public Relations	7,421.15	4,204.06
Telephone and Telegraph	3,087.30	3,161.33
Directors' Travel	1,689.14	1,167.59
Office Rent	56.38	503.05
Research	5,900.42	.....
Office Operating Expense	5,000.00	.....
Miscellaneous .....	.....	19.22
Total	\$122,340.98	\$108,300.19
Net Income to Exhibit A, Schedule 1	\$ 3,255.12	\$ 28,827.12

Financial Reports of 1954 Meets and Tournaments

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE 1954 BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP Omaha, Nebraska, June 10-14

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 36,380.47
Program Receipts	431.97
Donation	150.00
Overcharge Ticket Printing	19.94
Sale of Baseballs	100.00
	<hr/>
District Play-off Receipts	\$ 37,082.38
	2,712.51
Total Receipts	<hr/> \$ 39,794.89

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
District Publicity	\$ 400.00
Bozell and Jacobs	3,784.95
	<hr/>
	\$ 4,184.95
Ticket and Administration Expense	
Printing Tickets	\$ 252.00
Jack Clauff—Ticket Help	1,053.66
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,305.66
Games Committee and Officials Expense	
Officials Fees and Expenses	
Umpire Tobin	\$ 126.04
Umpire Dixon	144.57
Umpire Chylak	123.91
Umpire Hametz	160.00
Umpire Hergert	125.00
Umpire Spanos	90.00
Umpire Gomez	75.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 844.52
Games Committee Expenses	
E. D. Barnes	\$ 235.15
	<hr/>
	\$ 235.15
Games Expense	
Awards	
Ted Kolderie—Trophy	\$ 58.50
Official NCAA Awards	371.39
Equipment	
Baseballs	345.60

Training Room	
Towels	74.90
Public Address	
Announcers	150.00
Radio Lab	60.00
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Stadium Employees	559.50
Stadium Rental	1,500.00
Police and Ushers	727.50
Educational Music Bureau, Inc.	3.34
All Makes Typewriter	4.00
Robert Phipps—Scorekeeper	97.50
Press and Umpire Concessions	189.60
Press Headquarters	290.68
University of Nebraska Revolving Fund	550.00
Local Transportation	
Yellow Cab Company	268.25
Checker Cab Company	9.75
Hotel Regis—Cabs	32.80
Douglas County Hospital	30.50
NCAA Executive Office Expense	143.92
City Glass Company	6.84

	<hr/>
	\$ 5,474.57
District Play-off Expenses	785.30
	<hr/>
Total Disbursements	<hr/> \$ 12,830.15

NET RECEIPTS \$ 26,964.74

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses	
University of Massachusetts	\$ 3,241.98
Lafayette College	2,950.20
Rollins College	3,778.38
Michigan State College	2,104.20
University of Missouri	1,727.10
Oklahoma A&M College	1,554.30
University of Arizona	2,650.50
University of Oregon	2,891.70
	<hr/>
	\$ 20,898.36
NCAA'S Share of District Receipts	1,081.52
	<hr/>
	\$ 21,979.88
	<hr/>
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS	\$ 4,984.86
50% to NCAA Treasurer	\$ 2,492.43
50% to Omaha Baseball Committee	2,492.43
	<hr/>
	\$ 4,984.86

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1954 BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

First Round Games Buffalo, New York, March 8

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 10,770.00
Program Receipts	
Sales	44.76
Radio Income	225.00
Mailing Fees	3.45
Total Receipts	\$ 11,043.21

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Publicity Folders and Posters	\$ 10.00
Other Advertising	197.40
Clerical Expense	110.00
Postage	12.00
Telephone and Telegraph	96.59
Meetings	
2 Buffets	231.24
Insurance	55.00
Ticket and Administration Expense	\$ 712.23
Printing Tickets	\$ 144.00
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	383.75
Federal and State Taxes	1,792.58
Games Committee and Officials Expense	\$ 2,320.33
Officials Fees and Expenses	\$ 569.00
Travel Expense of Games Committee	
L. P. Andreas	72.09
Games Expense	\$ 641.09
Awards	\$ 33.82
Training Room	
Salaries	8.00
Public Address	157.00
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Supplies	7.00
Labor	12.40
Rental	1,346.61
Police	18.00
Chair Rental	10.00
Armored Car	15.45
Press Box Refreshments	32.40
	\$ 1,640.68
Total Disbursements	\$ 5,314.33
NET RECEIPTS	\$ 5,728.88

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses	\$ 4,012.00
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TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 1,716.88

First Round Game Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, March 8

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 4,252.15
Federal and State Taxes	979.35
Radio Income	200.00
Total Receipts	\$ 5,431.50

DISBURSEMENTS

Ticket and Administration Expense	
Printing Tickets	\$ 174.78
Federal and State Tax	979.35
	\$ 1,154.13
Games Committee and Officials Expense	
Officials Fees and Expenses	
Phil Fox	\$ 132.14
Zigimund Michalik	170.49
	\$ 302.63
Games Expense	
Trophies	\$ 17.55
Management and Rental	990.17
	\$ 1,007.72
Total Disbursements	\$ 2,464.48
NET RECEIPTS	\$ 2,967.02

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses	
North Carolina State College	\$ 203.95
George Washington University	653.24
	\$ 857.19
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS	\$ 2,109.83

First Round Games Fort Wayne, Indiana, March 9

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 10,353.48
Program Sales	315.36
Radio Income	575.00
Total Receipts	\$ 11,243.84

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense		
Clerical (Publicity)	\$	393.82
		<hr/>
Ticket and Administration Expense	\$	393.82
Tickets	\$	180.12
Ticket Sellers		35.00
Liability Insurance		73.35
Clerical		205.18
		<hr/>
Games Committee and Officials Expense	\$	493.65
Game Officials		
Cleo Diehl	\$	129.68
Hale Swanson		129.68
Don Elser		125.79
Jim Skinner		128.36
		<hr/>
Games Expense	\$	513.51
Buildings and Grounds Expense		
Rental	\$	1,553.02
P. A. Announcer		10.00
Scoreboard Operators		20.00
Organist		15.00
Statistician		10.00
Mimeographing		20.00
Program Expense		
Printing		325.50
Engraving		93.60
Awards		34.32
Official Scorers		20.00
		<hr/>
	\$	2,101.44
Total Disbursements	\$	3,502.42
		<hr/>
NET RECEIPTS	\$	7,741.42

First Round Game

Bradley University, Peoria, Illinois, March 9

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$	7,194.50
Federal Tax Collected		1,438.90
Radio Income		300.00
		<hr/>
Total Receipts	\$	8,933.40

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense		
Clerical Expense (Publicity)	\$	37.50
		<hr/>
	\$	37.50

Ticket and Administration Expense

Printing Tickets	\$	124.01
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers		153.13
Federal and State Taxes		1,438.90
Pre-Game and Halftime Ceremonies		14.75
		<hr/>
	\$	1,730.79
Games Committee and Officials Expense		
Officials Fees and Expenses		
John Fraser	\$	126.00
Edward Herbert		127.20
		<hr/>
	\$	253.20
Games Expense		
Awards	\$	17.66
Buildings and Grounds Expense		
Rental		650.00
Police and Ushers		279.00
Firemen		24.00
Organist		16.50
		<hr/>
	\$	987.16
		<hr/>
Total Disbursements	\$	3,008.65

NET RECEIPTS \$ 5,924.75

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses		
Oklahoma City University	\$	1,440.60
		<hr/>
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS	\$	4,484.15

First Round Games

Oregon State College, Corvallis, Oregon, March 9

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$	6,033.75
Federal Tax Collected		1,206.75
Program Receipts		
Sales		485.75
Radio Income		400.00
		<hr/>
Total Receipts	\$	8,126.25

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense		
Supplies	\$	10.00
Clerical Expense		45.00
Telephone and Telegraph		22.50
		<hr/>
	\$	77.50
Ticket and Administration Expense		
Ticket Printing	\$	12.50

Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers.....	235.55
Clerical Expense	84.63
Federal and State Tax.....	1,206.75
Auditor	15.00

Games Committee and Officials Expense	\$ 1,554.43
Officials Fees and Expenses	
Al Lightner	\$ 94.00
Tim McCullough	133.81
William Scollin	176.13
Alvin Mercer	176.13

Games Expense	\$ 580.07
Liability Insurance	\$ 75.50
Training Room	
Salaries	17.50
Laundry and Supplies	10.00
Public Address	15.00
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Supplies	36.00
Labor	129.60
Police and Ushers	180.00
Program Expense	
Sellers' Commissions	97.15
Printing	230.00
Sales Manager	10.00
Timers	5.00
Announcer	10.00
Business Manager	15.00

\$ 830.75

Total Disbursements	\$ 3,042.75
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NET RECEIPTS \$ 5,083.50

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses	\$ 4,333.70
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TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 749.80

Regional No. 1

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, March 12-13

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 24,788.00
Federal Tax Collected	7,388.20
Program Receipts	
Sales	1,127.00
Advertising	278.29
Radio Income	692.00
Total Receipts	\$ 34,273.49

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Publicity Folders and Posters.....	\$ 17.00
Other Advertising	326.40
Supplies	28.48
Clerical Expense	33.00
Postage	20.83
Telephone and Telegraph	71.50
Meetings	24.26
Press Luncheon	199.80
Messenger Service	4.55
	\$ 725.82

Ticket and Administration Expense	
Printing Tickets	\$ 215.07
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers.....	248.00
Clerical Expense	132.00
Federal and State Taxes.....	7,388.20
Tournament Headquarters	342.64
	\$ 8,325.91

Games Committee and Officials Expense	
Officials Fees and Expenses	
Tom Bell	\$ 298.00
Joe Conway	310.11
Ross Dean	307.87
Gil McDonald	309.48
	\$ 1,225.46

Games Expense	
Awards	\$ 77.76
Equipment	
Implements	60.80
Refreshments	2.10
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records.	371.15
Public Address	45.00
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Labor	900.00
Police and Ushers	304.00
Program Expense	
Sellers' Commissions	270.57
Printing	737.46
Statisticians	75.00
Timer	35.00
Amusement License	22.00
Manger's Expense	136.50
	\$ 3,037.34

Total Disbursements	\$ 13,314.53
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NET RECEIPTS \$ 20,958.96

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses	
Cornell University	\$ 1,048.74
LaSalle College	470.00
North Carolina State College	1,238.20
U. S. Naval Academy	542.78
	<hr/>
	\$ 3,299.72
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS	\$ 17,659.24

Regional No. 2

University of Iowa, Iowa City, March 12-13

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 24,623.55
Federal Tax Collected	4,910.45
Program Sales	1,016.00
Radio Income	1,500.00
	<hr/>
Total Receipts	\$ 32,050.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Postage and Clerical	\$ 31.50
Telephone and Telegraph	54.34
Basketball Directors' Dinner	112.50
Medals and Supplies	94.99
	<hr/>
	\$ 293.33
Ticket and Administration Expense	
Printing Tickets	\$ 390.50
Auditing and Supervision	150.00
Ushers and Ticket Men	592.15
Federal Taxes	4,910.45
Federal and State O.A.S.I.	45.06
	<hr/>
	\$ 6,088.16
Officials Expense	
N. G. Jacobs	\$ 294.00
Hagan Anderson	341.89
Matthew Begovick	338.69
Phillip Dox	321.91
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,296.49
Games Expense	
Film	\$ 100.69
Trainer	25.00
Attendance Insurance	187.50
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Materials	348.84
Labor	192.21
Heat and Lights	47.30
Police and Parking	410.20

Program Expense	
Sellers' Commissions	161.61
Printing	629.52
Scorers and Timer	40.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,142.87

Total Disbursements	\$ 9,820.85
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NET RECEIPTS \$ 22,229.15

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses	
Indiana University	\$ 1,334.34
Louisiana State University	1,858.50
Pennsylvania State University	1,820.00
University of Notre Dame	1,068.90
	<hr/>
	\$ 6,081.74

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 16,147.41

Regional No. 3

Oklahoma A&M College, Stillwater, March 12-13

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 23,734.50
Federal and State Tax Collected	5,210.36
Program Sales	627.92
Radio Income	1,950.00
Postage and Handling Charges	95.00
	<hr/>
Total Receipts	\$ 31,617.78

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Clerical Expense	\$ 195.00
Management and Administration	100.00
Printing and Mimeographing	23.35
Telephone and Telegraph	73.02
Postage	68.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 459.37
Ticket and Administration Expense	
Federal and State Taxes	\$ 5,210.36
Ticket Sellers and Takers	149.00
Printing Tickets	199.16
Luncheon for Coaches	52.50
	<hr/>
	\$ 5,611.02
Officials Expense	
Johnny Morrow	\$ 239.42
John Lloyd	286.87
Ed Dubie	200.00

R. M. Ball	239.39	
Reaves Peters	62.75	
		<hr/>
Games Expense		\$ 1,128.43
Motion Pictures	\$ 195.00	
Ushers	91.00	
Guards	60.00	
Parking	24.00	
Timer and Scorer	50.00	
Medals	71.67	
Program Expense	595.50	
Auditor	25.00	
		<hr/>
		\$ 1,112.17
Total Disbursements		<hr/>
		\$ 8,310.99
		<hr/>
	NET RECEIPTS	\$ 23,306.79

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses	
Bradley University	\$ 1,683.12
Rice Institute	1,456.70
University of Colorado	1,641.50
Oklahoma A&M College	280.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 5,061.32
	<hr/>
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS	\$ 18,245.47

Regional No. 4

Oregon State College, Corvallis, Oregon, March 12-13

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 37,589.76
Federal Tax Collected	7,590.24
Program Sales	1,463.00
Radio Income	2,275.00
Cash Over Ticket Sales	55.40
	<hr/>
Total Receipts	\$48,973.40

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Publicity Folders and Posters	\$ 33.50
Supplies	132.68
Clerical Expense	160.60
Postage	259.22
Telephone and Telegraph	177.50
Meetings	250.55
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,014.05

Ticket and Administration Expense	
Printing Tickets	\$ 244.65
Insurance	
Ticket Applications	82.88
Burglary	83.60
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	527.90
Clerical Expense	424.15
Ticket Applications	366.19
Federal Admission Tax	7,590.24
Administrative Travel to Finals	307.65
	<hr/>
	\$ 9,627.26
Games Committee and Officials Expense	
Officials Fees and Expenses	
L. C. Butler	\$ 345.79
Al Lightner	184.00
Louis Batemale	266.13
James Enright	350.24
Travel Expense of Games Committee	277.48
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,423.64
Games Expense	
Awards	\$ 90.10
Equipment	
Turnstile Rental	50.00
Signs	39.50
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	304.25
Training Room	
Salaries	34.50
Laundry and Supplies	36.99
Public Address	50.00
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Supplies	8.69
Labor	468.43
Police and Ushers	360.00
Program Expense	
Sellers' Commissions	281.80
Printing	1,329.95
Program Editor	70.00
Halftime Entertainment	47.50
Auditor	125.00
Scorers, Timers, Statistician	70.00
Liability Insurance	150.25
	<hr/>
	\$ 3,516.96
Total Disbursements	<hr/>
	\$ 15,581.91
	<hr/>
	NET RECEIPTS \$ 33,391.49

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses	
University of Santa Clara	\$ 1,467.62
Idaho State College	1,447.60

University of Southern California	2,194.07
Colorado A&M College	2,096.50
	<u>\$ 7,205.79</u>

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 26,185.70

Finals

Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City, Missouri
March 19-20

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 52,986.60
Federal and State Tax	11,684.79
Program Receipts	738.65
Radio Income	1,750.00
Television Income	7,500.00
Total Receipts	<u>\$ 74,660.04</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Newspaper Advertising	\$ 50.40
Clerical Expense	125.00
Postage, Supplies and Telephone	30.00
Meetings and Rooms	201.31
Manager's Fee, R. E. Peters	500.00
Publicity, R. E. Peters	250.00
Wayne Duke	75.00
Miscellaneous, R. E. Peters	42.50
	<u>\$ 1,274.21</u>

Ticket and Administration Expense	
Federal and State Tax	\$ 11,684.79
Press Tickets	34.32
	<u>\$ 11,719.11</u>

Games Committee and Officials Expense	
Officials Fees and Expenses	
James Enright	\$ 390.82
Dick Ball	343.75
Hagan Anderson	364.23
R. H. Dean	271.99
Alex George	50.00
Bench Officials	180.00
	<u>\$ 1,600.79</u>

Games Expense	
Scoreboard Signs	\$ 20.40
Motion Pictures	804.00
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Rental	7,409.95
Police	72.00

Ushers	704.00
Statistical Crew	50.00
Organ Rental and Operator	94.78
Doctor	30.00
	<u>\$ 9,185.13</u>

Total Disbursements \$ 23,779.24

NET RECEIPTS \$ 50,880.80

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses	
Bradley University	\$ 989.94
LaSalle College	2,567.74
Pennsylvania State University	2,122.96
University of Southern California	3,387.16
	<u>\$ 9,067.80</u>

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 41,813.00

Financial Summary

1954 National Collegiate Basketball Championship

RECEIPTS

First Round Games	
Buffalo	\$ 1,716.88
Durham	2,109.83
Fort Wayne	7,741.42
Peoria	4,484.15
Corvallis	749.80
Regional No. 1—Philadelphia	17,659.24
Regional No. 2—Iowa City	16,147.41
Regional No. 3—Stillwater	18,245.47
Regional No. 4—Corvallis	26,185.70
Finals—Kansas City	41,813.00
Miscellaneous .....	.05
Total Receipts	<u>\$136,852.95</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Telephone and Telegraph	\$ 458.44
Secretarial Services	50.00
Trophies	783.50
Plaques and Awards	921.21
Duplicating Prints	214.79
Selection Committee	218.97
ECAC Expenses	69.60
	<u>\$2,716.51</u>

Fort Wayne Transportation	
Loyola University	\$ 1,869.38

University of Notre Dame	216.25
University of Toledo	384.60

Committee Expenses	\$ 2,470.23
A. C. Lonborg	\$ 627.82
Vadal Peterson	304.50
Reaves Peters	60.39
William Haarlow	132.24
Lewis Andreas	84.66
NCAA Executive Office	380.97
Committee Headquarters	500.00

\$ 2,090.58

Total Disbursements	\$ 7,277.32
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NET RECEIPTS \$129,575.63

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

To Competing Institutions

LaSalle College	\$ 6,170.21
Bradley University	6,170.21
Pennsylvania State University	5,656.03
University of Southern California	5,141.85
University of Santa Clara	3,085.13
University of Notre Dame	3,085.13
U. S. Naval Academy	3,085.13
Idaho State College	3,085.13
North Carolina State College	3,085.13
Oklahoma A&M College	2,570.94
Colorado A&M College	2,570.94
Rice Institute	2,570.94
University of Colorado	2,570.94
Cornell University	2,570.94
Indiana University	2,570.94
Louisiana State University	2,570.94
Fordham University	1,028.41
George Washington University	1,028.41
University of Connecticut	1,028.41
Loyola of the South	1,028.41
University of Toledo	1,028.41
Texas Technological College	1,028.41
Seattle University	1,028.41
Oklahoma City University	1,028.41

\$ 64,787.81

To NCAA Treasurer	\$ 64,787.82
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\$129,575.63

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE 1954 BOXING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Pennsylvania State University, State College, April 8-10

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 3,208.75
Entry Fees	120.00
Program Receipts	
Sales	178.00
Advertising	612.77
Total Receipts	\$ 4,119.52

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Entry Blanks and Badges	\$ 174.40
Envelopes and Posters	33.30
Advertising	301.75
Postage	39.78
	\$ 549.23

Ticket and Administration Expense	
Printing Tickets	\$ 499.52
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	154.00
	\$ 653.52

Officials Fees and Expenses	
Col. Donald Hull	\$ 229.20
Lou Jалlos	241.58
Steese Brubaker	195.60
Ray Chisholm	321.58
Herb Carlson	452.47
Tournament Director's Expense	168.53
	\$ 1,608.96

Games Expense

Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Police	\$ 180.80
Bleachers	116.69
Public Address System	120.00
Organist	10.00
Film and Photographers	57.65
Ushers	53.50
Buffet Supper	614.50
Program Expense	
Printing and Engraving	958.96
Equipment	406.25
Local Transportation	42.96
Medical Supplies	58.20
Awards	418.50
Miscellaneous	26.85
	\$ 3,064.86

Total Disbursements	\$ 5,876.57
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DEFICIT (Absorbed by Pennsylvania State University) \$ 1,757.05

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1954 CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIPS

Michigan State College, East Lansing, November 22

DISBURSEMENTS

Competitors Numbers	\$ 60.22
Postage	15.61
Mimeograph Work	168.15
Programs	100.00
Motion Pictures and Tape Recording	149.00
Awards	143.76
Labor	40.00
Dinner Meeting	250.69
Public Address System	20.00
College Maintenance Department	86.70
Total Disbursements	<u>\$1,034.13</u>
DEFICIT (\$750 absorbed by NCAA, \$284.13 absorbed by Michigan State College)	<u>\$1,134.13</u>

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE 1954 FENCING CHAMPIONSHIPS

University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., March 26-27

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 165.28
Federal Tax Collected	33.22
Entry Fees	190.00
Total Receipts	<u>\$ 388.50</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Entry Blanks and Announcements	\$ 12.13
Publicity Folders and Posters	3.00
Supplies	12.99
Clerical Expense	32.57
Postage	8.82
Ticket and Administration Expense	<u>\$ 69.51</u>
Printing Tickets	\$ 8.72
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	21.00
Federal and State Taxes	33.22
Games Committee and Officials Expense	<u>\$ 62.94</u>
Lt. Berry	\$ 10.00
Refreshments for Officials	43.31
Games Expense	<u>\$ 53.31</u>
Awards	\$ 115.83
Equipment Numbers	2.25
Electric Epee Technician	10.00
Locker Room	
Salaries	62.75

Laundry and Supplies	11.50
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Labor	74.11
Program Expense	
Printing	21.73
Fencing Strips Expense	76.92

\$ 375.09

Total Disbursements

\$ 560.85

DEFICIT (Absorbed by University of Chicago) \$ 172.35

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1954 GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS

Rice Institute, University of Houston, Houston, Texas, June 20-26

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 608.50
Entry Fees	530.00
Program Receipts	
Sales	17.50
Advertising	150.00
Total Receipts	<u>\$ 1,306.00</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Entry Blanks, Preliminary	
Announcements, Etc.	\$ 224.16
Clerical Expense	50.00
	<u>\$ 274.16</u>
Ticket and Administration Expense	
Printing of Tickets	\$ 84.55
	<u>\$ 84.55</u>
Games Committee and Officials Expense	
Golf Committee Expense	\$ 613.70
	<u>\$ 613.70</u>
Games Expense	
Awards	\$ 319.51
Equipment	
Two Dozen Golf Balls	26.00
Officials, Press Dinner	219.70
Program Expense	
Printing	280.76
Brae Burn Professional-Assistant	100.00
	<u>\$ 945.97</u>
Total Disbursements	<u>\$ 1,918.38</u>
DEFICIT (Absorbed by Rice Institute, Univ. of Houston)	<u>\$ 612.38</u>

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1954 GYMNASTICS CHAMPIONSHIPS

University of Illinois, Champaign, April 2-3

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 1,209.05
Entry Fees	184.00
Program Receipts	
Sales	53.00
Advertising	172.50
Total Receipts	\$ 1,618.55

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Publicity Folders and Posters	\$ 69.50
Supplies	43.08
Clerical Expense	25.13
Telephone and Telegraph .....	.65
Mimeographing	12.96
Ticket and Administration Expense	\$ 151.32
Printing Tickets	\$ 31.00
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	143.50
Games Committee and Officials Expense	\$ 174.50
Officials Fees and Expenses	
H. Loken	\$ 75.00
F. Meyer	110.00
L. Bordo	50.00
A. C. Moore	35.00
H. Frey	50.00
I. Bedard	25.00
W. Crenshaw	35.00
B. Montcalm	25.00
R. Runkle	50.00
G. Hughes	25.00
J. Giallombardo	50.00
J. Peterson	35.00
W. Bonsall	25.00
W. Matthei	50.00
Games Expense	\$ 640.00
Awards	\$ 31.02
Equipment	178.39
Film Rental	3.50
Public Address System and Operator	156.10
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Labor	411.11
Police and Ushers	83.37
Program Expense	
Printing	511.36
Miscellaneous Supplies	27.08
Tape	19.00

Signs	40.05
Statisticians	20.00
Towel Room Wages	72.03

\$ 1,533.01

Total Disbursements \$ 2,518.83

DEFICIT (Absorbed by the University of Illinois) \$ 900.28

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1954 ICE HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP

Colorado College, Colorado Springs, March 11-13

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 11,948.50
Program Receipts	
Sales	357.00
Advertising	1,585.00
Total Receipts	\$ 13,890.50

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Advertising	\$ 256.49
Printing, Stationery and Tickets	167.53
Postage, Telephone, Telegraph	73.40
Games Committee and Officials Expense	\$ 497.42
Games Committee	\$ 505.46
Officials Expense	664.40
Games Expense	\$ 1,169.86
Awards	\$ 681.89
Equipment	
Supplies	136.78
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Salaries and Wages	618.83
Program Expense	980.28
Music and Entertainment	843.61
Baggage Charges	125.59
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	218.85
Souvenirs	419.00
Insurance	5.20
Local Transportation	201.36
Decorations	171.36
Electricity	32.00
Miscellaneous	2.64
	\$ 4,437.39

Total Disbursements \$ 6,104.67

NET RECEIPTS \$ 7,785.83

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses \$ 13,777.64

DEFICIT (Absorbed by Broadmoor Hotel Co., Inc.) \$ 5,991.81

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE 1954 SKIING CHAMPIONSHIPS

University of Nevada, Reno, March 4-7

DISBURSEMENTS

Banquet (Net)	\$ 721.50
Printing of Tickets	79.65
Awards	351.16
Supplies	153.36
Accommodations and Meals	392.00
Equipment	115.42

Total Disbursements\$ 1,813.09

DEFICIT (Absorbed by the University of Nevada) \$ 1,813.09

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE 1954 SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y., March 25-27

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 2,893.50
Federal Tax Collected	578.70
Entry Fees	495.00
Program Receipts	
Sales	158.00
Advertising	200.00

Total Receipts\$ 4,325.20

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Entry Blanks and Announcements	\$ 77.30
Publicity Folders and Posters	32.00
Other Advertising	17.36
Clerical Expense	395.80
Telephone and Telegraph	28.31
Meetings	51.69
Delivery Service	44.15

Ticket and Administration Expense \$ 646.61

Printing Tickets	\$ 52.05
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	147.00
Clerical Expense	59.75
Federal and State Taxes	578.70

Games Expense \$ 837.50

Awards	\$ 307.42
Equipment	
Implements	295.17
Numbers	37.73
Cards	114.73
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	350.00
Training Room	
Salaries	124.00

Public Address	42.00
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Labor	251.26
Program Expense	
Printing	534.89
Luncheon	187.50
Loss to Property	122.38
Rental of Office Equipment	10.70
Miscellaneous	132.32

\$ 2,510.10

Total Disbursements\$ 3,994.21

NET RECEIPTS \$ 330.99

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1954 TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

University of Washington, Seattle, June 21-27

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 2,398.50
Entry Fees	420.00
Program Receipts	
Sales	80.53
Advertising	529.86
Other Income	53.00

Total Receipts\$ 3,481.89

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Entry Blanks and Preliminary	
Announcements	\$ 196.22
Postage	23.34
Telephone and Telegraph	34.85
Meetings (Committees, Press, etc.)	65.78
Travel	29.35

\$ 349.54

Ticket and Administration Expense

Printing Tickets	\$ 106.86
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	268.20
Clerical Expense	35.00
Liability Insurance	54.91
City Admission Taxes	123.22
Draw Sheets	247.20

\$ 835.39

Games Committee and Officials Expense

Officials Fees and Expenses	\$ 150.00
Convention Delegates Name Cards	
and Holders	15.45

\$ 165.45

Games Expense	
Plaques, Medals	\$ 448.13
Equipment	
Balls	407.88
Signs	12.52
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	154.50
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Labor	162.89
Police and Ushers	179.38
Program Expense	
Sellers' Commissions	11.55
Printing, etc.	588.19
Coaches' Dinner	182.38
Coaches' and Players' Banquet	154.50
Local Transportation	210.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,511.92
Total Disbursements	\$ 3,862.30
	<hr/>
DEFICIT (Absorbed by University of Washington)	\$ 380.41

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE 1954 TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIPS

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, June 11-12

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 8,221.70
Program Sales (Net)	1,092.62
Program Advertising	373.28
Postage	17.65
	<hr/>
Total Receipts	\$ 9,705.25

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Entry Blanks and Announcements	\$ 352.50
Publicity Folders and Posters	303.00
Clerical	187.75
Postage	273.66
Telephone and Telegraph	74.50
Meetings (Committees, Press, etc.)	807.86
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,999.27
Ticket and Administration Expense	
Printing Tickets	\$ 203.00
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	75.00
Clerical	200.00
Telephone	47.20
	<hr/>
Games Committee and Officials Expense	\$ 525.20
Officials Fees and Expenses	
Rut Walter	\$ 75.00

Carl Conlon	20.00
Tom Noonan	10.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 105.00
Games Expense	
Awards	\$ 177.62
Equipment	
Implements	544.87
Numbers	11.15
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	198.30
Public Address	36.83
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Labor	936.30
Rental	24.62
Police and Ushers	124.00
Program Expense	
Printing	1,343.99
Ambulance	35.00
Courtesy Cars	563.30
Bulova Crew Housing	29.75
	<hr/>
	\$ 4,025.73
Total Disbursements	\$ 6,655.20
	<hr/>
NET RECEIPTS	\$ 3,050.05

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

10% to NCAA Treasurer	\$ 305.00
Pro-rated to Competing Institutions	2,745.05
	<hr/>
	\$ 3,050.05

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE 1954 WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIPS

University of Oklahoma, Norman, March 26-27

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 6,381.44
Federal and State Tax Collected	1,410.06
Entry Fees	380.00
Program Receipts	
Sales	288.80
Advertising	532.50
	<hr/>
Total Receipts	\$ 8,992.80

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Entry Blanks and Announcements	\$ 228.64
Publicity Folders and Posters	56.87
Other Advertising	57.64
Postage	68.03

Telephone and Telegraph.....	77.72	
Meetings	4.80	
Ticket and Administration Expense		\$ 493.70
Printing Tickets	\$ 144.29	
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers.....	197.00	
Federal and State Taxes.....	1,410.06	
Officials Expense		\$ 1,751.35
Clifford R. Myers	\$ 241.89	
Carl Frankett	328.82	
Grady Penninger	132.56	
William Doyle	159.47	
Gordon Dupree	116.60	
Jack Gilmore	25.00	
W. Leon Bevers	25.00	
Games Expense		\$ 1,029.34
Awards	\$ 319.60	
Equipment		
Implements	11.13	
Motion Pictures and Records.....	545.30	
Training Room		
Salaries	34.00	
Laundry and Supplies.....	19.50	
Buildings and Grounds Expense		
Labor	20.00	
Police and Ushers.....	159.00	
Program Expense		
Printing	1,047.52	
Advertising Sales Commission.....	40.75	
Scoreboard Attendants	27.00	
Local Transportation	54.94	
Freight Charges	64.44	
		\$ 2,343.18
Total Disbursements	\$ 5,617.57	
NET RECEIPTS	\$ 3,375.23	
DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS		
10% to NCAA Treasurer.....	\$ 337.52	
Pro-rated to Competing Teams.....	3,037.71	
		\$ 3,375.23

APPENDIX II

Constitution of the National Collegiate Athletic Association

*As revised by the 49th annual Convention, New York, New York,
January 5-7, 1955*

ARTICLE I

The name of this organization shall be "The National Collegiate Athletic Association."

ARTICLE II

PURPOSES

The purposes of this Association are:

(1) The upholding of the principle of institutional control of, and responsibility for, all collegiate sports in conformity with the Constitution and By-laws of the Association.

(2) The stimulation and improvement of intramural and intercollegiate athletic sports.

(3) The encouragement of the adoption by its constituent members of strict eligibility rules to comply with satisfactory standards of scholarship, amateur standing, and good sportsmanship.

(4) The formulation, copyrighting, and publication of rules of play for the government of collegiate sports.

(5) The preservation of collegiate athletic records.

(6) The supervision of the conduct of regional and national collegiate athletic contests under the auspices of this Association and the establishment of rules of eligibility therefor.

(7) The cooperation with other amateur athletic organizations in the promotion and conduct of national and international athletic contests.

(8) In general, the study of any phase of competitive athletics and the establishment of standards therefor, to the end that the colleges and universities of the United States may maintain their athletic activities on a high plane.

(9) To legislate through By-laws or by resolution of a Convention upon any subjects of general concern to the members in the administration of intercollegiate athletics.

ARTICLE III

PRINCIPLES FOR THE CONDUCT OF INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

Section 1. Principle of Amateurism. An amateur athlete is one who engages in athletics for the physical, mental or social benefits he derives therefrom, and to whom athletics is an avocation. One who takes or has taken pay, or has accepted the promise of pay, in any form, for participation in athletics or has directly or indirectly used his athletic skill for pay in any form does not meet this definition of an amateur.

Section 2. Principle of Institutional Control and Responsibility. The control and responsibility for the conduct of intercollegiate athletics shall be exercised by the institution itself and, in the case of institutions having a membership in a regional athletic conference, by such conference.

Section 3. Principle of Sound Academic Standards. An athlete shall not represent his institution in intercollegiate athletic competition unless he has been admitted in accordance with the regular published entrance requirements of that institution; unless he is in good scholastic standing as determined by the faculty of that institution; and unless he is maintaining satisfactory progress toward a degree as determined by the regulations of that institution.

Section 4. Principle Governing Financial Aid. Any college athlete who receives financial assistance other than that administered by his institution shall not be eligible for intercollegiate competition; provided, however, that this principle shall have no application to assistance received from anyone upon whom the athlete is naturally or legally dependent, nor shall it have application to any financial assistance awarded on bases having no relationship whatsoever to athletic ability.

Section 5. Principle Governing Recruiting. The recruiting of athletes shall be controlled by By-laws enacted by the Association.

Section 6. Principle of Ethical Conduct. Individuals employed by or associated with member institutions for the administration, the conduct or the coaching of intercollegiate athletics, and students competing in intercollegiate athletics, shall deport themselves with honesty and sportsmanship at all times to the end that intercollegiate athletics, as a whole, their institutions and they, as individuals, shall stand for the honor and dignity of fair play, and the generally recognized high standards associated with wholesome competitive sports. The By-laws shall provide for a committee to carry forward the principle of this Section.

Section 7. Principle Governing Competition in Post-Season and Non-Collegiate Sponsored Contests. Competition by member institutions in post-season contests and in contests, meets or tournaments which are not sponsored, promoted, managed and controlled by a collegiate entity shall conform to the provisions of this Constitution and to the rules or regulations prescribed by the By-laws of the Association.

Section 8. Principle Governing Playing and Practice Seasons. Organized practice and playing seasons in football and basketball shall be controlled by By-laws enacted by the Association.

ARTICLE IV

MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Eligibility for Membership. Colleges, universities and other institutions of learning in the United States, its territories or possessions, with acceptable academic standards which accept and observe the principles set forth in the Constitution and By-laws of the Association are eligible for membership in this Association.

Section 2. Conditions and Obligations of Membership. The members of this Association severally agree: (1) to administer their athletic programs in accord with the Constitution, the By-laws and other legislation of the Association; (2) to schedule intercollegiate contests only with institutions which conduct their athletic programs in conformity with such principles; (3) to observe directions of the Council made pursuant to the provisions of Section 6 of this Article or by the annual Convention, to refrain from athletic competition with designated institutions; (4) to es-

tablish and maintain high standards of personal honor, eligibility, and fair play.

Section 3. Classes of Membership.

Membership shall be of the following classes:

- (a) Active
- (b) Allied
- (c) Associate
- (d) Affiliated

(a) Active members shall consist of four year colleges and universities duly elected to active membership under the provisions of the By-laws. Active members shall be entitled to all privileges of members of the Association under the Constitution, By-laws and Executive Regulations of the Association and all privileges incidental thereto.

(b) Allied members shall consist of athletic conferences or associations of colleges and universities, all of the members of which are active members of this Association, duly elected to allied membership under the provisions of the By-laws; provided, however, that a conference or an association with fifty or more members may qualify as an allied member if ninety per cent of its member institutions are active members of the Association. Allied members shall be entitled to all privileges of active members except the right to compete as such in meets, tournaments or contests under the auspices of the Association.

(c) Associate members shall consist of educational institutions or groups or associations of such institutions, not eligible for active membership, duly elected to associate membership under the provisions of the By-laws. Associate members shall be entitled to all privileges of active members except (1) the right to compete in meets, tournaments or contests under the auspices of the Association, (2) the right to vote and (3) the right of its representatives, as such, to hold any elective office in the Association except membership on rules committees.

(d) Affiliated members shall consist of other groups and associations intimately related to intercollegiate athletics in their functioning and purposes duly elected under the provisions of the By-laws. Affiliated members shall be entitled to be represented by one non-voting delegate at the annual Convention of the Association, and shall have such other privileges as may be accorded to affiliated members by the By-laws of the Association.

Section 4. Election to Membership. The By-laws shall prescribe the procedure by which eligibility for, and election to membership shall be effected.

Section 5. Annual Dues of Members. The dues of all classes of members shall be as prescribed by the By-laws.

Section 6. Termination of Membership—Discipline of Members.

(a) Disciplinary powers of the Association shall be exercised in accordance with the provisions of this Section and the By-laws.

(b) The membership of any member failing to maintain the academic or athletic standards required for membership or failing to meet the conditions and obligations of membership may be terminated or suspended, or the member otherwise disciplined by a vote of two-thirds of the delegates present and voting at an annual Convention, provided that a member shall not be suspended or its membership terminated unless:

- (1) Notice of intention to move such termination or suspension stating the grounds on which such motion will be based, is given in writing

to the Secretary of this Association, and to the president of such member on or before the first day of November prior to the Convention;

(2) The Council approves the giving of the notice of intention to move for such termination or suspension; and

(3) Such notice is included in the official notice of the Convention.

(c) Disciplinary or corrective actions other than termination of membership or suspension may be effected during the period between annual Conventions by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Council present and voting at any duly called meeting thereof, provided the call of such meeting shall have contained notice of the situation presenting the disciplinary problem.

(d) If any member of an athletic conference is found to be ineligible for active membership in this Association, such conference shall be ineligible for allied membership, and the membership of any such conference, previously elected to allied membership, shall be terminated.

(e) The membership of any active, allied, associate or affiliated member failing to pay the annual dues for one year shall be automatically terminated.

(f) Upon any termination or suspension of membership, all rights and privileges of the member shall forthwith cease.

Section 7. Reinstatement of Members.

(a) Any member whose membership has been terminated under Section 6 (a) of this Article may be reinstated to membership by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting at any annual Convention.

(b) Any member whose membership has been suspended may be reinstated to good standing in accordance with the terms, if any, of the suspension action; or at any time after six months from the date of such suspension by (1) vote of a majority of the Council, or (2) vote of a majority of the members present and voting at any annual Convention.

(c) Any member disciplined by the Council of the Association shall resume good standing in accordance with the terms of the disciplinary action taken, or may be restored to good standing at any time by (1) vote of a majority of the Council members present and voting, or (2) vote of a majority of the members present and voting at any annual Convention.

ARTICLE V ORGANIZATION

A. ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

Section 1. Council. The establishment and direction of the general policy of the Association in the interim between Conventions is committed to a Council of eighteen members, which shall be elected at any annual Convention of the Association. The Council shall be constituted as follows:

(a) The President and the Secretary-Treasurer shall be ex-officio members, and shall be the chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Council.

(b) Nine members of the Council shall be the eight district Vice-Presidents of this Association and a Vice-President-at-Large.

(c) Seven members-at-large elected by the Association at the annual Convention who shall serve for a term of one year, and who may be once re-elected as members-at-large but who shall not be eligible for election or

re-election as members-at-large after having served two terms as members-at-large.

A person who has become ineligible for election as a Vice-President as provided in this Article, by reason of having been elected and once re-elected, remains eligible for election as a member-at-large, subject to the limitations upon re-election which are prescribed for members-at-large.

For the transaction of business, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Council. The Council shall meet as follows:

(1) Immediately after election.

(2) At the time of the annual Convention, prior to the business session thereof.

(3) At such other times as the President may direct.

The Council, prior to the annual Convention, shall appoint a Committee to Nominate Officers, and a Committee on Committees, who shall report to the Convention nominees for officers and for the committees of the Association, respectively, for the ensuing year. It shall also appoint such other administrative committees as may be necessary for executing the provisions of this Constitution or of the By-laws.

In case of a vacancy occurring among the officers of the Association, on the Council, the Executive Committee, or other committees of the Association, the Council by a majority vote may fill the vacancy. The person so elected shall serve until the next annual Convention following his election.

Section 2. Executive Committee. There shall be an Executive Committee of the Association which shall consist of ten members and which shall be constituted as follows:

(a) The President, Vice-President-at-Large and the Secretary-Treasurer shall be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee. The President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be the chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Executive Committee.

(b) Seven members of the Executive Committee to serve for a period of one year shall be elected by the Council immediately following the close of the annual Convention or promptly by mail vote thereafter. At least two of these seven members shall be members of the Council.

For the transaction of business a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee is empowered to transact the business and administer the affairs of the Association, and to carry out the policies of the Association and the Council. It may transact such part of said business as it may deem wise by correspondence—such action, however, to be noted by the Secretary in his minutes and reported to the Council and to the Association at the annual Convention or any prior meeting. It shall adopt a budget for the ensuing fiscal year prior to the end of any current fiscal year. It shall have authority to employ, upon approval of the Council, an Executive Director and to employ such other persons as may be necessary to an efficient operation of the business of the Association. It shall render a report of its proceedings to the Council prior to the business session of the annual Convention.

Section 3. Officers.

(a) Designation of officers.

The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, eight district Vice-Presidents (one from each geographic district, each of whom shall be

a member of the faculty of a member institution in the district from which he is elected), a Vice-President-at-Large and a Secretary-Treasurer.

(b) Election of officers.

The officers of the Association shall be elected at the business session of the annual Convention.

The President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be elected for a term of one year. The Vice-Presidents shall be elected for a term of two years, except that at the first election held under this Constitution, the Vice-Presidents elected from the Second, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth Districts shall be elected for a term of one year.

Vice-Presidents may be once re-elected but are not eligible for election or re-election as Vice-Presidents after having served two terms under this section.

(c) Duties of officers.

(1) President. The President shall preside at the meetings of the Association, the Executive Committee, and the Council. He shall call a meeting of the Executive Committee whenever necessary, and a special meeting of the Association when requested in writing by twelve or more members of the Council. In the absence of the President, or in case he is incapacitated, one of the Vice-Presidents to be chosen by him (or in case of the President's disability, by the Executive Committee), shall take his place and perform his duties.

(2) District Vice-Presidents. Each district Vice-President shall represent the interests of his district. He shall carefully observe the conduct of intercollegiate athletics within his district and shall render a report in writing to the annual Convention on the conditions of athletics in his district, with such suggestions and recommendations as he deems advisable. He shall determine the eligibility of applicants within his district for membership in the Association as provided in the By-laws and shall perform such other duties as the President may designate.

(3) Vice-President-at-Large. The Vice-President-at-Large shall represent the interests and viewpoints of the smaller institutions of the Association, work in close cooperation with the College Committee and aid in the formation of any policies to further the cause of intercollegiate athletics in smaller institutions.

(4) Secretary-Treasurer. The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep records of the meetings of the Association, the Council, and the Executive Committee. He shall report to the Association at each annual Convention the proceedings of the Executive Committee and the Council during the preceding year. He shall print such matter as the Association, the Council, or the Executive Committee may direct.

He shall have charge of all funds of the Association, and shall submit at the annual Convention a detailed report of all receipts and disbursements, during the preceding fiscal year ending August thirty-first, which, after being audited, shall be printed in the annual proceedings. This report shall be in such form as to facilitate a comparison of the items of income and expenditure in connection with the various activities of the Association during the fiscal year just concluded, with the corresponding items for the preceding year.

Prior to the end of any fiscal year he shall present to the Executive Committee a proposed operating budget for the ensuing fiscal year.

B. DISTRICT ORGANIZATION

Section 1. For the purpose of facilitating the work of this Association,

it shall be divided into eight geographic districts as follows:

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.

2. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia, Puerto Rico.

3. Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida.

4. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

5. Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Iowa.

6. Texas, Arizona, Arkansas, and New Mexico.

7. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Montana.

8. California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, and Territory of Hawaii.

Section 2. The By-laws may provide for the inclusion of any member in any district other than the one above specified.

ARTICLE VI

BY-LAWS, EXECUTIVE REGULATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

Section 1. By-laws. The Association may at any annual Convention adopt or amend any By-laws not inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution by a majority vote of the members present and voting, except where a greater majority may be required by the By-laws. Except as otherwise specifically set forth in this Constitution, the By-laws may provide rules and regulations governing the administration of collegiate athletics by any members of the Association; the eligibility of students for intercollegiate athletic competition; the establishment and control of events, meets, tournaments, games and other athletic contests sponsored under the auspices of the Association; the procedures for administering and enforcing the provisions of this Constitution and of the By-laws; the adoption of rules of play and competition in the various sports, and the delegation of authority in connection with such subjects to other individuals, officers or committees. The enumeration of the foregoing particulars which may be included in the By-laws shall not limit in any way the general power and authority in the adoption of By-laws permitted by the first sentence of this Section.

Section 2. Executive Regulations. The Executive Committee shall have power to adopt Executive Regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution or of the By-laws.

Section 3. Resolutions. Legislation may be enacted through resolutions not inconsistent with the Constitution or By-laws at any annual Convention by a majority of the delegates present and voting, provided the legislation proposed is of a temporary character effective only for the time specified in the resolution itself; such resolution, if passed by a majority of the delegates present and voting, may on motion supported by a majority of the delegates present and voting be referred to the entire membership for a subsequent mail vote conducted by the officers under conditions approved by the Council. A two-thirds majority of the members voting in any such mail vote shall be required for the enactment of the legislation proposed in the resolution.

ARTICLE VII

MEETINGS

Section 1. Annual Convention. There shall be an annual Convention of this Association during the second week of January, or at such other time as may be provided in the By-laws.

Section 2. Special Meetings. Special meetings of the Association shall be called by the President on the written request of twelve or more members of the Council.

Section 3. Quorum. Fifty active members represented as prescribed in this Constitution shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business of the Association.

Section 4. Representation at Meeting. Each active and allied member shall be entitled to one vote and may be represented at the annual Convention and at special meetings by one to three accredited delegates.

Each associate and affiliated member shall be entitled to one delegate without voting power.

Member and non-member institutions are authorized to send visiting delegates who shall be without voting power and shall not actively participate in the business proceedings of the Association.

Section 5. Certification and Voting of Delegates. Delegates shall be certified to the Secretary as entitled to represent the member in question by the proper executive officers of their institutions or organizations.

In case an active or allied member is represented by more than one delegate, it shall designate the delegate entitled to cast its vote.

Whenever the Association votes by roll call, either written or viva voce, on any question, on demand of any delegate the names of the delegates as they vote shall be checked by the Committee on Credentials in order to verify the authority of the voter. Voting by proxy is not allowed. The same delegate may represent both an active and an allied member (that is, a college and a conference) on presenting proper credentials. No delegate shall represent any active or allied member unless he is actually identified with such member.

ARTICLE VIII

COMMITTEES

The By-laws shall provide for such committees as the Association may consider necessary. The By-laws may establish the number of members and tenure of all committees established by this Constitution except the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE IX

AMENDMENTS

This Constitution may be amended at any annual Convention by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present and voting; provided that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the Secretary of the Association at least one month before the Convention meets. The Secretary shall mail a copy of the proposed amendment to all members of the Association not later than three weeks before the Convention.

By-Laws of the National Collegiate Athletic Association

*As revised by the 49th annual Convention, New York, New York,
January 5-7, 1955*

ARTICLE I

MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Eligibility for membership, conditions and obligations of membership, classes of membership, termination of membership and reinstatement to membership are governed by Article IV of the Constitution of the Association.

Section 2. Election to Membership.

(a) Election to Active Membership.

An institution wishing to become an active member of this Association shall make application to the Secretary on a form prepared by the Secretary, accompanying such application with a check for the annual dues which would be payable by it if an active member of the Association. The Secretary shall determine whether the applicant is accredited by one or more of the following national and regional accrediting agencies acceptable to the Association, namely,

Association of American Universities
New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools
Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools
North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools
Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools
Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools
Western College Association

or listed by the Committee on Special Projects of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars as an institution offering a bachelor's degree acceptable for admission to graduate standing. If the institution is not so accredited or so listed, the application shall be disapproved. If, however, the institution is so accredited or so listed, it shall be deemed to have satisfied the Association's requirement of acceptable academic standards and the Secretary shall refer its application to the Vice-President of the district in which the institution so applying is located. The Vice-President shall then ask the Association's active members in the district to express by mail vote their opinion as to whether the applicant has acceptable athletic standards. A favorable vote by two-thirds of the institutions voting in the district shall elect the applicant to membership provided the total vote cast shall represent at least fifty per cent of the total active membership of the district. When the vote has been completed the Vice-President of the district shall report it to the Secretary, and the Secretary shall thereupon certify the election or failure of election of the applicant and notify the applicant thereof. The number of votes cast for or against the applicant and the identity of the active members casting such votes shall not be disclosed by the Vice-President of the district or by the Secretary. Should the applicant fail to qualify academically or fail of election the dues paid by it shall be refunded.

(b) Election to Allied Membership.

Athletic conferences or associations, eligible for allied membership under Article IV, Section 3, (b), of the Constitution may be elected to such allied membership by a majority vote of the delegates present at an annual Convention or by a majority vote of the Council.

(c) Election to Associate Membership.

Educational institutions or groups or associations of such institutions, not eligible for active membership, may be elected to associate membership by majority vote of the delegates present and voting at an annual Convention or by a majority vote of the Council.

(d) Election to Affiliated Membership.

Other groups or associations eligible for affiliated membership under the provisions of the Constitution of this Association may be elected to affiliated membership by majority vote of the delegates present and voting at an annual Convention or by a majority vote of the Council.

(e) Re-election to Membership.

If an institution resigns its active or associate membership and, subsequently, applies to re-establish its membership, such application must first be approved by the Association's Council before such institution becomes eligible for re-election to membership in accordance with above paragraphs (a) or (c).

Section 3. Dues of Members.

(a) The annual dues of the various classes of membership shall be:

(1) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750 students, \$37.50

(2) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 750 students or over but not more than 1499 students, \$75.00.

(3) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 1500 students or over but not more than 2499 students, \$112.50.

(4) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 2500 students or over but not more than 3999 students, \$150.00.

(5) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 4000 students or over, \$200.00.

(6) Allied members which have an average undergraduate male enrollment in their member institutions of 1000 or more students, \$100.00; other allied members, \$25.00.

(7) Associate members, \$25.00.

(8) Affiliated members, \$25.00.

(b) Dues are payable on September first of each year and are delinquent ninety days from and after September 1. No member which is delinquent in the payment of its dues shall be permitted to vote, or to compete in meets or tournaments of the Association. The Constitution of the Association provides for termination of membership on failure of a member to pay dues for one year.

Section 4. The following transfer of active members from their regular geographic districts is hereby made in accordance with Article V, B, Section 2, of the Constitution:

West Virginia University from District 2 to District 3.

Marshall College from District 2 to District 4.

U. S. Naval Academy and Georgetown University from District 3 to District 2.

Bradley University and the University of Detroit from District 4 to District 5.

University of Iowa from District 5 to District 4.

University of Houston from District 6 to District 5.

University of New Mexico from District 6 to District 7.

University of Colorado from District 7 to District 5.

Idaho State College from District 8 to District 7.

Section 5. Discipline of Members. The Council shall receive and consider complaints which may be filed with the Association which charge the failure of any member institution to maintain the academic or athletic standards required for membership or the failure of any member to meet the conditions and obligations of membership in the Association. The Council shall have the authority upon the filing of such a complaint, or upon its own initiative, to institute an inquiry or an investigation regarding the possible failure of any member institution to maintain such standards or meet such conditions or obligations.

Procedure governing the Council in the performance of its duties under this Section shall be formulated and published by it and circularized to the membership of the Association. A member under investigation shall be given notice of any specific charges against it and of the facts upon which such charges are based, and shall be given an opportunity to appear before the Council to answer any such charges by the production of evidence. All members of the Association are under obligation to cooperate with the Council and to answer all relevant inquiries submitted to them by it.

The Council shall determine whether it shall recommend that disciplinary action be taken by the next annual Convention or whether the Council shall itself impose disciplinary measures authorized by Section 6, Article IV of the Constitution.

ARTICLE II

FINANCES

Section 1. General Fund. All income from membership dues, from activities of the Association, and all income from other sources except as may be otherwise provided in the Constitution, By-laws or Executive Regulations, shall be deposited in the general fund, and, subject to regulations directing its distribution otherwise, shall be available, without restriction, to pay the expenses of the Association as directed by the Executive Committee.

Section 2. Expenditures. Funds of the Association shall be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee under regulations adopted by it.

Section 3. The Executive Committee shall have power by the adoption of Executive Regulations to provide for all fiscal arrangements concerning tournaments and meets conducted under the auspices of the Association, funds for Olympic Games, income and distribution of income of the Association, the requirement of bond for officers of the Association charged with the handling of funds, and provision for audits and accounts.

ARTICLE III COMMITTEES

Section 1. (a) The following are the general committees established by the Association:

Executive Committee	Committee on Committees
Eligibility Committee	Committee on Credentials
Extra Events Committee	Committee on Ethics
Publications Committee	Olympic Committee
College Committee	Constitution and By-laws Committee
Nominating Committee	

(b) The Executive Committee is appointed as provided in the Constitution. Its duties are those assigned to it by the Constitution, the By-laws and the Executive Regulations.

(c) The Eligibility Committee shall consist of three members to serve for a period of one year. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention, one to be elected as chairman. The Eligibility Committee shall have full responsibility and authority in all matters pertaining to the eligibility of athletes competing in the various tournaments and meets conducted by the Association and shall apply the rules of eligibility established by the Association covering such participation; provided, however, that the Executive Director is authorized to apply the eligibility rules of the Association subject to review by the Eligibility Committee upon the request of any member.

(d) The Extra Events Committee shall consist of five members to serve for a period of one year. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention, one to be elected as chairman. The duties and functions of the Extra Events Committee are set forth in Article VII of the By-laws.

(e) The Publications Committee shall consist of three members to serve for a period of one year. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention, one to be elected as chairman. The Publications Committee, subject to the direction of the Executive Committee, shall have general supervision of and responsibility for the official national football, basketball and track and field statistical service conducted under the auspices of the Association, and the publication of the rule books, guides and other books and pamphlets of the Association. The Publications Committee also shall be responsible for the appointment and supervision of the various guide editors of the Association.

(f) The College Committee shall consist of nine members, one from each of the eight geographic districts and one at-large, to serve for a period of one year. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention, one to be elected as chairman. The Committee may consider and may bring to the attention of the Association by its recommendations any athletic matter of common interest to the smaller colleges in the Association and shall in particular be responsible for arranging and conducting the program of that session of the annual Convention which is devoted to the athletic interests of the smaller colleges.

(g) The Nominating Committee shall consist of nine members, four of whom shall be the Vice-Presidents of the Association whose terms do not expire that year and five of whom shall not be members of the Council or officers of the Association. At least one shall be appointed from each

district of the Association not represented by the Vice-Presidents appointed to the Committee. The Nominating Committee shall be appointed annually by the Council prior to the annual Convention of the Association, and the Council shall designate one of the members of the Committee as chairman. The Nominating Committee shall have not less than one meeting during the period of the annual Convention of the Association and prior to the business session of the Convention. It shall present to the business session of the Association at the annual Convention one or more nominees for each of the offices of President, the eight district Vice-Presidents, the Vice-President-at-Large, the Secretary-Treasurer and the seven members-at-large of the Council.

(h) The Committee on Committees shall consist of nine members, one from each of the eight geographical districts of the Association and one at large who shall be the chairman. The Committee on Committees shall be appointed annually by the Council prior to the annual Convention of the Association. The Committee on Committees shall have not less than one meeting during the period of the annual Convention of the Association and prior to the business session of the Convention. It shall present to the business session of the Association at the annual Convention nominees for all of the rules committees and meets and tournament committees, as provided for in Section 2 and Section 3 of this Article, and of all general committees listed in Section 1, (a) of this Article except the Executive Committee, the Nominating Committee, the Committee on Committees, the Committee on Credentials, and the Committee on Ethics.

(i) The Committee on Credentials shall be appointed prior to the business session of each Convention by the Executive Committee. The Committee shall consist of such number as the Executive Committee shall designate and shall have authority to examine the credentials of delegates to the annual Convention and to determine the authority of any delegate to vote or represent a member at the Convention, subject to appeal to the Convention.

(j) The Committee on Ethics shall consist of five members. The Committee shall be concerned with any incident or occurrence which is deemed by the Council of this Association to be detrimental to the welfare of intercollegiate athletics as a whole, and contrary to the principles set forth in Section 6, Article III of the Constitution. The Council, by a vote of two-thirds of its members, may direct the Committee to investigate any such occurrence or incident and ascertain all the available facts and information pertinent to the case.

The Committee, in turn, shall report its findings with or without recommendation to the Council which shall review the report of the Committee and determine whether the facts warrant further action. If it is the judgment of the Council that the facts clearly indicate that the occurrence or incident was detrimental to the welfare of intercollegiate athletics as a whole, the Council shall:

(1) Censure the person or persons, organization(s) or institution(s) responsible for the occurrence or incident; and

(2) If the facts warrant, report the results of the investigation and the Council's decision to the officers of any other organization which would have similar responsibility or jurisdiction in such a matter.

The Committee shall be composed of the President of the Association, the president of the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners and

the president of the national coaches association of the particular sport involved in the particular incident or occurrence being investigated, provided the particular national coaches association is an affiliated member of this Association. The other two members of the Committee shall be elected by the Council for a period of two years, and shall be men outside of the administration of intercollegiate athletics whose reputations, recognized standing and prominence in our American society and whose work and judgment may be expected to inspire general confidence as to thoroughness of investigation and soundness and fairness of judgment. If for any reason the particular case under investigation does not involve a sport which would warrant the presence of the president of the national coaches association of the sport, or if in a particular incident the national coaches association affected is not an affiliated member of this Association, the President of this Association with the advice and consent of the other members of the Committee shall appoint the fifth member of the Committee.

(k) The Olympic Committee shall consist of nine members to serve for a period of four years, one member from each of the eight geographic districts of the Association and a member-at-large to be elected as chairman. The Committee shall be elected by the annual Convention of the Association immediately following the last held Olympic Games. The Committee shall be responsible for the planning and direction of the Association's Olympic activities, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. Through annual reports, it shall keep the membership informed of any developments related to the national or international Olympic movement which should be brought to the attention of the universities and colleges of the nation.

(l) The Constitution and By-laws Committee shall consist of three members to serve for a period of one year. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention, one to be elected as chairman. The Committee shall classify all legislation enacted by the Association which amends the Constitution or By-Laws and it shall be responsible for the accurate incorporation of such legislation into the Constitution or By-laws. The Committee's actions shall stand as final, subject to review at the next succeeding Convention of the Association at the request of any member.

Section 2. (a) The following are the rules committees established by the Association:

Basketball Rules	Gymnastics Rules
Football Rules	Ice Hockey Rules
Swimming Rules	Lacrosse Rules
Track and Field Rules	Wrestling Rules
Soccer Rules	Skiing Rules
Boxing Rules	Baseball Rules
Fencing Rules	

It shall be the duty of the above committees to establish and maintain rules of play in their respective sports consistent with sound tradition of the respective sports and of such character as to insure good sportsmanship and healthful participation by the competitors. It shall also be the duty of rules committees in sports for which national records are maintained, to approve such records.

The rules committees for basketball, football, swimming and track and field shall be elected on the district representation plan, under which not less than two members of the committee shall be elected each year. All mem-

bers of these committees shall be elected for a term of four years, except that a member elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected for only the unexpired portion of the term. A member may not succeed himself, but may serve one term as a district representative and one as a member-at-large. Whenever necessary to adjust the membership of these committees so that at least two vacancies will occur each year, members may be elected or re-elected for terms of less than four years. The members of all other rules committees shall be elected for a term of one year. The members of all rules committees shall be elected at an annual Convention of the Association. Members of rules committees unless otherwise specified shall be on the staff of a voting member of the Association. The terms of members of the rules committees shall commence on the first day of February following their election, except that members of the Football Rules Committee shall take office the first day of January following their election.

The chairman of any rules committee may designate a secretary or rules editor, or both, from the membership of the committee. The Executive Committee may appoint a secretary, a rules editor or advisory committees from non-members of any rules committee upon the request of the chairman of the committee.

(b) The Basketball Rules Committee shall consist of nine members, one from each of the eight geographic districts and one-at-large. One member of the Committee shall be elected as chairman.

(c) The Football Rules Committee shall consist of ten members, one from each of the eight geographic districts and two at-large. Of the two members elected at large, one shall serve as chairman and the other shall serve as secretary.

(d) The Swimming Rules Committee shall consist of ten members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, one at-large, and one appointed by and representing the National High School Federation. One of the members shall be elected as chairman.

(e) The Track and Field Rules Committee shall consist of ten members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, one at-large, and one appointed by and representing the National High School Federation. One of the members shall be elected as chairman.

(f) The Soccer Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman.

(g) The Boxing Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman.

(h) The Fencing Rules Committee shall consist of five members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman.

(i) The Gymnastics Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman.

(j) The Ice Hockey Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman, and one of whom shall represent secondary school hockey interests.

(k) The Lacrosse Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. There may be an advisory committee of six members elected from the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association.

(l) The Wrestling Rules Committee shall consist of eight members, one of whom shall be appointed by and shall represent the National High School Federation. One of the members of the Committee shall be elected as chairman.

(m) The Skiing Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman.

(n) The Baseball Rules Committee shall consist of eight members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, one of whom shall be elected as chairman.

Section 3. (a) The following are the tournament committees established by the Association:

Basketball Tournament Committee and Selection Committees
Golf Tournament Committee
Tennis Tournament Committee
Cross-Country Meet Committee

(b) The Basketball Tournament Committee shall consist of four members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. The Basketball Selection Committees shall be appointed by the Basketball Tournament Committee as prescribed by the Executive Committee.

The Basketball Tournament Committee shall arrange for and supervise play-offs of the various sectional participants in the Basketball Tournament and for a final Basketball Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2.

(c) The Golf Tournament Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. The Golf Tournament Committee shall have charge and supervision of the annual Golf Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2.

(d) The Tennis Tournament Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. The Tennis Tournament Committee shall have charge and supervision of the annual Tennis Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2.

(e) The Cross-Country Meet Committee shall consist of two members, the cross-country coach of the host institution and a chairman, to be nominated by the Committee on Committees and elected by the annual Convention.

Section 4. The Association may from time to time establish other committees for any purpose and provide for their appointment or election, tenure and duties.

ARTICLE IV

ELIGIBILITY RULES FOR N.C.A.A. EVENTS

Section 1. Any participant in an athletic contest under the auspices of the Association must meet all of the following requirements for eligibility:

(a) He must be eligible under the rules of the intercollegiate athletic conference of which his institution is a member, or, if his institution is not a member of any conference, then he must be eligible under the rules of his own institution.

(b) He must be a matriculated student at the certifying institution. That is, he must have been admitted under the published admission rules of that institution as a regular student in a curriculum leading to a degree or comparable objective.

(c) He must, at the time of competition, be registered for at least a minimum full-time program of studies as defined by his institution, or if the

competition takes place between terms, he must have been so registered in the term immediately preceding the date of competition.

(d) He must have completed a full freshman year of two full semesters or three full quarters and one calendar year must have elapsed from his first registration at the member institution or a junior college, or he must have completed one full year of two full semesters or three full quarters and one calendar year must have elapsed from his first registration at the certifying institution after transfer from an institution offering more than two years of college work.

(e) He must not previously have engaged in three seasons of varsity competition in the sport involved, provided that participation by a freshman on a varsity team of a junior college or of an institution with an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750 shall not be counted as a season of varsity competition for purposes of this rule; however, no freshmen are eligible for participation in NCAA sponsored athletic contests by the provisions of paragraph (d).

(Competition by a freshman on a varsity team must be charged as a season of varsity competition and must be counted as one of the three seasons of varsity competition referred to in paragraph (e), unless enjoyed at a junior college or at an institution with an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750.)

(f) He must not have received or satisfied the requirements for a baccalaureate or equivalent degree, except that a student who is eligible during the term in which he completes the work for the degree remains eligible until the opening of the next regular academic semester or quarter.

(g) He must be an amateur as defined in Article III, Section 1 of the Constitution of the Association. (A student who signs a contract to play in professional athletics, whether for a money consideration or not, is not an amateur.)

(h) He must, if competing in the Boxing Tournament, comply with all of the requirements of the special boxing rules set forth in the Boxing Guide of the Association as the Official Boxing Rules, and as the same may be, from time to time, established by the Boxing Rules Committee.

Section 2. There shall be no waiver by the Association of any of the provisions of Section 1 in the case of any individual student or students, except that in times of national emergency the Council may waive any of said provisions.

Section 3. The Eligibility Committee shall not, prior to the conclusion of any tournament or meet under the auspices of this Association, rule on any protest received during the progress of such tournament or meet or within a period of twenty-four hours immediately preceding the same if the student protested has been duly certified by his institution as eligible for competition in that tournament or meet.

ARTICLE V

N.C.A.A. ATHLETIC EVENTS

Section 1. The following athletic events are established under the auspices of the Association:

The National Collegiate Basketball Championship
The National Collegiate Golf Championships
The National Collegiate Tennis Championships

The National Collegiate Track and Field Championship
 The National Collegiate Baseball Championship
 The National Collegiate Swimming Championships
 The National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship
 The National Collegiate Wrestling Championships
 The National Collegiate Fencing Championships
 The National Collegiate Boxing Championships
 The National Collegiate Gymnastics Championships
 The National Collegiate Cross-Country Championships
 The National Collegiate Skiing Championships

Section 2. In all the above sports in which there is a tournament committee, the annual tournament or meet, shall be under the control, direction and supervision of the tournament committee for that particular sport subject to such requirements, standards and conditions as may be prescribed by the Executive Regulations. In all other cases, it shall be under the control, direction and supervision of the rules committee, in the sport involved, subject to such requirements, standards and conditions as may be prescribed by the Executive Regulations. In sports for which there is an established annual tournament or meet, but in which there is no rules committee or tournament committee, such events shall be under the control, direction and supervision of the Executive Committee of the Association or of such committee as it may appoint or designate for the purpose. Playoffs shall be considered a part of the meet or tournament of the particular sport.

ARTICLE VI

RECRUITING

Section 1. No member of an athletic staff or other official representative of athletic interests shall solicit the attendance at his institution of any prospective student with the offer of financial aid or equivalent inducements not permitted by this Association, his institution, or if his institution is a member of a regional conference, by such conference.

Section 2. No member institution shall, directly or through its athletic staff members or by any other means, pay the traveling expenses of any prospective student visiting its campus, nor shall it arrange for or permit excessive entertainment of such prospective student during his visit there.

Section 3. No member institution shall, on its campus or elsewhere, conduct or have conducted in its behalf any athletic practice session or test at which one or more prospective students reveal, demonstrate, or display their abilities in any branch of sport.

ARTICLE VII

EXTRA EVENTS

Section 1. No member institution of the National Collegiate Athletic Association shall compete in any football game that is not scheduled as to the identity of a participating collegiate team before the beginning of the regular football season of the college for any academic year, unless the given contest complies with the following requirements:

(a) Any non-collegiate or non-conference sponsoring committee of any such game shall include in the membership of its administration committee at least two representatives from member institutions of this Association,

one to be a faculty member, and one to be an athletic official, to be appointed by the Executive Committee of the Association.

(b) No member institution shall participate in more than one such game during any academic year.

(c) Game officials shall be mutually agreed upon by the competing institutions.

(d) Competing institutions shall be allocated not less than one-third of the total seats in the stadium in such proportion as they may agree, or if they do not agree then with a minimum of one-sixth of the total seats in the stadium to be made available to each. An institution not requiring its full allocation of tickets shall make available its unused portion of the allotment to the other institution. All unsold tickets shall be returned to any sponsoring persons or organization not less than 15 days in advance of the date of the game.

(e) The competing institutions shall receive a share of the gross receipts of the contest as prescribed by the Executive Regulations, but in no event shall more than twenty-five per cent (25%) of the gross receipts be paid to or retained by any sponsoring person or organization, and out of such portion of the gross receipts shall be paid all game expenses, including stadium rental, printing of tickets, ticket sellers, ticket takers, ushers, game officials, promotion, publicity, and any other game expense.

(f) Certification by an Extra Events Committee of this Association that the given contest meets the above qualifications and any other regulations of the Association.

Section 2. A general committee of this Association to be known as the Committee on Extra Events is hereby established. The functions of this Committee shall include:

(a) Receiving evidence insuring that any contests covered by this Section which are presently established comply with the qualifications pertinent to them.

(b) Examining notices of intent for the inauguration of such contests, which are to be received from proposed sponsors only at an annual meeting of this Association and which the Committee will approve or disapprove at the succeeding national Convention of the Association.

(c) Certifying that any given contest meets these qualifications and other regulations of the Association.

Section 3. Any football game scheduled by one college with another college to be played on a common and regular open date of their regular football season on the campus or in the regular playing stadium of either shall be excepted from coming within this Section even if scheduled after the season of either collegiate participant has commenced.

Section 4. This Article shall be effective as of January 8, 1949, provided that it shall not affect legal and enforceable commitments made by any member prior to January 8, 1949, and shall be enforced only as to contests held subsequent to its adoption.

ARTICLE VIII

PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS

Section 1. Limitations on Playing Seasons.

(a) Pre-season practice in football shall not begin prior to September first of each year or prior to two weeks before the first day of classes,

whichever is earlier, and the total playing schedule for any intercollegiate team shall be limited in a year (September first to August thirty-first) to a maximum of ten contests (games or scrimmages) with outside competition (exclusive of one post-season game approved by the Association's Extra Events Committee).

(b) Pre-season practice in basketball shall not begin prior to November first of each year; the first contest (game or scrimmage) with outside competition shall not be played prior to December first, and the maximum number of contests (games or scrimmages) with outside competition shall not exceed twenty-six in a year (December first to November thirtieth), exclusive of post-season tournament contests held prior to April first.

(c) On the day before the opening of permissible practice, as specified in the two preceding paragraphs, it shall be permissible to issue equipment, have medical examinations and take squad pictures.

(d) Any game or games played in the Territory of Hawaii, either against the University of Hawaii or under the sponsorship of the University of Hawaii, shall not be considered as a "contest" or "contests" in computing the maximum playing schedule under subsections (a) and (b) of this Section.

Section 2. Limitations on Out-of-Season Practice.

(a) Post-season practice in football shall be limited to twenty sessions in a period of thirty-six calendar days (vacation and examination days excluded).

(b) Post-season practice in basketball shall be limited to twenty sessions in a period of thirty calendar days (vacation and examination days excluded).

ARTICLE IX

AMENDMENTS

These By-laws may be amended at any annual Convention by majority vote of the members present and voting, without previous notice, except that no amendments of the provisions of Articles VI, VIII and IX shall be proposed, voted upon or adopted except upon such notice as is provided for amendments of the Constitution in Article IX of the Constitution of the Association.

Executive Regulations of the National Collegiate Athletic Association

As approved and adopted by the Executive Committee of the Association

I

CONVENTION ARRANGEMENTS

The agenda of the annual business meeting of the Association shall be established by the Council. All other arrangements for the annual Convention of the Association shall be made by the Executive Director and officers, subject to the direction and approval of the Executive Committee.

II

REGULATIONS GOVERNING CONDUCT OF NATIONAL COLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP EVENTS

Section 1. Conduct of Meets and Tournaments. The conduct of national tournaments and meets, held under the auspices of this Association shall be under the control and supervision of the rules committee in the sport involved. The rules committee shall appoint a games committee to supervise actively the conduct of the event.

In sports for which there is no rules committee elected by the Association, such tournaments or meets, if any, shall be under the control and supervision of a tournament committee especially appointed by the Association. Such a committee is to appoint a games committee to supervise actively the conduct of the event.

The games committee should include the chairman of the rules or tournament committee of the sport involved and the director of athletics of the host institution. The latter customarily conducts the event with the approval of the games committee. The functions of the director of athletics, as meet chairman, include such matters as the mailing of entry blanks and the acceptance of entries, the handling of publicity, the selection of officials with approval of the games committee, direction of ticket sales and the general details involved in staging and administering the event.

At all times the director of the host institution shall work in close cooperation with the chairman of the rules or tournament committee.

Section 2. Eligibility. The Committee on Eligibility shall have full responsibility and authority in all matters pertaining to the eligibility of athletes competing in the various events conducted by the Association and shall apply the rules of eligibility established by the Association governing such participation.

For a particular tournament or meet, the chairman of the Eligibility Committee may designate a member of the faculty of the host institution to act as a temporary fourth member of the Eligibility Committee. It shall be the special responsibility of the temporary member to notify the chairman of any eligibility problem which in his opinion requires the attention of the Eligibility Committee, and otherwise to represent the Eligibility Committee on the day of the event.

A copy of the current Eligibility Rules shall be supplied by the Association's Executive Director to the meet chairman and these rules shall be printed on the entry blanks.

Any student who has been duly certified by his institution as eligible for a National Collegiate athletic event shall not be withheld from participation because of any protest made or filed during the progress of the event or during a period of twenty-four hours immediately preceding the opening of the event; provided, however, that if the student is later declared to have been ineligible, the games committee shall determine what adjustments, if any, shall be made in the records of the event in which the ineligible student participated.

Section 3. Limitation of Entries. The games committee conducting any National Collegiate event may limit the number of entries or reject any application for entry in any such event to the end that the competition therein shall best promote the welfare and interest of the sport involved.

Institutions eligible to enter meets and tournaments of the Association shall be limited to active members, paid up and in good standing as of the first of the calendar year, except that institutions eligible to enter the Cross-Country meet shall be limited to active members paid up and in good standing as of the first of September preceding the meet. Institutions which apply for membership prior to January 1 and are admitted thereafter, shall be eligible for meets and tournaments of that year following their election to membership.

A list of the institutions in good standing as members of the NCAA shall be supplied by the Association's Executive Director to the meet chairman and rules committee chairman. This list should be carefully observed to assure that no entries are accepted from institutions which are not active NCAA members in good standing.

Section 4. Championship Awards. The NCAA has created standard awards for individuals who place in National Collegiate competition. The number of awards for each National Collegiate event shall be determined by the particular rules or tournament committee involved, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. The awards include both plaques and medals and are ordered by the NCAA Executive Director from the manufacturer, who sends the awards direct to the athletic director of the institution acting as host to the particular event. The charge for producing these awards shall be forwarded to the meet chairman for payment and the cost is to be entered as a regular expense item of the event.

These awards shall be the only awards granted by the Association for participation in National Collegiate events. Duplicate awards shall be presented to athletes tying for official places. If two athletes tie for second place, for example, each athlete shall receive an official second place medal with the engraving on the medal to denote a tie.

It is the responsibility of the games committee to secure trophies for recognition of the team champion.

Section 5. Financial and Related Reports. The following material shall be sent by the meet chairman to the NCAA office as noted:

(a) At least ten (10) copies of the entry blanks and related material shall be mailed to the NCAA office at the same time they are sent to the member colleges.

(b) Immediately following the close of competition, at least ten (10) copies of the official results of the meet or tournament as well as a list of entries and their colleges, officials and other pertinent details shall be sent to the NCAA office.

(c) The chairman of the rules or tournament committee of the sport

shall file at his earliest convenience a written report of the meet for inclusion in the annual Yearbook of the Association.

(d) A report covering the financial details of each championship meet or tournament shall be submitted to the Treasurer of the Association not later than ninety days following conclusion of competition and must bear the certification both of the meet chairman, in direct charge of the meet or tournament, and that of the rules or tournament committee chairman concerned with that particular sport. The reports are to be submitted on an approved form supplied by the Executive Director, and shall be published in the annual Yearbook of the Association.

Chairmen of committees in those sports in which championship meets or tournaments are conducted, and persons in direct charge of such meets or tournaments, shall exercise all possible economy with respect to all expenditures.

Section 6. Distribution of Receipts. The income from National Collegiate events shall be applied and distributed as follows:

(a) To pay the expenses of conducting and promoting the meet or tournament.

(b) Ten per cent of the net receipts (after deducting the expenses specified in Subdivision a) shall be paid to the general fund of the Association.

(c) The balance of net receipts up to the amount of the traveling expenses of the competitors may be prorated among the competing institutions. Such traveling expenses shall be limited to first class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman, with no coverage for hotel bills, meals and other expenses. In the case of track and field championships the prorating for payment of traveling expenses shall be limited to point winners in the meet.

(d) Any balance of net receipts remaining (after deduction of items specified in Subdivisions a, b and c), shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Association and distributed by him as follows:

(1) To repay to the general fund of the Association the amount of any deficit incurred in previous years in the sport involved.

(2) If any balance remains, fifty per cent thereof shall be paid to the general fund of the Association, and fifty per cent may be prorated to the competing institutions, on a basis determined by the rules or tournament committee of the sport and approved by the Executive Committee.

Section 7. Deficits. If the receipts from a National Collegiate event are not sufficient to meet the actual and necessary expenses directly incurred in the conduct of the event, the sponsoring institution shall absorb the deficit.

Section 8. Payments to a Sponsoring Institution. No sum out of the receipts of a National Collegiate event, or from any other source, shall be paid to the college or university sponsoring or acting as "host" for such tournament or meet, except to cover actual and necessary expenses directly incurred in the conduct of the event.

Section 9. Films. If films are taken of a National Collegiate event, the original and whatever additional copies are ordered shall be sent to the NCAA office as promptly as possible.

These films shall be rotated among the competing institutions, in the order in which they finished in the event, and then supplied to member institutions in the order which their requests are received.

(a) The only cost to members for use of NCAA films shall be the expenses incurred in the express shipment of the films to and from the institution.

(b) Non-member colleges and other educational institutions (YMCA and church organizations included) shall be charged a \$3.00 rental fee. Other organizations shall be charged a \$5.00 rental fee. Fees shall be payable upon receipt of the films.

(c) The films are to be returned to the NCAA headquarter offices within one week after receipt.

The meet chairman of the sport shall communicate with the Executive Director on matters of film policy and should make certain that the films are developed and mailed as rapidly as possible.

Section 10. Designation of Dates and Sites. The NCAA conducts thirteen national championship meets and tournaments. The rules or tournament committees of these thirteen sports recommend by committee action, to the NCAA Executive Committee, the dates and sites for the championships each year.

The recommendation to the Executive Committee relative to the date and site of a particular National Collegiate event shall be accompanied by a proposed budget showing estimated income and expenses connected with the operation of the meet or tournament.

Executive Committee approval shall be obtained before final commitments are made with the host institution or host agency.

Section 11. Program Advertising. The Don Spencer Company, Incorporated, 271 Madison Avenue, New York 16, New York, is the official national advertising representative for the official programs issued in connection with National Collegiate events. The sale of all national advertising for these programs shall be handled through this organization.

Section 12. Television Rights. The live television policy for NCAA events shall be established by the games committee in direct charge of the event, subject to the approval of the NCAA Executive Committee.

The sale of television film rights to National Collegiate events shall be handled through the Association's headquarters, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. Requests for film rights should be forwarded to the Executive Director, with the games committee chairman's recommendations.

Section 13. Insurance. Sponsoring institutions or agencies shall arrange for liability insurance to protect themselves, the NCAA and its committees.

Catastrophe athletic medical insurance for participants in National Collegiate Championship events shall be provided by the Association.

Section 14. Exceptions. If in staging a National Collegiate event, special and unusual circumstances develop requiring exceptions to the foregoing, such matters should be presented to the Executive Director for consideration.

III

REGULATIONS GOVERNING FINANCES OF THE ASSOCIATION

Section 1. Funds for Olympic Games. Funds contributed by the Association to the support of those Olympic sports for which the Association has financial and administrative responsibility shall be raised by the Olympic Committee of the Association, or a sub-committee thereof, and from the sum so raised amounts shall be allocated to the support of these several sports. No

sums from the income of the Association's various championship meets or tournaments shall be allocated to the Olympic fund, except as the Olympic Fund Committee, with the approval of the Executive Committee, may direct.

Section 2. Committee Expenses. Any member of an NCAA committee, who is entitled under the following regulations to reimbursement of expenses for attendance at a committee meeting, shall not receive such payment if he fails to remain in actual attendance at the meeting for its entire period as announced in advance; however, in any special case where a committee member for valid reason is granted permission by the chairman for late arrival or early departure he shall receive reimbursement in full.

(a) The payment of expenses of the members of the several rules committees for attendance at meetings of such committees (whether held in conjunction with the national meet or tournament in the sport involved, or otherwise) shall be limited to one committee meeting per year for each committee, and shall cover only commercial airline fare or first-class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman together with a per diem allowance of \$12.00; all bills to be approved in writing by the committee chairman. Rules committees are requested to hold their meetings in conjunction with the national meet or tournament (if any) in their respective sport.

(b) The payment of expenses of the members of the Executive Committee for attendance at meetings of the Committee shall be limited to commercial airline fare or first-class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman together with a per diem of \$12.00; all bills to be approved in writing by either the Secretary-Treasurer or the Executive Director.

(c) The payment of expenses of the members of the Council for attendance at meetings of the Council shall be limited to commercial airline fare or first-class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman together with a per diem allowance of \$12.00; all bills to be approved in writing by either the Secretary-Treasurer or the Executive Director.

(d) Expense allowances for any special committees, engaged in official Association business, shall be determined by the Executive Committee.

(e) Expense allowances shall not be granted for any committee meeting held in connection with an annual Convention of the Association.

Section 3. Olympic Committee Expenses. The Association shall not pay the expenses of members attending Olympic committee meetings.

Section 4. Provisions for Appeal on Expense Regulations. To prevent hardship upon a committee or an individual committee member by the operation of the regulations governing the payment of expenses, the Secretary-Treasurer or Executive Director, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, may make such exceptions to the general regulations in particular cases as is deemed advisable.

IV

REGULATIONS GOVERNING EXTRA EVENTS APPROVED BY THE ASSOCIATION

Section 1. Finances. The Extra Events Committee of this Association shall require that all contests which are subject to the provisions of Article VII of the By-laws shall meet the following qualifications:

(a) In accordance with paragraph (e) of Section 1, Article VII of the By-laws, institutions competing in such contests shall receive not less than seventy-five per cent (75%) of the gross receipts, out of which each may be required to defray its own traveling and other team expenses incidental to the game.

(b) The gross receipts shall be all revenues derived from the game including sale of tickets (less taxes), concessions, programs, radio rights, video rights, movie rights and any other income derived from the operation of the game. Any complimentary tickets shall be accounted for at face value and shall become a part of gross receipts.

(c) In instances in which any sponsoring person or organization may have made legal commitments prior to August 14, 1949, for capital improvements on the stadium in which the game is played it may in addition to the maximum of twenty-five per cent (25%) of gross receipts above permitted to be paid to or retained by it (and by a corresponding reduction of the above seventy-five per cent (75%) participation in gross receipts by the competing institutions) be allowed to receive or retain for the purpose of amortizing or of paying interest obligations on such commitments such amount as is necessary to meet its annual fixed obligations thereon, or where the same is not fixed then such amount as it may have paid thereon out of the receipt of any such previous game, but in no case exceeding for such purposes an amount of twenty per cent (20%) of the gross receipts of any game.

Official Interpretations of the National Collegiate Athletic Association

As approved and adopted by the Council of the Association

1. Constitution: Article III, Section 1. Principle of Amateurism.

(a) Financial aid awarded by an institution to an athlete should conform to the rules and regulations of the awarding institution and that institution's conference (if the institution holds such affiliation), but in the event such aid exceeds commonly accepted educational expenses for the undergraduate period of the recipient it shall be considered to be "pay" for participation. In addition, the following practices are interpreted as constituting "pay" for participation in intercollegiate athletics:

(1) Gradation or cancellation of institutional aid during the period of its award on the basis of an athlete's prowess or his contribution to a team's success.

(2) Gradation or cancellation of institutional aid during the period of its award because of an injury which prevents the recipient from participating in athletics.

(3) Gradation or cancellation of institutional aid during the period of its award because of an athlete's decision not to participate in athletics.

(b) The phrase "or has accepted the promise of pay, in any form, for participation in athletics" shall apply not only to the promise of pay when such is to be received during an athlete's collegiate career but, also, when such pay is to be received following completion of his collegiate eligibility.

(c) A student may play summer baseball as an amateur on any team not under the jurisdiction of professional baseball or otherwise classified as a professional team by a recognized authority, it being understood that he may not receive pay for participation.

(d) A student may discuss and enter into agreements relative to future teaching assignments in a high school or college, without affecting his eligibility under the terms of this principle.

(e) A student may officiate intramural athletic contests of his institution at the going rate for such employment without endangering his amateur status under this principle, but he may not officiate for pay or other compensation in outside athletic contests.

2. Constitution: Article III, Section 2. Principle of Institutional Control and Responsibility.

An institution's "responsibility" for the conduct of its intercollegiate athletic program is interpreted to include a responsibility for the acts of an outside agency or organization when said institution's executive or athletic administration has knowledge that the agency or organization exists for the furtherance of the institution's intercollegiate athletic program or when any staff member of the institution participates or assists in the functions of the agency or organization.

3. Constitution: Article III, Section 3. Principle of Sound Academic Standards.

The phrases "good scholastic standing" and "satisfactory progress" are to be interpreted at each member institution by the academic authorities who determine the meaning of such phrases for all students, sub-

ject to controlling legislation by any conference or similar organization of which the institution is a member.

4. Constitution: Article III, Section 4. Principle Governing Financial Aid. The phrase "administered by" is interpreted as follows: A scholarship or grant-in-aid is "administered by" an institution if the institution, through its regular committees or other agencies for the awarding of scholarships and grants-in-aid to students generally, has the final determination of the student who is to receive the award and the amount or value of the award he is to receive. Special committees appointed to award grants-in-aid or scholarships to athletes do not meet this requirement.

5. By-laws: Article VI, Section 2. Recruiting.

(a) The phrase "or by any other means" is interpreted to mean that no member of an institution's staff may participate in any manner in the payment of transportation costs of a prospective athlete or athletes to visit the campus. For example, staff members may not obtain or administer money or transportation tickets from any source for such purpose.

(b) An institution may provide local transportation for a prospective student including transportation from and to the local depot or airport, it being understood that "local airport" shall mean the one closest to the institution used for commercial passenger service.

6. By-laws: Article VI, Section 3. Recruiting. The phrase "prospective students" shall include any prospect not registered in the institution at the time of the practice or test therein described; this interpretation shall not apply to pre-season practice in fall sports unless such practice or test is used to determine whether aid is to be awarded.

7. By-laws: Article VIII. Playing and Practice Seasons.

(a) "Practice" is any practice held at the direction of or supervised by any member or members of an institution's coaching staff.

(b) "Post-season" practice is any practice or instruction in a sport held after the last game of an institution's playing season and before the first day of the practice season for the next ensuing year. Post-season practice does not include practice for any established event, participation in which is not prohibited by the NCAA.

(c) "Calendar days," insofar as the term applies to the period within which post-season practice in football or basketball must fall, are consecutive days, omitting vacation and examination days, officially announced on the institution's calendar.

(d) Engaging in any or all of the following activities on any day constitutes "practice":

(1) Field or floor practice

(2) Chalk talk

(3) Lecture, or the discussion or showing of motion pictures

The duration and distribution of these activities on any day are to be determined by the institution itself, subject to controlling legislation by the conference or similar organization of which the institution is a member.

(e) This Article applies to the candidates for any college squad which has a playing season other than of an intramural nature; i.e., the legislation concerns varsity and sub-varsity squads which compete against other colleges or outside organizations and, also, applies to freshman squads which engage in intercollegiate competition or competition with other outside organiza-

tions. It does not apply to freshman or other squads which do not participate in outside competition of any type.

(f) Practice activity conducted under the guise of physical education class work must be counted as practice sessions under the requirements of this Article.

Recommended Policies and Practices For Intercollegiate Athletics

The Association's Council and/or Convention from time to time, has adopted recommended policies for the guidance of member institutions in the conduct of their intercollegiate athletic programs. The recommendations are set forth herewith as permanent reference.

I.

All-Star Contests

Adopted February 25-26, 1951

A. The Council recommends that member institutions (and conferences) make every effort to discourage their student-athletes from participating in any type of all-star contest which interferes with the student-athletes' classwork; further, the staff personnel of member institutions should not support or participate in such contests.

II.

Governing and Scheduling Athletic Competition

*Adopted March 2-3, 1951; amended August 28-29, 1951;
amended October 18-20, 1954*

A. Member institutions should conduct their athletic competition on campus grounds and in campus buildings.

B. Where such campus facilities are not adequate, it is recommended that institutions play only on fields or in buildings of which the collegiate institution has effective control, management and supervision. The Council has adopted the following interpretative guides in amplification of the phrase "effective control, management and supervision":

1. The desired situation is one in which the member institution rents the facility and has complete management and control, including use of institutional personnel for the operation of the facility and related duties, during the staging of any event.

2. Where problems of management make this impossible, the following safeguards are recommended:

(a) Require representation on operational committee which directs the policies and controls the management and conduct of the event.

(b) Through such representation, arrange to create as much collegiate atmosphere as possible, by

(1) location of students and faculty,

(2) allocation of tickets,

(3) control of concessions, as to type of product sold,

(4) rooting sections,

(5) cheer leaders and

(6) college bands

(c) Insist that officials be appointed through regular collegiate channels.

(d) Enlist local law enforcement officers to protect against scalpers, gamblers, etc., and insure proper crowd control.

(e) Arrange proper control of dressing rooms, half-time team rooms and other team facilities, such as players' benches.

(f) Arrange for institutional representation on press committees for all public relations matters.

(g) Require complete auditors' report on all events.

C. It is recommended that college facilities not be made available for professional sports such as football, basketball, baseball, boxing, wrestling and ice hockey, it being understood that this does not apply to a professional team using college facilities in isolated cases for purposes of practice.

D. Some of the problems encountered by basketball in the past had their origin in summer play. In some conferences, organized summer participation is prohibited and the penalty is ineligibility. The Council encourages this procedure. Where that is impossible, it believes that each institution should redouble its efforts to guide the athlete's pursuits in proper channels during the summer. While the Council recognizes that coaching staffs now devote much of their attention toward counseling their students as to proper conduct, it is strongly urged that these efforts be redoubled.

III.

Personnel

Adopted October 18-20, 1954

A. The Council recommends that members of the athletic staffs of member universities and colleges should not participate as scout, player, official, coach or promoter in professional sports such as football, basketball, baseball, boxing, wrestling and ice hockey.

B. It is recommended that member institutions, in the employment of coaches and other athletic personnel, emphasize the importance of successful experience at the high school and/or college level as well as proper educational training and background.

Official Procedure of the

N. C. A. A. Committee on Infractions

As approved and adopted by the Council of the Association

1. The Council shall designate a Committee on Infractions to serve as the fact-gathering agency of the Council. The Committee shall be composed of three members. The Executive Director of the Association shall serve as an ex officio, non-voting member.

2. All allegations and complaints relative to a member's violation of the legislation or regulations of the Association shall be channeled through the Executive Director to the Committee. The Committee, so far as practicable, shall make a thorough inquiry and investigation of all reasonably-substantiated charges received from responsible sources. The Committee may conduct a preliminary inquiry to determine whether there is adequate evidence to warrant an official inquiry and investigation. It also may initiate an inquiry on its own motion when it has reasonable cause to believe that

a member is or has been in violation of its obligations as a member of the Association.

3. If the Committee on Infractions determines that an allegation or complaint warrants an official inquiry, it shall direct a letter to the chief executive officer of the member involved (with copies to the faculty representative and athletic director of the member, to the executive officer of the conference of which the institution is a member, and to the Association Vice-President of the district in which the member is located) fully informing him of the matter under inquiry and requesting his cooperation to the end that the facts may be discovered. By this letter, the Committee shall call upon the chief executive officer of the member involved for the disclosure of any relevant information and may arrange for his appearance or the appearance of his representative before the Committee at a time and place which is mutually convenient, if such appearance is deemed necessary by the Committee. A member which is subject to inquiry shall upon its request, be given the opportunity to have a representative appear before the Committee.

4. When the Committee has completed its investigation it shall submit a written report to the Council. This report shall include:

(a) A statement of the history of the case.

(b) A detailed summary of the evidence before the Committee.

(c) The findings of fact made by the Committee.

(d) The Committee's conclusions as to whether the member has been in violation of its obligations as a member, and if so, the particular respects in which the member has been in violation.

(e) The Committee's recommendations for the disposition of the case. (The Committee's recommendations shall be advisory only.)

The report of the Committee, less its recommendations if such are made, shall be made available to the member involved and it shall be notified that it is entitled to appear before the Council to challenge the findings of fact and the evidence upon which the report is based, to produce additional evidence, and to argue such matters of Association law as may be involved. The Council shall not act upon the report of the Committee until the report has been forwarded to the member involved and the member has had an opportunity to appear before the Council. (Note: If the particular institution involved is a member of an allied conference, the Committee's report also shall be forwarded to the executive officer of the conference.)

5. The Committee on Infractions and the Council shall treat all cases before it as confidential, except as provided above, until the same have been reported to the Council and announced by it.

